

Austria.

MAJESTY'S ADDRESS.—The following order of the day has been published: HANNOVER, OLMUTZ, June 16.—Soldiers!—We are on the eve of peace and sanguinary events. As in 1859, you are called to the field to fight for the Emperor and King, we have now to repair in the eyes of the world the faults of that period; we have to punish an arrogant and faithless enemy. I have the full and entire conviction that you are aware of and worthy of this mission. Have also confidence in me, and be assured that on my part I will exert my best efforts to bring this campaign to a speedy and glorious termination. We are speedily and gloriously equipped, composed of the best of the line and partly of Landwehr. The first comprises young men who are not accustomed to privations and fatigues, and who have never yet made an important campaign; the latter is composed of doubtful and dissatisfied elements, which, rather than fight against us, would prefer the downfall of their Government. In consequence of a long course of years of peace, the enemy does not possess a single General who has had an opportunity of learning his duties on a field of battle. Veterans of the Crimea and Palermo, I have that with their leaders you will not allow the slightest advantage to such an adverse army. On the day of battle the infantry will adopt its lightest campaign equipment, and will leave behind their knapsacks and campaign material, in order that they may be able to throw themselves with rapidity and promptness upon the heavily laden enemy. Each soldier will receive his flask filled with wine and water, and a ration of bread and meat, easily to be carried. The officers will discontinue the use of their wide scarfs, and all the useless insignia of their ranks, which but render them too distinguishable in action. Every man, without exception, wherever he shall distinguish himself on the field of battle. The birds will place themselves in rear of the front of the respective positions, and will play heroic pieces for the warlike dance. The enemy has for some time wanted the excellence of their firearms, but, as I do not think that they will be of much avail to them. We will give them no time, but we will attack them with the bayonet and with crossed muskets. When, with God's help, we shall have beaten and compelled to retreat our enemies, we will pursue them without intermission, and you shall then find repose upon the enemy's soil and those compensations which a victorious and victorious army has the right to demand. BENEDIK.

A Few Nuts for the National Union Club to Crack.

Will this offshoot of Republicanism, with its "loyal" tests, and its fanatical about "treason," exclude all the delegates from the South, except those who can take the "oath"? What proportion of the Southern people does it think are free from the "crime of treason"? If the Union is to be indissoluble under all circumstances, what becomes of the Right of Self-Government? If the majority of voters in any Southern State send a man to Congress whom they have treated in their day of trial, are they in favor of retaining him a seat because at our time he was what they call "a traitor"? Is the Russian principle of absolutism, or the American principle that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," the true one to apply in a country whose founders were traitors, and whose great general had a price set upon his head? If only "loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution," and only such are to be admitted to the right of representation, what does the National Union Club think of disfranchising about nineteen-twentieths of the Southern people? If treason is a crime, what do they intend to do with about ten millions of Americans who have been guilty of it? If the Radicals are in favor of "loyalty" as a test and the National Union Club are also in favor of it, what is the difference between them and the party from which they have separated? If Andy Johnson "pardons rebels" how can they honestly and consistently support Andy Johnson, particularly when they say that "treason is a crime which should be punished"? If the rights of the States according to the platform of the Chicago Convention, which the National Union Club approves, are to be maintained, does a State consist of one-twentieth or nineteen-twentieths of its population? If the National Union Club hopes to succeed, is it likely to realize that hope by adopting a part of the Radical policy and disignating the Conservative portion of the people from which it expects to derive its support? Should George Washington have been tried for treason in the event of his failure, and should his crime have been made "odious"?

Mr. Davis on Dr. Craven's Book.

A correspondent of the New York News, writing from Richmond, says: "Dr. Craven's book, 'The Prison Life of Mr. Davis,' is attracting much attention here. I have good reasons for believing that its publication has seriously annoyed the distinguished prisoner. Indeed, I have it from excellent authority that such is the fact. It is stated that much of the incidental portion of the work—the conversations so circumstantially jotted down are of that class, the publication of which, however well intended by the kind-hearted author, is calculated to do damage rather than to benefit the party most immediately interested—at least with the dominant party now running the Government. It places a weapon in the hands of those who clamor for his blood, and who would not scruple to distort truth into falsehood where such action would aid in the accomplishment of their designs. While the people of this section care very little for the course which the politics of the nation may take—under the guidance of a Radical Congress and the skillful manipulation of the Disunionist, who affected by wordy warfare to be the champion of the Union during actual war—still they are keenly alive to everything which reflects even remotely the distinguished gentleman who was their great leader during the struggle for self-government. Dr. Craven's book will have a wonderful sale all over the country, but a publication at this time is a source of serious annoyance to the gentleman most vitally connected with it."

The Conservative Address.

To the people of the United States: Dangers threaten. The Constitution, the citadel of our liberties, is directly assailed. The future is dark, unless the people will come to the rescue. In this hour of peril the National Union should be the watchword of every true man. As essential to National Union, we must maintain unimpaired the rights, the dignity and the equality of the States, including the rights of representation in Congress, and the exclusive right of each State to control its own domestic concerns, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. After a uniform construction of the Constitution for more than half a century, the assumption of new and arbitrary powers in the Federal Government is subversive of our system and destructive of liberty. A free interchange of opinion and kind feeling between the citizens of all the States is necessary to perpetuity of the Union. At present eleven States are excluded from the National Council. For seven long months the present Congress has persistently denied any right of representation to the people of these States. Laws affecting their highest and dearest interests have been passed without their consent, and in disregard of the fundamental principle of free government. This denial of representation has been made to all the members from a State although the State in the language of the President, "presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty can not be questioned under any existing Constitutional or legal test."

Confederate Soldiers' Dead.

HONORS TO THE PATRIOT DEAD. To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record: DEAR SIR: I find the following in your paper of May 19: "A Columbus, Miss., paper says that in the recent decoration of the soldiers' graves near that city, no distinction was made between the graves of Confederate and Federal soldiers. I know that you came by this honestly; but I must think a Columbus, Miss., paper is mistaken about the matter; or if it so occurred as a general thing, or if it were perhaps a single exceptional case, I am mistaken in the character and taste of the people of Columbus. It is inconsistent with my good opinion of that people to believe that a community which has contributed so much to the Confederate cause, furnished so many brave men and officers—the community which is now engaged in the noble work of raising funds to remove from the field of Gettysburg the remains of their brave, lamented Barksdale to their own midst, and erect a monument to his memory—is guilty of the bad taste of decorating alike the graves of those they honor with those they despised in life. What honor attaches to having been a Confederate soldier, if there is 'no distinction made between the graves of Confederate and Federal soldiers'?" What honor to Barksdale have been the "most ungrateful and general in Lee's army," if his grave is to be decorated alike with the grave of perhaps the vilest horse-thief, house-burner, murderer, plunderer and villain in the Yankee army? The grave of the man who gave all—property, time, service and life—for his country, and the protection of his neighbors' rights and possessions, is to receive floral decorations exactly like the garlands placed by the same hands on the grave of the man who came to destroy all, to burn his property, pillage his house, and perhaps insult his family. If there be "no distinction made" after death, why should there be any in life? "Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent," may occur, but there should be an after tale to tell which was friend and which was foe, which was man and which was beast. As I understand it, honors show the dead in erection of monuments, decoration of graves, and similar marks of respect for the memory of the virtues of the deceased, are designed not so much for the dead as for the living, for the influence and effect such marks of honor and distinction have in molding the minds of the coming generations to emulate the virtues of those who are dead. Such being the case, how can we reconcile to the innocent mind of the child that looks on at such ceremonies, which he is to honor, which to emulate; which grave contains the sleeping dust of his sire's friend or foe; which contains man or beast, when he sees all decorated alike? And how shall we answer his child-like questions when he asks, "Whose grave is this?" "It is the grave of a true and gallant Confederate soldier, who, prompted by the high and holy purposes of lofty patriotism, gave his life in his country's cause, gallantly fought and nobly fell for his beloved Confederacy. And if ere the country calls for his services, and he does likewise," answer the mourning mother, wife, or sister, her soul glowing afresh with the child that stirred it in the days of the Confederacy. "And these, whose are these?" asks the youthful patriot. "These are the graves of 'Yankees,' as we call the Federal soldiers." "Must I go and do like them too?" the enthusiastic child naturally asks. "Oh, no; they fought your fathers, burnt our houses, destroyed our property wherever they could find it, and in every possible way, insulted women, stole or destroyed little children's clothes, stole for 'trophy' all our nice furniture, valuable books, handsome pictures, the carriages, silver, and even the most ordinary articles of kitchen furniture—enriched themselves at the expense of the South; enslave people; and to impoverish us still more, they induced or drove our servants away from their happy homes, and often against their fearful entreaties to be allowed to remain with us; but, worse than all, they murdered our prisoners of war, or cruelly punished them by all manner of devices of torture in prison, suffered them to die by the slow tortures of starvation and cold—starved or frozen, sometimes both, in a land that boasted of unprecedented plenty, of every luxury. And even here in Columbus they murdered our Colonel Wm. Wade months after the close of the war." "Then I wouldn't put pretty flowers on their graves, like I put for the good, brave ones—I know I wouldn't," the child must naturally answer—and so must human nature everywhere. I think there are times when the "quality of mercy" should be "strained." I know there has ever been in the South an ample share of "clarity" that "thinketh no evil," and the law has developed, or left unimpaired, more of this Christian quality than I had thought a people so persecuted could ever possess; but, notwithstanding charity is "above price" in its place, there is such a thing as charity misapplied. And in no way could it be so additionally applied as printing in the decoration by Southern hands of Yankee soldiers' graves—especially at the time and place of decorating the graves of loved, honored and long-lamented Confederate soldiers. Common decency forbids that any should desecrate the graves of even the "vilest sinner" that "may return"; yet this simple instinct of humanity does not lead us into the other extreme of waving floral decorations about such a grave; and with that natural awe which possesses us in the presence of the dead, however debased in life, we may, and should, pass the graves of Federal soldiers unmolested—leaving the silent occupants to God's mercy—while we bestow our offerings on the graves of those we loved and now lament, making, at least, the "distinction" of giving honor to whom honor is due. Nothing less is expected of us, nothing more could be required. If I understand it, this beautiful ceremony was inaugurated for the sole purpose of distinction—of distinguishing the Confederate soldier's grave, and so I receive it with sad and grateful joy; but, if it is to become a leveler—to equalize the best blood and chivalry of the South, the undaunted heroes, the bold soldiers of right, truth, honor and principle, with the soldiers of the South, then let us discard it at once, as a failure of our purpose and a sacrifice of honor. I sincerely hope, however, if this thing has occurred anywhere in the South, it will be received and corrected as a mistake of charity never again to be repeated, and that the immortal ceremony will become a fixed custom, or ceremonial of distinction, to be observed in the South as long as the word "Confederate" is retained in the English language—and on a fixed day. I see some of the papers have it the 25th of April, while others have it the 26th; which is it? The first appointment I noticed was for the 25th of April; if that is the day agreed upon I hope it may be so understood throughout the land, so that we may have no difference, at least, on the point of date. Surely nothing could be more ennobling, refining, purifying, to say nothing of gratifying, to the Southern mind than to have this beautiful floral ceremony become an established and time-honored custom throughout the South.

The Philadelphia Convention.

We have received the following proceedings of the "Democratic Executive Committee" with reference to the representation of our State in the Philadelphia, and lay it in full before our readers: ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JULY 7, 1866. Pursuant to a call of the president the committee met at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday, the 7th inst., when the following resolutions were adopted: 1. Resolved, That we highly approve of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. 2. Resolved, That the political principles of the radicals in Congress are unconstitutional and revolutionary. 3. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia. 4. Resolved, That a committee, representing a large majority of the voters of Louisiana, whom they believe to be unanimous in favor of said convention, and expressing, as they believe, the general sentiment of the people of the State, and animated with a deep conviction of the necessity of carrying out its objects, and believing further that there is not sufficient time before the day appointed for the convention at Philadelphia, to consult the people directly in the premises, have determined to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and that said committee be authorized to cooperate with all the Union men of Louisiana not belonging to the Democratic organization, and to act in concert with any committee appointed by said Union men. The meeting then adjourned. ST. CHARLES HOTEL, July 10, 1866. At a meeting of the National Democratic State Executive Committee, held this evening, the following report was received from the sub-committee appointed at their last meeting: REPORT. The sub-committee appointed to suggest the names of suitable delegates to the National Union Convention, beg leave respectfully to report: That previous to coming to any definite conclusion on the subject the committee had read in the newspapers of the 6th inst., an address signed by C. Roselius, president of the National Association of Louisiana. Your committee, though ignorant of the existence of such an organization, were so much pleased with the tone, temper and sentiments of this address that they determined, before proceeding further, to wait on Mr. Roselius and inform him of the cordial endorsement by the Democratic party of Louisiana, of the call for a National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, signed by A. W. Randall, president, and to request him (Mr. Roselius) and his association to join with the National Democratic party in making such a selection of delegates as would be acceptable to the people of the State, who approve of the call for the Philadelphia convention, and the principles enunciated in the call, regarders of previous party animosities. After the delay of one day, to enable Mr. Roselius to consult the members of his association, we regret to say that Mr. Roselius, in behalf of his association, declined to cooperate with us in the selection of delegates. First.—On the ground that the governor of the State intended to appoint delegates. Your committee, knowing that the call emanating from Messrs. Randall, Bowning, Douville, Cowan, etc., endorsed by the Democratic members of Congress expressly provides that the delegates shall be chosen by the electors of the several States, were at a loss to know whence the governor obtained his authority to act, and the only answer from Mr. Roselius was, that he did not know. Second.—That delegates so chosen would have the appearance of a party in view. Your committee are at a loss to know how a proposition from the Democratic party to unite with all other parties or associations standing on the common platform of principles enunciated in Mr. Randall's call, could be construed as a party move, or a disposition to build up any other party that one to carry out the principles of the Randall address. For the two reasons assigned above, Mr. Roselius declined to cooperate with us in making the selection, and your committee have consequently proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, and beg leave to present the following names, to be submitted to the State electors, holding the principles of the proposed National Union Convention and desiring to take part in their appointment. ADAM GIFFIN, Chairman Committee. DELEGATES FOR THE SEVERAL STATES: E. Gov. A. M. Morton; J. M. Lott; R. H. Hunt of Oregon; John Bay, of Ouhaha; J. H. King, of St. Landry; Richard Ty of St. Charles; A. Voorhis, of St. Martin; Geo. Williamson, of Cadeo; Judig W. Egan, of Claiborne; D. S. Cuge, of Terrebonne. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Geo. Garr, of Paquehines; Chas. Gay are, W. C. C. Claiborne, Judge E. Abell, S. R. Proctor, of St. Bernard; J. M. Lapeyre. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. Ad. Rozier, Alexander Walker, S. Samel Smith, F. J. Heron, H. M. Spofford, Wm H. C. King. THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. D. F. Kenner, of Ascension; V. Barthe of J. St. John; Alfred Hennen, Sr. of St. Landry; J. O. Fagnon, of East Baton Rouge; J. Q. A. Fellows, of Jefferson. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. P. A. Morse, of Natchitoches; T. C. Manning, of Rapides; Dr. A. Fred Duperrier of St. Martin; Jules Oliver, of St. Mary; Alcibiade De Blanc, of St. Martin. LANG LEWIS, of Claiborne; Wm. S. Parham of Medison; I. Garrett, of Ouachita; L. M. Nutt, of Cadeo; J. B. Egan, of De So. H. D. OGDEN, President pro tem. S. P. HARPER, Secretary.

The Philadelphia Convention.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES OF LAST SATURDAY has the following on this Buzzard Crew concern: Mr. R. King Cutler apparently holds similar relations to the Convention plot as does the main spring to a clock. Mr. Howell makes a very good dial plate to indicate the workings of the machinery within; but Mr. Cutler appears to be the motive power which keeps the complication of oops, checks and balances at work. This being the case, whatever he may say concerning the intentions of the disorganizers, may be regarded as official and reliable, and, therefore, an open declaration made by him yesterday, can hardly fail to interest the public. In response to the query, what the Convention men would do if Governor Wells refused to order an election in compliance with Judge Howell's pronouncement, Mr. Cutler stated that he had come to the conclusion, after due deliberation, that they were the supreme power in Louisiana, and could dispense with Executive interference. If Governor Wells, he continued, does not return and issue writs of election, the Convention itself will meet next week and do so. If the Governor then fails to support us, after a fair chance has been given him, his seat will be declared vacant and a Chief Magistrate selected from among the members of the Convention—probably I shall be the man! A quorum, Mr. Cutler continued, is seventy-six, and seventy-seven members have signed a paper pledging themselves to assemble in New Orleans on the 30th inst. bowie knives, or no bowie knives, and we shall do it. It was suggested that from next week until the 30th inst. is less than the legal time for giving notice of an election—in fact, not sufficient space for the writs to reach certain parts of the State. Mr. Cutler replied: We don't care, although couriers and messengers are provided already to carry them into every Parish; but we shall meet any way. It is urgent that we disenthral the State. The Speaker was asked if he had not mistaken the word, and intended to say re-enthral the State. Being asked what they would do for a supply of money, Mr. Cutler stated that they intended to seize both the State and city treasuries, expend whatever might be found therein, and enforce the payment of taxes. They would raise the money in some way. Several other things were said, but the above is sufficient to outline the plans of the agitators, and show the reckless sentiments which animate their hearts. But we think they will find that their "vaunting ambition hath o'erleapt itself," and the bright anticipations of power and fat rewards in which they now indulge but the "useless fabric of a vision."

The Philadelphia Convention.

Another member of this ex-convention, on the street yesterday, remarked in the choice vernacular for which they all are famous, "that he didn't know much about the legality of the proposed meeting, and didn't care a d—n; but if the people ever let them once assemble and organize, he—l couldn't stop them from eventually carrying out their programme." We have no idea that the very hot place referred to—or rather its presiding genius—has any desire to interfere with the wicked plot of his good friends, the convention; but we suspect pretty strongly that a power of more earthly character will "have a finger in the pie."

The Philadelphia Convention.

THE TEXAS RANGER, published at Navasota, the following paragraph: Last week a squad of Yankee soldiers were sent here from Millican to arrest a young man named Forrest (brother of General Forrest) for giving a negro wench a decent and deserved whipping. It appears that she was very insolent to the lady to whom she was hired, and this young man who was a boarder in the house properly protected the lady by giving the abusive nigger a merited punishment. She went to her brother Yanks and made her report, and instead of giving her a whipping and sending her back, they gave her every encouragement and protection. God grant that our poor down-trodden State may soon be freed from the iron heel of military despotism. Newspaper correspondents won't have much chance to write history on the battlefields of Germany. General Benedek has issued the following order against military journalism: "I prohibit in the most formal and most express manner officers or other persons belonging to the troops, military establishments, or equipments, furnishing articles to the newspaper either directly, or indirectly. It is equally contrary to the interests of the army that criticisms, generally ill-founded or resting upon facts imperfectly interpreted, should be permitted in newspaper correspondence or articles; that complaints should be made in those publications of any temporary deficiency as our adversaries may deduce therefrom the nature of the attitude, spirit, equipment, &c. of the army. I shall in no way tolerate, either at headquarters or in other commanders or corps, paid or unpaid newspaper correspondents, either civil or military. I request the commanders to see that no one belonging to the army lends himself to supply articles destined for the journals, unless he has received a mission so to do from the Government, for I shall know how to discover such correspondents by all the means in my power, and shall at once dismiss them without any consideration from the army, or, in case of necessity, will even have them prosecuted by the military courts."

The Philadelphia Convention.

THE IRVING HOUSE. THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened his DRINKING SALOON and BILLIARD ROOM. In the new BRICK BUILDING recently erected by Jacob Irving, on FRONT STREET, The corner below the Ice House. He hopes, as heretofore, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Julius Goodman March 28th, 1866. U. JOHN A. WILLIAMS. ISAAC LEVY WILLIAMS & LEVY, RECEIVING, FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, Alexandria, Louisiana. July 4, 1866, ff. PROPOSALS FOR REBUILDING THE PLANK ROAD, OVER the causeway on the Bayou Robert road, from Alexandria, will be received until the 11th day of August, next. The base of the embankment on which the plank is to be laid must be twenty feet in width; the road on top fourteen feet; length of plank ten feet, with four lines of string pieces or sills. The plank shall be 2 1/2 inches in thickness and the string pieces 4x8 inches. The road and bridges from the end of J. R. Williams' lane to the Corporation line, to be put in the best condition and kept in the same, in accordance with the resolutions of the Police Jury. Bond with approved security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the lessee. JOHN H. RANDELL, WM. HILLS, JOHN W. PRESICOTT. July 18, 1866, 1011. LOST. A NOTE of hand drawn by John Templeton, of h. m. c., in favor of the undersigned, for one hundred and forty five dollars, payable the 15th of October next, and dated June 15th, 1866. All persons are warned not to trade for said note as payment has been stopped. ELLIS BROWN, July 18, 1866, 31*

The Philadelphia Convention.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. District Court—Parish of Rapides. NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. No. 426—Estate of Abram Andrus, Administrator and Inventory. WHERAS Calvin E. Hoses has made application to this Court to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Abram Andrus; Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, within ten days from the date hereof, why the same should not be granted. Clerk's Office, Alexandria, Louisiana, July 10th, 1866. W. W. WHITTINGTON, JR., July 18, 21. Clerk. FRESH TURNIP SEED. LANDRETH'S NEW CROP. JUST ARRIVED. and FOR SALE BY H. ST. JOHN. July 18, 1866, 61. LEMON SYRUP. WARRANTED TRUE. PREPARED BY H. ST. JOHN. July 18, 1866, 61. MARK R. MARSHALL, Notary Public, OFFICE: Cheneyville, La. July 18, 1866, 3m*. FOR SALE. AN ENGINE with Boiler, Chimney and pipes complete, with shafters for running two Gin stands and corn mill, all in good condition; also, one of Emery & Bros. Endless Chain Rail Road Horse power, for two horses. Suitable for ginning cotton or grinding corn. Good as new. Apply to T. K. SMITH. July 11, 1866, 11. FOR SALE. AN AMBULANCE, with double harness; also TWO FINE MULES. Apply to J. E. GIBSON, July 18, 1866, 31. Alexandria, La. OFFICE POST COMMISSARY Alexandria La July 4th 1865. Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office, until the 21st day of July 1866, for furnishing Fresh Beef for the use of troops, stationed at this Post. The Beef to be of a good and marketable quality in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks, kidney and tallow to be excluded) in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated by the Commanding Officer of the Post. The contract to be given to the best proposal received from a responsible person, and to expire on or before the 31st day of December 1866. The proposals will be opened at my Office on the 21st day of July 10 o'clock A. M. at which time bidders, are invited to be present. HORACE M. WING, 1st Lieut. AND A. C. S. In Press: A Youth's History OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR vol. 16mo. Illustrated. Price \$1.50 The undersigned have in press, and will issue as soon as possible, the above work. It is designed to furnish the youth of our country a candid and impartial History of the Great War through which we have just passed from a Democratic standpoint.—The minds of the youth of our country are being poisoned and misdirected by the false and partial histories of the Abolitionists, and it is of great importance for the welfare of our country that the real Disunionists, as they are now proving themselves to be, shall be properly portrayed. The great importance of a sound juvenile literature has long been felt and acknowledged, and as this is the first attempt to furnish it, the publishers respectfully solicit the encouragement of the public and the assistance of the Democratic press. It will be just such a book as every Democrat, North or South, will desire to place in the hands of his children to give them a correct idea of the late war and its causes. All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception and the book will be sent post-paid on the receipt of the price as soon as issued. The trade will be supplied at the usual discount. Address, VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO., Publishers No. 162 Nassau, street N. Y.

The Philadelphia Convention.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE. There are at the present moment 43 reigning Sovereigns in Europe. Of that number ten belong to the Roman Catholic religion, but one is excommunicated; 30 are Protestants, one is of the Greek Church, and a Mahomedan; the forty-third is the Pope. The Catholics are, two Emperors—of Austria and France; five Kings—of Bavaria, Belgium, Spain (a Queen), Portugal and Saxony; two Princes—of Liechtenstein and Monaco; the excommunicated Sovereign is King Nicot Emmanuel. The 30 Protestants are, eight Kings and Queens—of England, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Hanover, Greece and Wurttemberg; 6 Grand Dukes—of Baden, Hesse, Lippe-Detmold, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Oldenburg and Saxe-Weimar; seven Dukes—of Anhalt, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Schleswig-Aolstein; nine Princes—of Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Schaumburg, Reuss Griez, Reuss-Schleiz, Schwartzburg, Sonderhausen and Waldeck; the Elector of Hesse Cassel and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. The Greek Orthodox Sovereign is the Emperor of Russia and the Mussulman, the Sultan of Turkey. There are also seven Republics in Europe two exclusively Catholic—San Marino and Andorra; and five in which the majority of the inhabitants are Protestants—Switzerland, Hamburg Bremen, Frankfurt, Lubek.

The Philadelphia Convention.

THE CONVENTION OF '64.—The leading movers, says the N. O. Picayune, among the members of the '64 convention are becoming a little restless for fear that Gov. Wells may find it so pleasant on his plantation, in Rapides, that he may not get back in time to issue the much needed writs of election. In fact one of the principal wire pullers in this extraordinary movement openly declared yesterday that if his Excellency did not make his appearance upon the Convention party intended to throw him overboard and issue the writs of election themselves. There is to be a meeting of the conventioners upon some day next week, when it is intended to dispose of the Governor, and to make the necessary arrangements for the coup d'etat. The facility with which the leaders of the convention party dispose of its unruly members and weak-kneed allies, is truly refreshing. We presume these gentry are not unaware that great men played both the Cromwellian and the Napoleonic game. Are they alike capable? We find the following in the Montgomery Mail: A destitute, widowed mother is searching for her two sons, who have not been heard from since the war. Who can give her information? David S. Arthur, of a Mississippi regiment, wounded at the battle of Atlanta, and Columbus W. Arthur, Company G, 1st Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry, Forrest's command, captured and sent to Camp Douglas, escaped and not since heard from. Address their mother, Mrs. Mary Arthur, care of Mr. Watts, Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama. Southern and Western papers please notice.

The Philadelphia Convention.

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