

ALEXANDRIA, LA.: WEDNESDAY.....JULY 1, 1868.



FOR PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT The Nominees of the National Democratic Convention.

FOR ELECTORS STATE AT LARGE. ISAIAH GARRETT, Of Ouachita.

R. C. WICKLIFFE, Of West Feliciana.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ANTHONY SAMBOLA.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, M. B. BRADY.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ANDREW S. HERRON.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, A. DE BLANC.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. B. COLEMAN.

A New Volume.

To-day we enter upon the 24th volume of the LOUISIANA DEMOCRAT. Twenty-three years of its existence as a Democratic journal have passed away, and we enter upon another year, determined to adhere to the same principles which have been advocated in its columns from the day of its foundation.

For the liberal support which has kept the DEMOCRAT up for so long a period we feel profoundly grateful. We shall endeavor to prove worthy of its continuance.

McDowell, the Satrap of the 4th District, telegraphs to his master, grand Satrap Grant, that the Radical Constitution in Mississippi is adopted. Per Contra John D. Freeman, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee telegraphs that it is false and the Democrats have defeated the Black-and-Tan by a large majority.

We desire to correct two errors that crept in our publication of the Police Jury proceedings, at their last sitting. William J. Neal is road Syndic from Ditt Bridge, near James' store to Carroll Jones', instead of W. Jones. Hough is road Syndic from Woodard's Bridge to Cotile Landing, instead of R. D. Raff.

Our fellow-citizens, who were dragged to New Orleans, on a second trip, in answer to the Colliou-Phillips charges, returned on the St. Nicholas. They were bailed before the U. S. District Court for their appearance in October next. So ends the second act in this Shannon-Colliou drama.

We have to record a week's continuance of beautiful and reasonable weather—we mean good crop weather. This is the grand consideration these days, and we are glad to announce, that the prospect for large crops of corn and cotton, is still very good and encouraging. We can hear nowhere of any catapillars.

The Bart. Able came to time early Monday, and went on her road rejoicing. Culbertson, as usual, remembered the Democrat. The Able goes down to-morrow at 12 M.

The weather is very hot, but that matters not, as you can soon be cooled down, by going to M. Rosenthal & Bro., and purchasing Ice. They have always plenty on hand.

The Lafourche has blown her last whistle in our trade; she "has done gone" and quit. We part with her with regret, and shall miss her and our usual late papers, always furnished us by Charlie Brown, her attentive clerk. We hope to see the Lafourche ere again in the trade, with a nice little Summer Packet.

The River has fallen at least six feet since our last issue, and is yet receding very fast. We do not remember to ever have seen the river fall as fast; in a few days low water will be with us. Our five packets are backing out of the trade, and the wheelbarrow fleet will soon be with us.

The past week witnessed the closing exercises of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, located in this vicinity. They were unusually interesting. The large number of Cadets during the past year have applied themselves to their studies with great diligence, and the necessary consequence was such a result of the annual examinations as would reflect credit on the students of any literary institution in the country. A list of the distinctions awarded for proficiency will be found in another column.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, occurred the annual contest in oratory. The prize is a gold medal. The following cadets entered the lists as contestants: T. B. EDWARDS, Iberville—THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF LOUISIANA. E. A. FULFORD, Jackson—EDUCATION. JNO. H. EADY, St. Helena—THE DESTINY OF THE UNION. JOSEPH PIERSON, Jackson—ELOQUENCE.

The speeches were original and each occupied about twenty minutes in its delivery. It was remarked by all that the productions were exceedingly creditable and would compare favorably with those of the highest classes in our best colleges. They were well written, showing much thought and a wider range of reading than is common among gentlemen as young as they appear to be. The delivery was excellent and elicited frequent rounds of applause.

The committee of the Faculty, who had the matter in charge, after due deliberation bestowed the prize on cadet T. B. Edwards, of Iberville parish. The young gentleman was one of the best of Southern soldiers, suffered much from wounds and imprisonment, and gives promise of much usefulness when his education shall have been completed.

The fame of the gallant Harry T. Hays who had been chosen to deliver the annual address, attracted a larger audience on Wednesday than we remember ever to have seen at the Seminary on a similar occasion. The exercises opened at 11 o'clock by the delivery on the part of the Superintendent of the certificates of distinction to those cadets who had been the most diligent and successful in their studies. Gen. Hays was then introduced and proceeded to deliver one of the most chaste, eloquent and appropriate productions that we have ever had the good fortune to hear. His subject was "Intellectual Culture," and hackneyed though it be, it was handled in such a manner as to awaken a lively interest, and to call forth admiration for many new truths, as well as those which are universally admitted. The diction was exceedingly elegant, and nothing could surpass the gracefulness of its delivery.

After Gen. Hays had concluded Dr. S. O. Seruggs, of Natchitoches, was introduced as the orator on the part of the Board of Supervisors. The Doctor delivered a very able and interesting address on Southern education. Dr. Seruggs is a very forcible and animated speaker, and is always listened to with profound attention. He is too well known to the people of Rapides to need any eulogy or introduction at our hands.

At night the young gentlemen and ladies had an opportunity to enjoy themselves at the cadet "Hop," which has come to be a popular institution with the beauty and the chivalry of the neighborhood. The dance did not cease until daylight Thursday morning.

Hanging on the walls of the ball-room we observed two full-length portraits which attracted no little attention. One was that of Gen. G. Mason Graham, the first President of the Board of Trustees, and the other that of Lieut. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, the first Superintendent. They have only recently been painted by Col. S. H. Lockett, the able and accomplished professor of Engineering and Drawing. Every one acquainted with Gen. Graham or Gen. Sherman remarked the life-like appearance and fidelity to the originals of the portraits. We do not profess to be a connoisseur in art, but if the value of a picture consists in a likeness to the original, then these two portraits must be considered master-pieces of their kind. On the opposite wall were three fine paintings illustrating "All quiet on the Potomac to-night," by the same artist. Col. Lockett is a young artist of much promise, and we predict for him a high position in a profession to which he is enthusiastically devoted.

We hope that these pleasant gatherings at our State Institution may attract more attention in the future than they have hitherto done. Next year will graduate the first class of the Seminary, and its influence upon the educational interests of the State will begin to be more sensibly felt. Too much praise cannot be awarded Col. D. F. Boyd, the Superintendent, for the successful management of the institution for the last three years, surmounting difficulties which, for the last year at least, seemed impossible to be overcome. We hope that his energy and ability will be rewarded by a full complement of students at the opening of the next session in September.

The St. Nicholas touched our landing, bright and early Monday morning, with a moderate freight. She goes down, on this day at noon. We received and return thanks for our bundle of papers.

A la mode Orsborn.

About the 3d of June last, Louis Abadio had about twenty green hides stolen from his slaughterhouse on the bank of the River, in Pineville, and after diligent search, succeeded in discovering the hides and getting a clue to the thieves. These thieves were three in number, for which warrants were sworn out before the proper authority. One of the accused by the name of Hogan Hines, colored, since the affair has been missing for some time and turned up on Saturday. Constable Fellows hearing of his return and his whereabouts proceeded to the house where he was and arrested him. Hogan took it quite coolly and hauled out from his pocket a document, which he begged the constable to be good enough to look at. Now benighted reader, what do you think it was? Bless your ignorant soul, Hogan had made a trip to New Orleans and called on Judge Orsborn in person and laid the case before him. The matter was soon amicably arranged between the Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, who has not been in his District, for five months, and the accused thief, Hogan Hines. The learned Judge drew up an order "at Chambers," giving Hogan till the 6th of July to get ready and bound for his appearance till that day in the sum of one hundred dollars. The security was easily procured, as the "Colliou Mutual Bailing Association" was at hand. The bond was signed by W. S. Colhouy for himself and as Agent of M. Colhouy. And mind you, poor ignorant lawyers of Rapides this document the learned Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Louisiana, returned to the accused and he was made the special custodian of it. Constable Fellows paid no attention to this document, but lodged Hogan in Jail to appear before Justice Leckie in due course. But early next morning the Sheriff obeyed the document and turned the accused loose. So for the present the tariff is taken off of hide stealing and the majesty of the law, as expounded by his Honor, Judge Orsborn, is vindicated.

En passant we'll bet our old gray horse, Phillips, who started to New Orleans ahead of the Sheriff, has now in his pocket one of these documents a la Orsborn.

The New Orleans Republican has an article devoted to poor Rapides with the following flaming headings: MURDERS IN RAPIDES PARISH!

INVADING PRAYER MEETINGS!!

SHOOTING AND HANGING COLORED PEOPLE!!!

All this is about the arrest and taking to New Orleans, under the Civil Rights' Bill, of Lewis Talley, Larkin D. Corley and Millard Corley. We only desire to set the public right in regard to these prisoners and care not to express our opinion, at this present writing, of their innocence or guilt. All three are Union men, two of them Jay-hawkers and deserters and one, Larkin D. Corley, a member of the infamous Jayhawker Legislature of 1864. Talley is an old man, who remained at home during the war and sympathized all the time with the Union cause. He is not a bad man and in this scrape has the good feelings of his neighbors and acquaintances. We only refer to this matter to keep down the wolf cry of Rebel outrages. The whole affair is a real Union scrape and all in the family, and we only hope that fair and impartial justice will be meted out to all.

We have received the prospectus of the "Red River Weekly News," a paper to be published in the Town of Natchitoches, which will be the "advocate of the principles of the Republican Party." The editorial department of this paper will be exclusively under the control of W. F. McLean; and published by W. F. McLean and James Cromie. The latter person is the ex-Freedom Bureau Agent of that Parish and the Clerk elect of the District Court. Of the Editor we know nothing, but in *en passant* would remark, that to our sorrow and the expense of our pocket, we too well know one W. F. McLean, late "General Purchasing Agent, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 101 Gravier street, New Orleans." We hope sincerely Editor McLean is not the same individual. We shall comply with the wishes of the publishers and place the News on our exchange list.

Warmoth, the Carpet-bag Governor elect of once prosperous and happy Louisiana, has issued his proclamation and called the Legislature together to meet on last Monday. He gave a notice of less than forty-eight hours to the members to meet. This is a commencement of Radical tickery, old Grant giving him the hint from Washington. The Rads will vote out at least one-fourth of the Democrats before they receive Warmoth's notice. Let us sing.

The fine steamer Monsoon goes down on Saturday evening.

In our next we will publish a beautiful Poem, written by a gifted lady of our Parish for the Sunday Times.

R. L. Fox advertises to open his Warehouse; at his old stand, this day. We call public attention to his notice.

The Monsoon has placed our office under new obligations for files of late papers.

MATHEMATICS—Junior Class—Cadets Eady and Grimes. Sophomore Class—1st Section—Cadets McCormick, Menge and Hollingsworth. 2d Section—Cadets Gunley, McDonald, Lowry and V. Montgomery. Freshman Class—1st Section—Cadets J. A. Greene, Hilliard, Gallion, Oliver. 2d Section—Cadets Deslattes, Radecich, Decker, Finch, Easton, Ducros. 3d Section—Cadets Compton, Barrow, Stampely, Street.

Preparatory Class—Cadets John Smith, Wilson, Ranson, Ogilvie, C. C. Lewis, Hawkins, W. Boyd.

LATIN—Junior Class—Cadets Nicholls, Eady, Sanford, Ransdell, Grimes, Fulford, Pierson, McCollam, T. B. Edwards.

Sophomore Class—1st Section: Cadets Tarlton, McCormick, Hilliard, Hayden, Gunby, Spring, Lewis. 2d Section: Jewell, V. Montgomery, Green, Ducote, Lowry, Elmore, Whitworth.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Cadets L. J. Mather, Deslattes, Bringier, Gallion, S. L. Guyol.

GREEK—Junior Class—Cadets Nicholls, Eady, Bourges, Sanford, T. B. Edwards, Hollingsworth, Fulford.

Sophomore Class—Cadets S. H. Lewis, Gunby, Ducote, Spring, McDonald. Freshman Class—Cadets Tarlton, Hilliard, Fourmy.

ENGLISH—Sophomore Class—1st Section: Cadets McCormick, Spring, S. H. Lewis, Ransdell, Matthey, Hayden, McCollam, Gassie, Bourges, Menge, Fulford, Hollingsworth, Pratt, Lanaux, Sanford. 2d Section: Cadets Elmore, Gunby, Jewell, Grush, R. Ferguson, Lowry.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Cadets Hilliard, Tarlton, Stuart, Deslattes, Oliver, Ringgold, S. L. Guyol, Street, Holtsberry, F. A. Guol, L. J. Mather.

PREPARATORY CLASS—Cadets Ranson, Ogilvie, Wilson, Purnell, John Smith. FRENCH—1st Section: Cadets Jewell, S. L. Guyol, Deslattes. 2d Section: Cadets McCormick and Menge. 3d Section: Cadet Roberts. 4th Section: Cadets J. A. Greene, L. J. Mather, Oliver, Gallion, Street, V. Montgomery, Hebert, Moss, Green. 5th Section: Cadets Stuart, Parmele, Glenn, Holtsberry. 6th Section: Waddil, May, Vezlie.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Grimes, Eady, Packard, T. Montgomery, Nicholls, Pierson, Oliver, Roberts, Lockett, T. B. Edwards.

CHEMISTRY—Grimes, Packard. ENGINEERING—Grimes, T. Montgomery, Matthey, Packard, Gassie, Roberts, Lockett.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Eady, Nicholls, Packard, Grimes, T. B. Edwards. SPANISH—Cadets Matthey, Aleix, Oliver, Jewell, S. L. Guyol.

BOOKKEEPING—1st Section: Jno. Berger, T. Montgomery, Fitzgub, Pratt. 2d Section: J. A. Greene, C. J. Greene, May, Brown.

SURVEYING—Lanaux, S. H. Lewis, Whitworth, Matthey, Menge, Spring, Pratt.

A Letter from Sweet Willie.

Through the hands of a big he-buck nigger, we received the following letter, the seal of which had been broken open. As we claim to be a fair and good disposed individual, we give publication to it. We do it simply as an act of justice to sweet Little Willie and his angelic "school marm," who no doubt, wanted to show off wit and smartness and appear in the DEMOCRAT. We are determined Willie and she shall be pleased for once. And then will not the people of Rapides thank us for being courteous and obliging to Little Willie, sweet scented Little Willie and his far more fragrant and enchanting "School Marm" all the way from Plymouth Rock and Coddish banks! Dearest Willie, and far more dear Tabitha, we are thine and may you never cease to wave amidst the fragrance and oriental sweets of the Bouquet d'Afrique! Adieu Willie! Farewell Tabitha!!!

SMITHFIELD, JUNE 20, 1868. Kind Friend Blossat.—I am under many obligations to you for your numerous and highly complimentary notices. Allow me to express to you my sincere thanks and in return I shall offer on the shrine of Liberty and Equality many a prayer, that the darkness which overshadows your vision will soon be relieved by the Twilight of Radicalism, and that your mind will become enlightened enough to comprehend the doctrine of that Great Apostle of Democracy Thomas Jefferson, that all men are born free and equal. Your colored Democratic speakers passed up on the Lafourche, I invited them to speak, but they could not see the Pint. Permit me to subscribe myself to those feelings of admiration and love which I shall ever entertain for you.

Your ardent admirer and Lover W. S. COLHOUN.

LAWYERS AND DUMB AGES.—Juvenile limbs of the law are sometimes afflicted with Dumb Ages. The profession is fond of tonics; does not object to a little syrup in it and therefore all classes of the legal fraternity discover the attractive virtues and qualities of the TEXAS TONIC SYRUP. The Liver and Spleen, organs which the disciples of Lord Coke watch with care, are perfectly controlled by the TEXAS TONIC SYRUP. Yellow faces and eyes are encountered in no community addicted to the use of this great antidote. There is not an "Agué Cake" or Dumb Age in any village or country in which the people have learned the value of this matchless alterative. Where Chills and Fever prevail there are multitudes in different parts of the South and West who are using the TEXAS TONIC SYRUP as a preventive as well as a cure. No family should be without this cheap and invaluable compound.

HEAVEN BE PRAISED.—Shellbagger, of Reconstruction infancy, has concluded to retire from public life. He complains of "falling health." What a pity it did not fail during infancy.

TRY ST. JOHN'S COUGH Expecto-rant.

Since our last there has been a perfect revival going on among the colored people of Rapides. They seem by magic to be moved from the worship of the juggernaut of Radicalism and in good earnest are shaking hands with the democracy and the cause and the rights of the people of the bayonet-driven South. This good work commenced on last Thursday evening at the Town Hall, when a good old fashioned Democratic Club, was organized. The following are the officers of the "Alexandria Democratic Colored Club," elected on that occasion:

- PRESIDENT. STEPHEN WHITE. VICE PRESIDENT. CUPID BROOKS. SECRETARY. WILLIAM HILLT. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. David Mole, Albert Rogers, Turner White, George Clark, Henry Able.

This Club was no sooner organized than they went to work in real earnest and have gathered recruits and converts at every step, and we have no doubt, that in less than a fortnight this club will outnumber any political organization ever gotten up in the Parish.

On Saturday morning last the Club held their second meeting in the Town Hall, on which occasion they were addressed by E. V. Pierson and Scott Gordon, the colored Democratic orators from Baton Rouge. The large hall was crammed with people, mostly colored, who listened with marked and approving attention to both of the speeches. Both speakers acquitted themselves very well, their speeches having a good and telling effect; they spoke the truth in plain and candid words and did not spare Radicalism and did much good to the cause they so earnestly advocated. In fact we consider this meeting the entering wedge that is to break the power of the Radicals with the negroes in this Parish, and but the beginning of a glorious termination in November. The miserable faction are trembling with fear and look upon these revivals as but the funeral notes of their closing career. The moment they knew the meeting was to take place and that Pierson and Gordon would speak, they moved heaven and earth to persuade every negro they could use any influence with not to go to the Democratic meeting under any pretence; keep away from it—even placed pickets on all the roads coming to Town and turned them back. The Penitentiary, Tortugas, Ship Island, and the old bug bear of return to slavery, was brought to bear on them, but all to no avail with a majority of them. Go they would, and go they did in crowds and most of them joined the club and went home rejoicing. The ice is now broken; the long deluded negroes now commence looking and thinking for themselves and do not intend to be longer fooled and swindled by the interested Carpet-baggers and home rumtubs. They find out at last who are their friends, who butters their bread, and that the interest of the whites of Rapides, those who own the lands and have a solid interest in the country, is their interests and their rights, and as such will come to their assistance in November.

We must not omit to mention that at night on Saturday a second meeting and jubilee was held. Pierson and Gordon spoke again, amid much enthusiasm and all went off well.

Pierson and Gordon speak on Wednesday at Cotile and on Saturday at Cheneyville. At both places there will be Barbacues. In conclusion we bid the colored Democracy of Rapides, in their maiden organizations, God-speed, and cheerfully recommenced their champions, Pierson and Gordon, to the good will and kind attentions of the planters of Cheneyville and Cotile.

The New York Tribune says Gen. Grant, "by the very terms of his pledge" binds himself to execute radical laws if the Radical party maintain itself in Congress, and that "if Congress become democratic, he executes democratic policies with equal readiness and decision." This the Tribune believes to be the true theory of the government. Its reason for saying so is its wish to cover up Grant's declaration that he will not commit himself to a platform.

During the first year of his administration, President Jefferson wrote to Edward Livingston, then Mayor of New York that he found a prosecution going on against Mr. Duane for an offence against the Senate, founded on the sedition act, and added: "I affirm that act to be no law because in opposition to the constitution, and I shall treat it as a nullity wherever it comes in the way of my functions."

The Montgomery Mail published a letter from a colored man, who has been experimenting in the Western States.—The manner in which he was kicked and cuffed in Cincinnati is described in language more forcible than elegant, and he warns his friends and acquaintances to remain where they are. We copy the following paragraph: "I must say, in the Western States, a negro is no better than a dog. I have been to a great many places since I left, and been very hard at work, and have made fifty cents clear. I am now at New Orleans and will leave to-morrow for Cincinnati, where I will try to get some money to come home on."

It is very well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not in all, do not believe in, or accept the political equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters in many of the States of the Northwest were to take the following oath, as a test of their qualifications, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain away from the polls rather than comply with such degrading conditions than to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress, it is impossible to know, but such was its effect, as at least being sufficient to overthrow the small and doubtful majority in favor of the constitution; it may be in no reasonable doubt, should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to their institutions, and also to those of a large portion of the North and West, and modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition. What is the consequence? It is intended that a denial of representation shall follow? And if so may we not at some future day mourn the recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? And would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal constitution, rather than

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day. To the House of Representatives of the United States: I return, without my signature, a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." To approve of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in regard to these measures has undergone no change, but on the contrary, has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution, and even were not this the case, I could not assent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion by a portion of its people the State of Arkansas has seceded from the Union, or that Congress may, at its pleasure, expel or exclude any State from the Union, or interpret its relations with the Government by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives.

If Arkansas is not a State in the Union, this bill does not admit it as a State. If on the other hand, it is a State in the Union, legislation is necessary to declare it entitled to representation in Congress. As one of the States of the Union the constitution already declares that each State shall have at least one Representative, and that the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in that Senate. It also makes each House the judge of the election returns, and the qualifications of its own members, and therefore all that is necessary to secure Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the Government, is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those presenting their credentials and claims to seats in the respective Houses of Congress. This is the plain and simple plan of the constitution, and had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would have been long since completed. I again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House of Congress in reference to the legislation which I respectfully submit, which is not only of doubtful constitutionality, and, therefore, unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but unnecessary, and not so effective in its operations, as the mode prescribed by the constitution. It involves an additional delay, and from its terms it may be taken rather as applicable to a territory about to be admitted as one of the United States, than as a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The bill declares that Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the constitution and laws of the State, except for certain crimes that are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been convicted, equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; Provided, any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

I have been unable to find in the constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress in assuming power to prescribe fundamental conditions to a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original State in all respect whatever. Congress asserts a right to enter a State, as it may be a Territory, and to renovate the highest prerogative of a free people—the elective franchise. As this question is reserved by the constitution to the States themselves, and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject, would be the reverse of the fundamental principle of the Republic, and place in the hands of the Federal Government, which is a creation of the States, the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people, the true source of all political power, by whom our Federal system was created, and to whose will it is subordinate. The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the fundamental condition which Congress endeavors to make a condition precedent to heretofore its prerogative to amend or to change the particular portion of the constitution which it was one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but as to the consequence of such action, as leaves them in uncertainty and doubt when the circumstances under which this constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress, are considered it is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions, especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration. It is sincerely questionable whether the constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons, who, under the act of March 2, 1865, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue. Section X of the schedule provides that no persons disqualified from voting or registering under this constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of a modification of the constitution at the polls, is herein authorized and assumed to be in force, therefore its adoption is in disregard of the law of Congress. The constitution also undertakes to impose upon the electors other and further conditions.

The fifth section of the eighth article provides that all persons, before registering or voting, must take and subscribe to the oath which, among others, contains the following words: "That except the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race or color, or previous condition of any political or civil right, privileges or immunities enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is very well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not in all, do not believe in, or accept the political equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters in many of the States of the Northwest were to take the following oath, as a test of their qualifications, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain away from the polls rather than comply with such degrading conditions than to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress, it is impossible to know, but such was its effect, as at least being sufficient to overthrow the small and doubtful majority in favor of the constitution; it may be in no reasonable doubt, should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to their institutions, and also to those of a large portion of the North and West, and modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition. What is the consequence? It is intended that a denial of representation shall follow? And if so may we not at some future day mourn the recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? And would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal constitution, rather than

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day.

The following table shows the result of the election in the States now represented, and those not represented, in the 40th Congress. The total votes are 317, necessary to a choice, 159.

Table titled 'The Electoral Vote' showing electoral college results for Democratic and Radical parties across various states. Includes columns for 'DEMOCRATIC', 'RADICAL', and 'Total'. Lists states like California, Nebraska, Kansas, etc., with their respective electoral votes.