[For the Democrat.

I pine for the early days once more,
The years of the distant past;
When the lights of life were golden rays
Across which no shadows were cast.
I sigh for the true warm-hearted friends,
Who loved and welcomed me then,
And bitter, oh, bitter, the thought to me
That I ne'er shall greet them again.
No, never again, for the world is wide,
And our paths have parted for aye;
The current of Time is bearing us on
Far away from our childhood's day.
We may sigh, we may weep for the joys that have flown,
But we ne'er can recall them again;
The years that have passed to Eternity's shore,
We weep and we sigh for in vain.

E. T.

Gov. Warmoth's Inaugural

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am deeply impressed with the grave and peculiar significance of this occasion and the magnitude of the responsibility which I am this day to assume. I trust the hearts of all of us are moved and pervaded by a realizing sense of the new and serious duties we have been called upon to discharge. Before me is the first legislature as an equal member of the American Union that has sat for seven years. I need not recount to you the history of these seven years, so full of startling and wonderful as well as painful and terrible events—so pregnant with momentous issues, so productive of great and glorious results. Nor do I deem it expedient at this time to trace the chain of causes which led to these events, and produced these results, or to discuss the questions of who have been most culpable and responsible for whatever has been wrong or mistaken in the past, and who are most deserving of credit for whatever is good in the present. We have here met not to speculate upon the past, nor to brood and quarrel over its ashes, but rather to meet the great living issues of the present and the duties which it imposes upon us. We stand amid the ruins of an old order of things; it should be ours to work wisely and manfully for the establishment of a new and better order of things upon the foundation which these seven years have established. So long as time is spent in futile and irritating discussions upon the realness and probable permanency of these foundations, or persistent and perhaps turbulent efforts to unsettle and upheave them, so long will the public peace, order and tranquility refuse to be restored, and so long will the restoration and development of all the great interests of the State be delayed and endangered.

Gentlemen, the corner stone of these foundations laid and fixed forever by a war, sealed as I firmly believe by the hand of God himself, and recognized by that organic law under which we have assembled, and which I am here to swear to support and defend is the equality before the law and the enjoyment of every political right of all the citizens of the State, regardless of race, color, or previous condition; and only when this grand distinctive feature of the new Constitution shall be stamped on every act of legislation, and when such legislation shall find approval and support in that general public sentiment which gives to law its vitality, will our State fairly enter upon that career of greatness and prosperity which the Almighty designed for her. It would be idle to deny that while a large majority of our people have testified in the strongest manner to their approval of that feature of the Constitution of which I have spoken, there is still a minority, not wanting in intelligence and virtue, who are strenuously opposed to it. Much is to be hoped from the good sense, the discretion, and inherent love of justice of the American people for the gradual wearing away of the prejudices upon which alone this opposition is founded. Meantime let our course, while resolute and manly, be also moderate and discreet. Let legislation be kept as much as possible in harmony with the sentiments of the whole people. It is better that the course of legislation should rather fall behind than to outstrip the popular wishes and demands. Let everything consistent with right and justice be done to bring back the era of good feeling, and to wash from the memories of all everything that tends to alienate one class or one party from another.

I refrain at this time from entering into any discussion of measures which I may deem of importance. In future I will discharge the duty imposed upon me by giving to the General Assembly information respecting the condition of the State, and recommending to its consideration such legislation as may seem expedient. I venture, however, to urge immediately measures for the repression of lawlessness and disorder now rife in many parts of the State. From many parishes we have almost daily accounts of violence and outrage—in many cases most brutal and revolting murders—without any effort on the part of the people to prevent or punish them.

We want peace and order; without it we can have no prosperity. Such measures must be adopted to secure life and property as may be necessary. If the taxpayers prefer to support a strong constabulary force to doing their duty as citizens by helping the officers, yes, by making the officers of the law keep the peace, and protect the life of every man, however poor, then the responsibility will be upon them, and not the State administration. Everybody knows that the strong men, the property holders, and those who claim and command the respect of their parish, could make it as peaceable and safe throughot the State as any part of the Union.

The hands of the courts must be strengthened and upheld—the peace officers must do their duty—the good people must rise up and vindicate the law. The press too, vindictive and partisan, should unite with the government in denouncing crime, and aid in the establishment of a healthy public sentiment which of itself would protect the peace by its frowns upon evil doers. You should drive those drones upon society who eat but do not work, who consume and produce nothing, more dangerous to peace and prosperity than famine or pestilence, to go to work or find another country than this to curse.

I appear before you to-day not as a partisan, but to take the oath of office prescribed for those who are chosen by the people to discharge the duties of the office of governor of your State. My object will be to enforce the law, protect the people, and aid in advancing the social, material, and political interests of the whole people. I believe the epoch has the smiles of Providence. Cursed for our sins with war, scourged with the epidemic, our crops blighted for a succession of years, our fair State overflowed by the torrents of the Mississippi, commerce paralyzed, the people impoverished—the event of my inauguration is welcomed by the full restoration of civil government and re-admission into the Union, and fairest prospect for crops, receding floods, and improving credit. Let us vie with each other in seeing who of us shall receive most blessings for good and faithful services rendered the State.

☞ The following is given as one of the authorized regulations of the "city" of Boston 1639:

No garment shall be made with short sleeves, whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered in the wearing thereof; and such as have garments already made with short sleeves shall not hereafter wear the same, unless they cover the arms to the wrists with linen or otherwise; and that hereafter no person whatever shall make any garment for woman, or any of their sex, with sleeves more than half an ell wide in the widest part thereof, and so proportionable for bigger or smaller persons.

Loyal Loot.

HOLY HORROR OF H. G.

[From the New York World.

The holy horror of the Tribune over the late "loot" in Abyssinia, where Napier's soldiers are said to have stolen mule loads of books and pictures, and even to have carried away the censers and chalices of churches, inspired that shocked journal to utter an entirely new conundrum, to-wit, the following:

"Having done their best to reduce Abyssinia to heathenism, these christian conquerors have the grace to keep their plunder in their pockets until they are out of the country! Do the annals of war furnish another instance of such delicate rapacity?"

We should say that they did. For instance the cart loads of books stolen from Southern libraries during the war, the plate, pictures, pianos, baby linen, and spoils generally, were for a long while surreptitiously shown only to loil friends in New England as rebel trophies. The mere robbery of libraries; the stealing of communion services from churches; the theft of the silver candelabra from the altar of the Jesuits' Church of the Immaculate Conception in New Orleans when Butler was commandant; the sacking of private houses and the general turning up in ten States of the soil of kitchen gardens in a wild search for rebellious silver teapots—these are minor matters, mere trifles, in comparison with such outrages as the burning of churches in Columbia and Atlanta. It was reported in the late Protestant Episcopal Convention of South Carolina that no less than fifteen churches of that one denomination were burned in that State during the war; indeed, church burning was as much a passion with the vagabonds and bummers of the army as it was at the North some years ago, when what is now called the Radical party was known as the Native American party, of which Colfax was a prominent member.—The historian of the American conflict in appealing for precedents which rival the recent loot in Abyssinia can find in the late war "to restore the Union" wholesale instances of robbery and plunder, the like of which are not to be found among the annals of the Feejees, or head-hunters of Borneo. The sack of the magnificent State library at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the burning of the splendid building to cover the theft, the plunder of Arlington and the general lot of family relics which were heir-looms from Washington; the thefts and robberies which marked the whole march of the army throughout the South, are unparalleled in any history of civilized or barbarous nations. We need not name a single individual loyal Lazarus who went South expressly to deplete the pockets and plate corsets of the disloyal Dives. His name might be Butler; it might be Dow; it might be Jones; in all probability it was a name of some such sort. The brigadiers who went to the war beggars and came home millionaires may be counted by hundreds. With these men "loot" was a synonyme for loyalty, and their "patriotism" was plunder. The Tribune knows as well as we do that the wholesale thefts of certain loil Generals at the South during the war are only faintly paralleled by the loot in Abyssinia, and are only equalled by the wholesale plunder of the peace patriots whose super-loyalty manifests itself in the astounding Radical defalcations and robberies which now almost daily develop in Washington.

What will the Democrats do?

What will the Democrats do if they get into power? In answer to this question Gen. W. A. Gorman, of Minnesota, very pointedly said in a recent public speech;

If the Democracy get power in the government, they will reduce the tariff tax on all your tea, and what your drink and wear.

They will restore the Union, and turn over all the Southern States expenses to be paid by the South alone.

We will turn out and abolish ten thousand abolition freedmen bureau office-holders, and save millions of dollars to the people's pockets.

We will bid the South support themselves and go to raising cotton and sugar, and we will continue to raise produce to feed them.

We will pay the public debt in the same currency we pay you and the same you pay each other, unless otherwise expressly agreed, and thus save millions more in the pocket of the people.

If we pay the rich in gold, we will pay you in gold, If we pay you in paper money we will pay plethoric bondholders in paper money.

We will enact laws to enable you to buy your goods where you can buy the cheapest and sell where you can get the best price.

We will protect labor from encroachment of capital.

We will leave each State to govern itself limited only by the Federal Constitution.

We will reduce the army in the South, and send them to the plains to protect the frontier and new routes to the far West.

We will restore commerce peace, and good will between the North and the South.

We will reduce the taxes, both State and National.

We will leesen the office-holders, and release you from taxation to support them.

We will restore peace at home and maintain your honor abroad.

We will give equal rights to all, and grant exclusive privileges to none.

We will substitute calm statesmanship for mad Jacobinism.

We will make pets of the negroes no longer at the expense of the whites, nor force suffrage for them at the expense and against the will of those who have created and maintained the government.

Popular Fallacies.

That when a lady enters the horse cars, by poking your head out of the window, or feigning sleep, you will avoid being requested to vacate your seat for her accommodation, or that you will be thanked by her for doing so.

That the boy who has the good luck to slip into the circus unobserved, by crawling under the canvass, is happy.

That there is poetry in every verse that rhymes.

That every young lad that happens to look at you is dead in love with you. Remember that.

That a milkman can stand in his wagon and from the middle of the street sling a pint of milk in a pitcher every pop, without spilling some.

That every young man who parts his hair behind wears clean socks.

That every young gent who shaves has a mustache.

That the horse you stake your money on will always win.

That the father of the young lady whom you visit likes you because he does not set the dog on you.

That you can wear a "turned" paper collar without its being noticed.

☞ Why is an offering like a matrimonial engagement? Because it begins with an offer and ends with a ring.

Radicalism Responsible for all the Evils that Curse the Land.

Gen. Morgan, (Dem) from Ohio, who was lately voted out of his seat in Congress by a lawless Rump majority, made a speech, and gave the Rads a "blizzard" before he left:

He declared that the Republican party was responsible for all the evils that curse the land; that half of the national debt was the result of robbery and speculation, and that the aggregate debt of the country was $6,500,000,000—nearly one-half of the estimated property of the country.

Mr. Lawrence, (Rep.) of Ohio inquired how his colleague made that out.

Mr. Morgan replied that the ascertained liquidated debt of the country was $2,500,000,000, and that the floating debt amounted to $4,000,000,000. His colleague would not deny that. * * * *

The Democratic party will cut down the expenditures of the army, abolish your negro regiments, reduce by one-half the expenses of the navy, drive from power the thieves and plunderers who are now drinking the life blood of the nation, and put honest men in their places.

Mr. Driggs (Rep.) of Michigan, remarked that if the gentleman could convince him that his party would do all that he would promise to support it.

Mr. Morgan said that he expected to convert the gentleman to the Democratic party if he would give him his attention. The Republican party he declared, was about to be driven from power by a plundered and outraged people. As to investigating the frauds and robberies committed on the people, that was impossible so long as that party remained in power. Every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the land understood that the existing abuses in the Government could only be corrected by driving the Republican party from power. He contrasted the taxation in England and the United States, and showed that, whereas in England the aggregate taxes averaged only 90 cents of the $100 of property, they averaged $3 90 in the United States. In other words, the taxes in the United States were more than four times as great in proportion to the wealth of the nation as in Great Britain. He referred to the fact that one Congressional District in New York paid twice as much internal revenue as was paid in the eleven Southern States, and why? Because Congress, instead of legislating for the benefit of industry and commerce, had but one idea in its brains—that of keeping the Republican party in power.

A Reminiscence of Indian Superstition.—In his sermon last Sunday, at the Methodist church in this village, the venerable, divine, Rev. Mr. Parker, of Rochester who is now about 75 years of age, related an incident that will probably be of interest to the majority of our readers. Sixty-one years ago last February, a certain person started from Leicester to cross the Genesee Flats, bound for the western shore of the Genesee river. When about half way across the flats, in the early evening, he was startled by hearing a strange noise in the heavens above him, which sounded to him like screaming and wailing of a person far up in the clouds. He returned to his home and related the circumstance to his neighbors, who went with him to the place the next evening and then and there were witnesses to the same noise. People came from a distance to hear the strange noise, and for two weeks a large crowd was at the place every evening, at times to the number of two thousand.—The native Indians that were then dwelling on Sqakie Hill, held a concil, and came to the conclusion that it was the spirit of one of their fathers who died a short time previous, and had lost its way while on its journey to the "Happy Hunting Grounds," and in its distress was calling for help. To assist this departed father on his journey, and open a way for him one hundred warriors were selected and armed with rifles as heavily loaded as they could bear. These warriors were placed as nearly under the noise as possible, and at a given signal from one of their number they fired simultaneously into the air. From that time and forever after, the noise was heard no more. Mr. John White of Leicester, and Mr. Scott of Scottsburg, aged men, were acquainted with the facts at the time, and corroborated the version given above.—[Genesee Herald.

Barnum in London.—*His Search for Curiosity.*—In the days when Malibran was in her glory—so runs the operatic legend—a "fanatico" of melody went to a hotel where she had recently stopped and bribed the chambermaid to procure him some relic of the great songstress' presence. The only article he could get were two cakes of soap, both of which had been in the Diva's washstand. One was more used than the other, and the question arose which was the most valuable as a memento. The less used cake could obviously have passed through fewer hands since it was last clasped in Milibran's fingers, but the cake which had been more used had probably been longer and more tightly squeezed when Malibran did touch it. How the dilemma was solved history does not record. Now, a similar difficulty sufficiently suggests itself in reading a remarkable advertisement which appeared in the London Telegraph lately.

Mr. Barnum, of New York, proposes to add to his new museum a collection of old hats and gloves worn by illustrious characters, and requests all persons who possess such articles to forward them to his store in London. We think the great showman would do well to inform the public whether he considers glossiness or shabiness an advantage. Homes' second-hand silk hat or Ada Menken's soiled kid gloves might possibly be accounted objects of interest by their fortunate possessors; but should they belong to the first youth or to the extreme age of vestment life? Would grease stains in the lining of one or holes in the fingers of the other be considered as advantages or not? We should like, too, to know whether Mr. Barnum draws the line at hats and gloves? Would he accept of trousers and garters, supposing them to be certified as having embraced the legs of distinquished personages?

Letter From President Johnson to Citizens of New York.

The following is the letter which President Johnson addressed to certain citizens of New York who asked permission to use his name before the National Democratic Convention:

Washington, D. C., 1868.

Gentlemen—To your friendly inquiry whether, it be deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of the country, I would permit my name to be offered as a candidate for the office of president of the United States, I would respectfully reply that I am not ambitious of further service. I may say, indeed, of further endurance in that elevated and responsible position, unless by a call so general and unequivocal that it would be an endorsement by the people of my endeavors to defend the Constitution and the reserved rights of the several Commonwealths, what was once, in fact the federal Union Of such approval, in the present temper of parties, I can perhaps have no reasonable expectation. All history proves that men who, in official position, oppose for any reason cherished schemes devised by factions to acquire power, usually find more determined assailants than open and earnest defenders. Hence, in resisting measures, which, although sustained by Congress, I honestly believed to be encroachments upon the Constitution, my task has been make arduous and seemingly ungracious, by an opposition powerfully well organized and possessing a controlling influence in the halls of legislation unprecedented in the history of the country. Compelled to devote my entire time to the issues that have been forced upon me, and to contend against a majority represented by two-thirds of each house of Congress, I have been unable while striving to protect and maintain the liberties of the people, to check the extravagant expenditures for objects not contemplated by the Constitution and to lighten the burdens of taxation, which now rest so oppressively upon the nation. In the midst of these embarrassments I have not been discouraged, while from the public prints or from some unusually frank and outspoken friends, I have heard that I have no party. The suggestion has only served to remind me of a memorable remark uttered, when faction ruled high in Rome that Cæsar had a party, and Pompey and Cræsus each had a party, but that the commonwealth had one aiming only, as the representative of the people, to stand by the rights of the commonwealth. May I not pertinently make the application to my own case, constrained in occupying my position as the federal executive, to abide in silence the wrongs and encroachments of the most insidious as well as desperate character; or sometimes when incapable of arresting them, permitted only to employ the futile prospects, compelled, with only the privilege of remonstrance, or the terrible alternative of counter revolution to resist revolutionary projects, obliged to stand in the attitude of a mere spectator, whilst the invaluable time of the nation has been wasted in careless assaults upon myself and office, for the benefit of a party. I cannot complain of the people, who, while witnessing, have not been able to make any case thoroughly their own. The defense of the Constitution and laws was their own battle.

Until however, the people's representative will recognize more plainly the imperative needs of the country by lightening the burdens of excessive and onerous taxation and preventing successive imposts upon the same article, beginning with its crude state and following it through the successive stages of manufacture to final use and cost the people being thus made to pay extortionately an accumulated tax; till the time appropriated in Congress to partisan schemes is devoted more to legislating, for the people's wants the nation will have to be content with the mere delusive hope and promise of better times. Since mere party politics will continue to be considered of greater moment than the study and practice of political economy, the reduction of tariffs and making a President of more consequence than the diminution of national indebtedness and a return to sound currency and specie payments, with the people there must rest the correction of whatever is wrong in the respect indicated, and if their public servants find them careless of their responsibility and the people will not do their duty in seeing that their representatives perform theirs, then no executive will ever have any power successfully to defend their rights, and few will care to endure the opposition consequent upon the attempt. I am now, however, as I have ever been, in the hands of the people, and at their disposal. My struggle for the Union and the integrity of the government begun long ago, and conscious of having honestly discharged my duties, and satisfied that the contest in which I have been compelled to engage will, in the end, at least, insure to the benefit, and, indeed, safety of constitutional liberty and human rights, I can well afford, I think, to look calmly on the present and await patiently the verdict of the future. Whilst I know that the struggle for the rights of the people, and for the defense of the Constitution, is not yet over, yet believing that the late palpable failure to do violence to that great instrument and the executive office, the worst that faction can do for the present has been accomplished. I would only in concluding this brief statement of my views and feelings, express the hope that in the selection by the convention of a candidate for the Presidency, whose duty it will be, if elected, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and to execute the laws made in pursuance of its provisions, the public good and leading well-established principles must not be sacrificed to the mere purposes of party ascendancy. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you most earnestly for the kind expression of your confidence in me as a public servant, and to assure you that the approval of the people is all that is requisite to make me feel that the efforts I have made to restore the Union on the basis of justice and conciliation have not been altogeth r in vain, and leaving myself and my course in their hands, should the continuance and conclusion of the contest to vindicate and preserve a constitutional government be confided by them to abler and more worthy hands, I shall cordially acquiesce, as has been my habit, in the decision of the American people.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Andrew Johnson.

☞ The Rev. Lambert Young, a Catholic Priest was imprisoned in Louisville some weeks ago by order of a U. S. Judge, because he would not reveal certain knowledge which he obtained in his priestly character. Some years ago Father Young suffered from erysipelas, and his confinement in prison brought on a return of the disease. We observe that he has been released on bail until he recovers from his present attack, when he will have to go back to prison. Father Young cannot disclose the information demanded of him without violating his priestly obligation, which he earnestly declines to do. The treatment is the meanest kind of persecution.

TRY St. JOHN'S COUGH Expectorant.

ALL THE NEWS.

Washington, July 13.—Judge Fisher from Mississippi reports to the Republican committee that Mississippi has gone Democratic by seven thousand majority, but he claims that he can prove that 15,000 votes were obtained by fraud.

There is a Radical committee here from Virginia urging changes in the recently passed election bill as that will open registration. A bill according to their views will probably be introduced in the Senate.

Commander James F. Miller, for forty-two years in the service, is dead.

A delegation from Atlanta has arrived to urge Congress to remove political disabilities from Radical members of the Georgia Legislature.

There is considerable talk and some positive assertion of a third party candidate for the Presidency. Fremont, Gen. Cary and John Quincy Adams are prominently named. Chase declines to co-operate with the movement.

Washington, July 13.—It is stated that one of the detectives engaged in a case of murder against the Columbus prisoners has exposed the plans and operations of detectives to the President, and most startling developments are promised

The Senate had a brief executive session to-day; did nothing.

One of the members from South Carolina seated in the House to-day is a Democrat.

In the House to-night, Washburn, of Indiana, favored paying the bonds in greenbacks. Ely, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of taxing the bonds.

Nearly all the white men connected with the First Department have resigned, in consequence of negroes being appointed in the companies. In consequence of this action the rates of insurance have advanced 25 per cent., and some agents refuse risks until hearing from main offices. The old Superintendant of the fire alarm left the office in good order this morning, but his successor soon got the wires out of order.

Raleigh, July 14.—The Democratic nominations and platform were received with acclamation throughout the State among all classes of conservative people, and ratification meeting will be held generally. One in this city to-morrow night, in Lucker Hall. Able speakers are expected.

Jackson, Miss., July 14—Gov. Humphreys and family were yesterday ejected from the Executive Mansion by military authority.

Washington, July 14.—Seymour's journey homeward was almost a continued ovation.

The weather northward is hotter than it has been for many years. Many deaths have occurred from sun stroke, including seven in Buffalo, N. Y.

Columbia, S. C., July 14.—The Legislature, to-day, elected Thomas J. Robertson United States Senator for the short term, ending 1871.

She Senate, on the fifth ballot, elected T. H. Sawyer Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston. For Senator or the long term, the result in the House is as yet undecided.

The Lieutenant Governor was inaugurated to-day.

Mobile, July 14.—An immense and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held last night.

Eloquent speeches were made by Admiral Semmes Judge Jones, Percy Walker, Major St. Paul, Col. Herndon, Price Williams, and others.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of Mobile do cordially endorse and ratify the nominations made by the Democratic National Convention of Horatio Seymour for President, and Frank P. Blair for Vice President.

Montgomery, July 14.—The Legislature of Alabama, that met by order of Gen. Meade yesterday, contains about thirty negro members. The Senate Doorkeeper, and the Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplam of the House are negroes.

To-day Gov. Smith was inaugurated in the presence of the two Houses. He sent in a message which is, in the main more conservative than was expected. He recommends, in strong language, the removal of all disabilities from the people of the State, and is bitterly opposed to any disfranchisement, except for crime.

Gen. Shepherd fired salutes in honor of the inauguration.

Washington' July 14.—The weather has been so very hot and enervating to-day that but little business war transacted in any of the Executive Departments. Nothing of importance transpired, except what took place in Congress.

The thermometer stood at one hundred and three in the shade during the afternoon; at 10 o'clock, to-night it ranged about ninety-two degrees.

The President will likely dispose of the Southern electoral college bill to-morrow or next day.

So far as the action of the Executive is concerned, it appears to be generally understood that he will veto the bill and there is some doubt about its passage over the veto in the Senate.

It is expected that a number of members of Congress, military officers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and other persons of note will go from this city to Baltimore to-morrow to attend the banquet to Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The President and members of the Cabinet have received an invitation.

Mr. Johnson has been compelled, very reluctantly, to decline to be present, and in response to the invitation expresses his sincere regret that he will be unable to join the citizens of Baltimore in rendering well deserved honor to so distinguished a citizen, not only of Maryland, but of the Union.

Washington, July 14.—Chief Justice Chase declared to-day to a Western friend, that while he could not accord personally with the resolution against the reconstruction acts, and believed that the present constitutions ought to stand till changed by the people of each State, all voting, yet he was a Democrat, a States Rights Democrat, and in full sympathy with the Democratic party. He also spoke very highly of Horatio Seymour.

Gen. Meade has transferred Florida to the civil authorities.

It is stated that Howard is preparing to reduce the number of employes of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Grant will not return from the West until the middle of September.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and an unusual number of persons visited the White House.

Vallandigham visited the House to-day.

The Senate had a brief executive session, but nothing of importance was done.

Both Houses are in session to-night.—The Committee on Reconstruction is called for to-morrow to hear the Mississippi Radical delegation regarding the alleged election frauds.

Senator Doolittle has written a letter strongly discouraging the third party movement. Well informed parties think there is no real base for the third party rumors.

The thermometer rose to 103 to day, and horses were sun struck.

Vallandigham attracted great attention at his hotel and in the House.

Washington, July 16.—The Senate bill extending Federal commercial relations over Alaska, and preventing indiscriminate destruction of fur-bearing animals, and forbidding special hunting privileges, passed.

The bill extending the time for collection of the direct tax in the insurrectionary States to January, 1869, passed.

The Conference Committee's report on the bill for supplying vacancies in the Executive Department, was adopted.

The bill protecting naturalized citizens abroad, was postponed by 2 to 22.

The Indian appropriation bill was resumed and discussed to executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Secretary of War presented a communication relative to certain cotton seized at Vicksburg.

The Missouri contested election case between Benjamin and Switzler, was resumed.

The conference committee's report on invalid pensions was adopted, the point of difference being the disposition of the naval pension fund.

The funding bill was reported with half a dozen amendments. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The report of the conference committee on the bill regulating executive vacancies was rejected.

Recess. Thermometer, at noon, 92; at adjournment, 94.

The British Postoffice Department having given notice of the termination of the Postal Convention between the United States and that Government, ending July 1st, 1869, the British Commissioner, Anthony Trollope, was sent here with plenipotentiary powers to negotiate and conclude a new convention to go into operation 1st January, 1859.

With this Commissioner, who has just departed for Europe, the Postmaster General has arranged the basis of a new convention upon satisfactory terms, modifying in some important details the old convention, but embodying substantially the favors of that instrument.

The British office yields its objection to those provisions of the present convention which empower each office to make its own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the other.

The veto message upon the Southern electoral bill was this evening completed, and after submission to the Cabinet tomorrow will be sent to Congress.

Raleigh, N. C., July 16.—But little of importance was done in the Legislature to-day. N. Page & Co. were elected State Printers. Excluded members were allowed mileage and per diem up to to-day.

A grand Democratic ratification meeting was held at Tucker Hall last night. Able speeches were made by Hon. Thomas Bragg, Gen. W. R. Cox, John F. Hake, Wm. Robbins and others.

Resolutions indorsing the action of the National Democratic Convention were adopted amid the greatest applause. A large number of ladies were present.

Columbia, July 16.—Fred. A. Sawyer, Collector of Internal Revenues for Charleston, has been elected U. S. Senator for the term ending in 1873. On the eighth ballot the vote was as follows: Sawyer 76, Mackey 68, Campbell, Democrat, 5.

Washington, July 18.—It is stated that the three hours cabinet session yesterday was very important, and that some Executive suggestions regarding the Presidential election will be sent to Congress to-day, and that the veto of the bill regulating the electoral college will be withheld until Monday.

The Senate last night passed the Alaska treaty with an amendment ignoring the joint power of the House with the Senate and President in making treaties. The bill as it passed the Senate simply appropriates money to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty.

The Senate also passed bills providing for selling the St. Louis Arsernal property; aiding improvements in the Mississippi River at Rock Island and Des Moines rapids; exempting certain vessels trading with Canada from tonnage fees, and the civil appropriation bill.

The House considered the funding bill.

"Working Up" the Ashburn Case in Georgia

DETECTIVES FROM WASHINGTON SENT FOR—THE MILITARY GIVE THEM CARTE BLANCHE—TORTURING WITNESSES—THE "SWEAT BOX" PROCESS.

Referring to the Ashburn murder case the National Intelligencer, of June 29th, says:

Two infamous "detectives" of the Baker-Stanton sort, were summoned, coming, it is said, from this city, and went down to Georgia. They were told that they could earn forty thousand dollars if they succeeded, and then the military gave them *carte blanche* to arrest any citizen of Georgia, and full power over the unfortunate negroes, to bribe, threaten, starve, imprison and torture those wretched creatures, who swore in the presence of Almighty God that they knew nothing about the matter, until they should, to save themselves from further suffering, consent to tell whatever stories foul monsters put in their mouths. That they have done these things can be proved by the testimony of the released negroes who have been subjected to these infernal cruelties. We have published the affidavits of some of those, but they leave much to be stated.

Among the methods of torture employed by those wretches upon the negroes, to make them swear away human lives, was the instrument known as the "sweat box." This, we understand, to be a box of wood, inside of which the victim is made to stand. The wooden sides of this box, by means of a screw, are compressed closer and closer until the individual can scarcely breathe; then a stream of hot air or steam is thrown upon the victim; he is almost stifled; a pressure put upon his heart and lungs, until the agony of his position is such that nature sinks under the infliction, and the poor creature cries out that he is ready to testify to anything desired. We assert that our information is positive and reliable, that these infernal cruelties have been practiced by the Federal military in Georgia upon black men, in order to make them swear away the lives of innocent white men and respectable citizens before a military commission, "organized to convict," and with murder in their hearts.

One of these poor negroes thus tortured was kept there so long that his knee actually burst open by the pressure of blood.

☞ The late Lord Brougham, in a playful mood, one day, wrote the following epitaph on himself:

Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes,
My fate a moral teaches;
The hole in which my body lies
Would not contain one-half my speeches.

☞ "Harry, did you ask Hicks for that money?" "Yes." "What did he say?" "He just kicked me into the road; that's all he said."

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John A. Williams and Isaac Levy under the style and firm of Williams and Levy, expired by limitation on the 30th ult.

Parties indebted to the late firm will please settle their accounts with Mr. Jno. C. Rogers, who is hereby authorized to liquidate affairs connected with the late firm. JNO. A. WILLIAMS,

July 1st, 68'-tf. Surviving Partner.

TEXAS TONIC SYRUP,

A Vegetable Compound for the Rapid and Permanent Cure of

CHILLS AND FEVER, or FEVER AND AGUE!

Every Poison has its Antidote! Every Disease has its Cure!

The people of the Mississippi Valley have long felt the necessity for, and want of, a Safe, Certain and Reliable Remedy, as a substitute for Quinine, Strychnine, and other poisonous Drugs, for the cure of Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever. We claim, and the result will show, and bear testimony to every unprejudiced mind, that the Texas Tonic Syrup has supplied this want and accomplished this purpose. Its Tonic, Alterative and Antiseptic qualities are such that none can possibly be disappointed in its effects. Upon its own merits, therefore, it is sustained. A single trial is all that is needed to stamp this remedy as the greatest specific of the age.

The ingrediments of which this Medicine is composed are simple productions of nature abounding upon certain streams in the State of Texas, and were ever used by the Aborigines of that State as a specific for Fevers of all kinds, and especially Fever and Ague, which they never failed to cure.

A celebrated Physician, acquainted with these facts, has furnished us his theory upon this important subject, and hence the Product properly named TEXAS TONIC SYRUP, which we now offer to the public as a specific and positive cure for Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, no matter of how long standing.

Having had indubitable evidence of its prompt and certain effects from the testimony of a multitude of respectable citizens, among whom is classed many of our best Physicians, we do not hesitate to recommend this Preparation in all cases of Fever and Ague and Chills and Fever; indeed, from the facts in our possession of its intrinsic value, it would not be too much for us to state that when the directions are strictly complied with we warrant a cure in every case, where it is tried. It is pleasant to the taste and the cheapest Medicine in the world. Therefore, in truth, it may be declared the day is not far distant when it must be appreciated and used in every household where Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever is found to exist.

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—and—
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June 24, 1868-1y.

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THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Rapides--District Court.
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Succession of Minerva T. Calvit, for Administration and Inventory—No. 1381.

WHEREAS, Wm. C. James has made application to this Court to be appointed Administrator of the Succession of Minerva T. Calvit: 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, La., July the 17th, 1868.

J. W. HICKMAN,
July22-2t. Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Parish of Rapides--District Court.
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Succession of C. F. Toberer, for Final Account—No. 677.

WHEREAS, John W. Prescott has filed his Final Account in this Office of the Succession of Christian F. Toberer: Notice is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, within 30 days from the date hereof, why the same should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, Alexandria, La., July 1st, 1868.

J. W. HICKMAN,
July22-5t. Clerk.

ICE! ICE!!

FROM and after this date the undersigned will keep ICE, on hand for sale at retail.

M. ROSENTHAL & BRO
June 10, 1868—tf.