"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets,

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY..... JULY 22, 1868.

Thos. McIntyre, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
of New York.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr.,
of Missouri.

ELECTORS.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

First Cong. District—ANTHONY SAMBOLA.
" " " T. B. SHERBURNE, Alternate.
Second Cong. District—M. B. BRADY.
" " " GEO. W. RACE, Alternate.
Third Cong. District—A. S. HERRON.
" " " J. H. KENNARD, Alternate.
Fourth Cong. District—ALCIBIADE DeBLANC.
" " " E. N. CULLUM, Alternate.
Fifth Cong. District—N. W. COLEMAN.
" " " W. F. BLACKMAN, J. H. BRIGHAM, } Alternates

Many thanks to our friend, Dr. W. F. Neal, for his delicious present.

We are receipt of a communication on the annual examination and commencement exercises of the Keachi Female College, which will appear in our next issue, not having room for it in to-day's paper.

Ratification Meeting.—The citizens of Caddo parish are invited to assemble in mass meeting on Saturday, July 25, at the Court House, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Seymour and Blair. The citizens of the adjoining parishes are invited to attend.

Hotter Places than Shreveport.—On July 14, at Washington, D. C., the thermometer stood at 103 in the shade during the afternoon, and at 10 o'clock at night it ranged about 92. No doubt it has been equally hot at Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Va., Baltimore, Md. In New York city there have been twenty deaths from sun-strokes in a single day.

Excelsior Base Ball Club.—We are pleased to announce the formation, by the young gentlemen of this city, of the Excelsior Base Ball Club of Shreveport. At a regular meeting of the Club, held on last Monday evening, the following officers were elected: W. E. Kennedy, President; E. M. Van Nostrand, Vice President; F. A. Leonard, Secretary; James V. Nolan, Treasurer. Directors: Andy Currie, George Turner and O. H. Schonhausen.

Our cotemporaries of the New Orleans Crescent will do us the honor to correct an error in its statement that the first flag raised in Louisiana in honor of Seymour and Blair was raised in their city, at 306 Julia street, on the 10th inst. The Democracy of Caddo parish unfurled their standard to the breeze on the 9th instant, amid the acclamations of the people and the firing of cannon, at the city of Shreveport, inscribed with the names of its chosen and accepted candidates.

Public Roads.—We refer to the subject of our public roads again, because of the urgent need of prompt attention to them, after the crops are laid by. If work is postponed after that period, we all know, from experience, how difficult it is to get the work done when picking cotton has begun. We most earnestly call upon our Police Jury again, to require, by the promptest measures, that the work shall begin in a few weeks, and that it shall continue during the whole time required by law; that notices of their appointments be served on the overseers, and that the returns on certified copies by a deputy sheriff be filed away, so that the District Attorney can prosecute and easily make proof of any neglect; and that instructions issue to all overseers to make rigorous and exact enrolment of all persons liable to road duty, and that they be notified they will be held liable for failure to attend. The trade of this city is involved in this matter, and we cannot afford to temporise.

Democratic Barbecue at Jonesville, Texas.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Harrison county, Texas, was held at Jonesville Friday, July 17, Dr. Perry presiding. The colored people turned out in large numbers, over 300, while the planters and owners of the soil were represented by some 250 of their number. Many fair ladies graced the scene. After organisation and the adoption of resolutions ratifying the platform and nominations of the Democracy, the meeting was addressed in the order named, by Mayor Turner, of Marshall, Ambrose Eagle, Cols. Cutts and Wharton, and Major Wilkinson. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting dissolved with the general conviction that success in November was assured to the gallant people of Harrison county. We are pleased to know that Caddo parish was well represented. The work accomplished on the picket line, and at the advanced posts of our Democratic army of victory is as valuable in its results as that which is confined to our parish limits. We are moreover glad to aid our friends and immediate neighbors in their labors of peace, harmony, and political redemption.

"There are 715,048 registered negro voters in the Southern States. The Radicals intend that these shall reverse the majority of all the voters to be found among thirty millions of white people who acknowledge allegiance to the United States Government."

The best laid plans of men and mice "gang aft awry." Not so fast, little men! Our colored voters do not intend to be your dupes any longer, and we intend to meet you in the canvass with "horse, foot and dragoons." We will be governed by scalawags no longer. You shall no longer tyrannise over the white people of the South, nor cheat, defraud, misguide, delude, destroy and ruin the welfare and future hopes and interests of your superiors, the colored men of the South. Your purposes of villany and plunder stand revealed in the following curious and instructive confession of the New Orleans Republican:

"The Republican party is now poor, and its members are poor, but with the *patronage* of this State and of the United States in Louisiana, all this will soon change and it will become rich and powerful. The future of all true members of the Republican party in this State is to be very different from their past; so different that all the money the Democracy can raise would not pay the humblest member for leaving its ranks."

You expect to grow rich by plundering the public treasury, swindling the people both white and colored by oppressive taxation and by absorbing all the offices, do you! Well, we won't permit it. You offer bribes!! You threaten us with your own villany and corruption? Beware how long you abuse our patience!!

We are delighted to record the following reply to an inquiry made by us. The response of our cotemporary of the Mansfield Times, encourages us to urge that the parishes of DeSoto and of Caddo will emulate each other in all commendable exertions for the good and welfare of our people, our State and country. We applaud and encourage the Democracy of DeSoto, in their good work:

"The South-Western wishes to know what DeSoto is doing towards organising for the Presidential campaign. Only this: Democratic clubs have been organised in all the wards, save one, we believe, and the members are working actively, earnestly, and effectually for the New York nominees. A colored club has been organised at this place, and steps are being taken to have one organised in each ward. There is no flurry or boasting about what we intend to do; but we are reading, thinking and maturing our plans. If we have anything like a fair chance, the Democracy, we think, will carry the parish by a heavy majority.

Suffrage.

The New York Tribune commends the message of Gov. Scott of South Carolina, as a model of wise and generous statesmanship. Gov. Scott advocates universal amnesty and universal suffrage; commenting thereon, and upon its favorite doctrine, says the Tribune:

"The leaders of the old aristocracy are still intent on a recovery of their lost power through a disfranchisement of the blacks. But time will show that the malcontents will be half disarmed by this very generosity. Let the present Legislature proclaim and enact universal amnesty, and it will be wholly impossible for the minority ever to subvert impartial suffrage."

Claiming the power under the Constitution to determine who shall and who shall not exercise the right of suffrage, the citizens of Louisiana have indignantly protested against those laws of Congress called reconstruction laws, which have ended in their almost complete disfranchisement and the submission of their destinies to an irresponsible body of itinerant white men unknown and unrecognised by them, who, in alliance with the colored population of the State, whom they have mislead, and continue to mislead by fraud and falsehood, have usurped all the powers of the State government, have denied them all voice in the creation of their constitution and the enactment of laws, or have stifled that voice by ruthlessly and in violation of the laws under which they were acting and the constitution of their own creation, refused to their duly elected representatives their seats in the council halls of the State. The question of suffrage has never been submitted to them in such a form as to admit of its full discussion, or of any intelligent and free action thereon. The policy of the people and State has not been determined upon. All that we now claim, assert and demand is the right to decide this question as a local, domestic question, which the Constitution leaves entirely to each State.

The people of Louisiana desire peace and Union; legislation suited to their necessities; that the laws should be faithfully executed, and administered by officers of their own choice; security of life and property for all, both white and colored; harmony between the races, the application of their united industries and capacities to restore the ruin and waste of war. No intelligent white man in the State desires anything else than justice to the colored man, and the promotion of his interest, welfare, happiness, and the development of all his capacities. All will intelligently aid in this great work, because it involves duties and responsibilities imposed by divine Providence upon the superior race, because it *is* the superior race.

The carpet-baggers promise everything. They fulfill no promises. They have only sown discord and dissension between the whites and blacks. They have demoralised labor, driven capital away, and involved both white and colored in the same common ruin. And for what? In order that they might usurp the political power of the State!

They have ceased to be a power. Before the united energies of our entire people they tremble and grow pale. Not possessing the ability or patriotism to seek the permanent and enduring results of wise councils and a wise policy, they have pursued a policy of hate, of deception, of fraud, and of violence. Their triumph is but temporary. They have made themselves odious to our entire people, and when they fall, as fall they must, they fall to rise no more. They will be equally despised by the colored men whom they have mislead, and by the white men, over whom they have tyrannised.

Having acquired power by an odious policy of violence, force, fraud, and intimidation enforced upon a powerless, and conquered people, they may in their moments of sober reflection discover, only when it is too late, that, when united with the true and patriotic Conservatives and Democrats of the North and West, and relieved of the constant terrorism of military government, that same people are yet a power to be feared. They may modify their views and opinions to adapt them to the great popular uprising of 1868, which is to hurl them from power. We do not wish to convert them. We will have nothing to do with them, either now or hereafter. We will not argue any question with them. We do not desire to conciliate them. They shall not be a power in the State. We prefer our colored citizens. Our colored citizens will elect to be guided by those with whom their interest is identified—with whom they prosper, or suffer misfortune. It is with them we will discuss the question of suffrage, and we do not doubt that, left to ourselves, we can regulate the subject so as to secure our common welfare, and the fame, dignity, honor, and prosperity of our State.

Meantime, we scorn all duplicity and deception. We can not imitate the cowardly policy of the Radical-Grant party, who, defeated in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Connecticut, desert their own principles, and, while they claim to be the exclusive friends of the black man in the South, abandon him in the North. We have one doctrine, and one law for the whole country, "Una et sempiterna lex prevalebit"—"That the privilege and trust of suffrage belongs exclusively to the control of each State"; while they have forfeited the confidence of the colored man by proclaiming that their own policy must be "maintained in the South, while the question of suffrage in all the *loyal* States properly belongs to the people of those States." In other words, the colored man must be abandoned in the North. We predict, and mark the prediction, that, in the future, they will abandon all the rights and interests of the colored man, and that the people of the South will be, as they are, their natural and only friends and defenders. That day is not far distant. Our colored citizens are aware of this; they feel and know that the Radicals are their worst enemies, because they are seeking to induce them to quarrel with their only true friends. Carpet-baggers, beware! When your day of punishment comes, it will be inflicted by the indignant colored men of the country.

Conway Again.—*New Orleans, July* 1.—Cabalistic notices of the Ku-Klux-Klan, which were published in the Times yesterday, brought *bands of armed men* to the Mechanics' Institute this morning, intending the dispersion of the Legislature. Gen. Buchanan promptly surrounded the Capitol with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and the Legislature proceeded quietly. The police dispersed the Klan, and arrested a number of heavily armed men. Intense excitement prevails.

The above falsehood appears in the New York Tribune, of July 2, and could only have emanated from one source—the man who already stands convicted of a similar guilty misrepresentation in regard to the demonstration of March 4th. We call the attention, not only of the public of this city, but of the United States, to the fact that the author of this slander has been foisted upon the State of Louisiana as the Superintendent of Public Education. Is such a man fit for such a responsible post? *Quien sabe?*

[N. O. Times, July 8th.

Our parish of Caddo is incensed and outraged by the presence and influencings of corrupt men no way better than Conway. They follow his example in all things. We allude to Mudgett, Flood, Lowell and Company. They will not hesitatate to employ any means of success in the coming canvass. We warn our people against them. Let them be watched and defeated in their schemes.

Mr. Paine's bill for arming loyal negroes by furnishing each Congressional District with two thousand Springfield rifles and two pieces of field artillery, does not seem to meet with general favor at Washington, outside of extreme Radical ranks. An attempt was made to smuggle it through quietly without reading, but it was fortunately frustrated. This is a step to far as the Radicals would find to their bitter cost. They may talk daggers but must use none.

[N. O. Times, July 7th.

This bill is intended to create violence and bloodshed in the South. We warn the black and tan Legislature not to attempt any similiar measure, upon them the responsibility for all results will rest. We desire peace and harmony throughout our State. We seek a fair and free election. We will be open, candid, honorable and just. Let them look to it, that they do not disturb the peace and dignity of the State.

The New Orleans Cresent says: "Every friend of justice and right will join with us in thanking our representative elect from the second congressional district, Col. James Mann, for his active efforts at the national capital, in behalf of the interests of the people of Louisiana. We are assured by a gentleman who was present during Col. Mann's and Major Keeler's interview with the President, and with the heads of other departments, that the former gentleman's conversation and explanations have gone very far in certain quarters toward doing away with the erroneous beliefs which gross exaggeration, or even willful misrepresentation had engendered. Col. Mann has been well received and courteously treated, even by those who are his political opponents, and will, we are assurred, be found foremost in the halls of legislation among those advocating a return to the principles of a pure and free government."

Since the above was received, the indications are, that Col. Mann has been refused his seat, or is held in abeyance. Shame!

Speaker Lowell! Sheriff Mudgett!!

PARISH "JUDGE" FLOOD!! SENATOR ANTOINE.

The report to the General Assembly of the Board of Registration, created by the ordinance of the constitutional convention, of February 13, 1868, lies before us. Mr. J. H. Ingraham (colored), who assumed to represent the parish of Caddo in that convention, was a member of that board; so was Mr. J. S. Harris, United States Senator elect, who, doubtless, by his services on that board, secured his election—until now we certainly had never heard of him; so, also, was W. Jasper Blackburn, member of Congress from this district. Certainly Messrs. Harris and Blackburn have been rewarded. It is equally certain that all the other members of the board will be. By their report, they have rendered distinguished service to their party in the only way by which that party lives, moves, acts and has any existence, by a wholesale and indiscriminate assault upon both the military authorities and the people of our entire State.

We confine our review of this remarkable production to so much of the same as relates to the parish of Caddo. It is to be remembered that their facts are mainly derived from one Lowell, quondam chairman of the Board of Registrars, Caddo parish, alleged to be supported by affidavits and volunteer statements, and various other testimony, none of which is published. The common law excludes the evidence of interested parties. State statutes and judicial decisions have, it is true, introduced many exceptions, and in some cases abolished the rule altogether, leaving such evidence to be argued to the jury upon the general principles of credibility.

Now this report cannot be understood without considering how much the interest of the parties has influenced its conclusions, and how far they are credible when they themselves are witnesses, or purport to manufacture testimony of others in the form of "affidavits, volunteer statements, and various other testimony." We have shown how far the board themselves were interested. So far as relates to our own parish, we know that their report is a slanderous and false tissue of misrepresentations, and willful perversion of facts designed to defeat the will of our people, and to secure the advancement of the very small clique of worthless men who seek to control and govern us.

1st. Mr. Lowell, ineligible under his instructions, under which he accepted his position as chairman of the board of registrars of this parish; frequently declared on the day of election that he was not a candidate for the Legislature. He had never resided in this community, with any such intention to remain as gave him any claim to citizenship, or even a domicil among us. He pretended to be fair and just, conservative in his opinions and purposes. He even deceived some of our most capable citizens, who, by his professions, were inclined to think well of him. But he was only a snake in the grass; the meanest kind of all thieves, a *sneak* thief. Upon his report, the parish of Caddo is compelled to hear and to deny the charge of fraud, force, and intimidation in the recent election. Did he ever hint at any such charge before he reached New Orleans? Did he not while here express himself as entirely satisfied with the manner in which the election was conducted? What has been the reward of his duplicity and infamous cunning? He is now Speaker of the House, and occupies a usurped seat in that body, against the wishes and under the indignant protest of the entire parish, whose people he has outraged by lying slanders, uttered in the dark, and promulgated from a safe distance, as is the manner of cowards and slanderers.

2d. Mr. Mudgett, silent partner of the Market street store. Small vendor of whisky and auction goods, in Mugginsville, at three hundred per cent. advance, to his colored supporters; heroic commander of the 80th United States colored infantry, as such our former commander, always fearful of his personal safety, and supposed to be armed with the most deadly weapons of modern destructiveness and warfare. Sheriff that is to be, if he can—but he can't! and therefore interested in demonstrating, by any amount of swearing, that the Sheriff of our own choice was on the day of election but the chief of an armed band of evil disposed men, who, by force or threats of violence, either intimidated the colored voters, or forced them to vote the Democratic ticket. This man Mudgett boasted in New Orleans, several weeks ago, that he would be Sheriff, and eject Mr. Hope within ten days. His *hopes* have proved fallacious, and our hope of the future peace of the parish has been reassured by recent information that the commissions of our duly elected parish officers have been issued to them.

If Mr. Mudgett returns to us as an authorised agent to report upon the condition of our parish, let him report us and our cause aright. True we despise him, but we let him alone. Some occassional wag—more in a spirit of folly than discretion and good sense may perhaps perpetrate some practical joke upon him, but if Mudgett has any sense, or any surviving spirit of gallantry which he ought to have acquired by his experiences as a soldier, we know not what they were, he will dismiss his plans, keep quiet, and not be alarmed, for while he may be a subject for our contempt and ridicule—he is too small a man to deserve any further notice. We trust our young men will spare us the mortification of having their youthful indiscretions used by exaggerated reports to our own injury, and to threaten and endanger the peace, harmony and welfare of the community.

3d. Mr. Martin Flood, a smooth, oily and greasy man of gammon, next claims our attention. We had thought that by economy, he had long since acquired money enough to enable him to retire and devote the balance of his days to agricultural pursuits. Without ever having done a day's service as a soldier, or known the sounds of the battle-field, he has held a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, and drawn pay as such long after the war ceased. He is a thrifty man—a shrewd man—and from his accumulated savings, we believe, originally aided in establishing the Market street store. Whether he ever received his share of the profits, or was cheated out of them, we do not know; still less whether his partners in the business accumulated capital in cash or a political capital in the control of a few of our colored citizens. He has, in addition, a small farm in Indiana, or elsewhere in the West. He can afford to leave us, and we will part with him with no regrets. True, he has not commended himself to our kindness and regard by his recent efforts to obtain the position of Parish Judge, a position for which his general weakness of intellect, and absolute ignorance of all law, especially the law of the State of Louisiana, render him excessively and grossly unqualified. But we hope and trust that he has failed in his schemes of judicial advancement.

4th. Mr. Senator Caius Cæsar Antoine—imperator. We recognise him as one of our most intelligent colored citizens. We have infinitely more respect for him than his three illustrious white colleagues. If he acknowledges their sway it is only for a time; and he will no doubt ultimately be found laboring with his own race in entire harmony with the white people of the country to secure the common welfare of all. While we do not and cannot forget that our Senator, Mr. White, has been unseated in order that he might be secured to the Radical majority, we are willing to believe that this great crime has been accomplished, less by any agency of his than by the reckless white men who seek only to use him and his race for their ruin and their own elevation to office.

The credibility of the evidence upon which the registration report relies, might be conveniently tested by positive disproof of some three or four of its statements, but we believe that the character, interest and well known purposes of the party in power do not require this refutation for our own people; and that the rule of exclusion on the ground of interest has been sufficiently shown to be of proper application, in all its severity to the present case. We will argue the facts more at length when they dare to produce their evidence, which we now demand.

We reproduce for the edification of our readers some of its most noticeable specifications made in proof of its allegations of fraud and violence. The report states that—

"Owing to the peculiar geographical position of the country the only really practicable route by which the city can be reached from that locality is to cross the river above from the Caddo to the Bossier side, thence proceeding down the river and recrossing immediately opposite the city. On the days of the election the sheriff organised a band of about forty armed men, whom he styled deputies, but they in reality possessed all the elements of a violent mob, and in some instances were guilty of deeds that would entitle them to be classed among the most inhuman desperadoes. These men were ordered by the sheriff to guard the passages of the rivers and the roads leading into the city, and not to permit freedmen to approach; in the meantime the main ferryboat and skiffs were laid up and not permitted to run on those days, substituting an ordinary flatboat for the large ferry boat. Strict orders were given that this flatboat should not cross any but white men supposed to be in opposition to the Constitution."

Why not call chemistry, physiology, astronomy, botany, and all the natural and exact sciences to your aid? Why make poor "geography" do all your dirty work? You know that the precautions referred to were not taken to perpetrate a fraud, but to prevent a fraud of your own—the wholesale importation of voters from the adjoining parish of Bossier. No orders of any kind were given in any way looking to the perpetration of a fraud. None was intended, none accomplished. The sheriff's so-called "band of about forty armed men," were his deputies, and conducted themselves with a moderation and fidelity to all parties which induced Mudgett and Keating, when asked just as the polls were closed whether they were satisfied with the conduct of the election, to declare that they were. This declaration was publicly made, and can be proved, and is of value because cotemporaneous, made at the time by persons who were present, acted as party challengers, and will be held in law as conclusively disproving any subsequent statements they may have made. But says the report:

"It appears that a large number of boatmen whose residence was in New Orleans, and who had not been in the parish ten days preceding the election were permitted to vote, claiming the right under an old statute of the State, which, if allowed to have force, would be in contravention of the reconstruction laws of Congress."

Now, the fact is, that this large number were only a half a dozen, or a dozen at farthest. They had been duly registered in New Orleans, and were entitled to vote there. It has always been the custom, right or wrong to allow them to vote. Where they did not produce their registration papers, affidavits of registry were in every case required. Their votes were not objected to by Mudgett. It is only a case of the triumph of long established usage over arbitrary law. It did not affect the result. The report continues:

"The spirit of intolerance and persecution manifested by the opponents of reconstruction, seems to be almost universal in every city, village and hamlet in the State, and calls aloud for legislative remedy."

We pronounce this a wholesale slander, malicious, malignant, and wicked in its spirit, and intended and calculated to produce the very evils which are complained of, but which now happily have no existence. We solemnly declare our belief that an era of harmony and good feeling now exists throughout our entire State, that our people are disposed and resolved to maintain peace and quiet. The error and the fallacy of the Radical disorganisers consists in confounding our very general detestation of them and their intrigues, with an evil spirit which seeks the violation of law or the denial of justice and of right. Their crime consists in resolving, concocting, and executing schemes of villany and fraud, which have a natural tendency to arouse the indignation of a free people, and having raised a storm, they seek to evade punishment or responsibility by denouncing as guilty the innocent.

Our space forces us to conclude with the hopeful assurance to our own people that Radical ingenuity can not harm them, if they avoid being unduly trapped into any violent manifestation of either public or private resentment. He who rules the destinies of men and of States, will in his own good time enable us to free ourselves from these vipers who have entered our community only to sting us to death.

Gov. Warmoth's Inaugural.—This remarkable production was delivered before the two Houses of the Legislature, in joint session, on the 13th day of this month. It abounds in quite a number of "glittering generalities," and the usual amount of sophomoric eloquence naturally to be expected from so very youthful, verdant, and inexperienced a young man. He has wisdom enough to perceive that the condition of the State and country require certain things to be done, which would long since have been accomplished, had not himself and his co-conspirators interfered to rob our people of their political rights, to disorganise the labor of the State, and to produce many of the evils to correct which he now proposes to render us an unusual amount of lip-service, and to squander, with profuse prodigality, words

"That palter with us in a double sense;
That keeps the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope."

Says Gov. Warmoth:

"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."

Who, more readily and honorably than the Southern people themselves, accepted the legitimate results of the war? Does he expect that we will ally ourselves with him and his party to approve and applaud the many tyrannies which he and they have inflicted upon us since the surrender? Says the Governor, he seeks "equality before the law and the enjoyment of every political right by all the citizens of the State, regardless of race, color, or previous condition;" but he does not disapprove enforced social equality, as does Lieut-Gov. Dunn, who, in his speech before the Senate, Saturday, July 11, used the following language, which we commend to the careful consideration of the colored voters of the State as coming from one who certainly has a right to speak for them—as he certainly does:

"As to myself and my people, we are not seeking social equality; that is a thing no law can govern. We all have our preferences. We all wish to select our associates, and no legislation can select them for us. We ask nothing of the kind. We simply ask to be allowed an equal chance in the race of life; an equal opportunity of supporting our families, of educating our children, and of becoming worthy citizens of this Government.

"I am truly happy that we are about to return into the Union, for I as much as any of you object to military rule. I believe there is ability enough in the State to govern our own affairs, and I believe that harmony will exist among us to such an extent that no interference of military power will be necessary on the part of the General Government."

Sentiments like this convince us that the day is not far distant when the white and colored citizens of the State will be found acting in harmony, but it is idle for Gov. Warmoth to expect that this harmony can ever be produced by himself or his party. While he assumes that the present constitution and government of the State express the will of a large majority of the people of our State, and pretends to pay a tribute to the intelligence and virtue of the minority, he cannot but be conscious that he offers us an insult, nor forget that he occupies his present position against the wishes and votes of that very minority, and that in attributing our opposition to prejudices which are gradually wearing away, he misrepresents a free people, who have demanded, and do demand, the right to form their own government and regulate their internal affairs and domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject not to his will or that of his party, but subject only to the Constitution of the United States. He says:

"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."

Has he condemned the arbitrary and illegal organisation of the Legislature? Will he deny that he himself was a party to all their acts, which were skilfully and deliberately planned by himself and his dozen advisers before the meeting of that body? While he wants peace and order, and urges "immediate measures for the repression of lawlessness and disorder now rife in many parts of the State," and declares that "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," that "the hands of the courts must be strengthened and upheld," does he recommend any measures? Does he oppose or approve the proposed military bill? While he advises "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," would he have us understand that he intends hereafter to separate himself from those houseless, homeless, and itinerant party politicians who compose his party and elected him? Gov. Warmoth would assume not to be a partisan, but the violence of the faction in the State which he represents will not permit him to pursue a course which, after many years of repentance, might entitle him to be heard with some patience by our people. Meantime, he does not and can not represent us. He is but the chief of a party which we detest and despise.

How the Platform and Nominations have

BEEN RECEIVED BY THE PRESS AND COUNTRY.

Mr. Seymour had repeatedly declined the nomination. In his speeches, while proclaiming his views as to the principles and policy of the party, he had indicated no preference for any particular candidate. He would doubtless have accepted Mr. Chase. There was the most perfect harmony between himself and the friends of Mr. Pendleton, who were the first to insist upon his nomination as soon as it was discovered that the required two-thirds could not be harmoniously united upon their chosen and favorite candidate. It is certain that Governor Seymour will be unanimously and cordially supported by the distinguished Chief Justice and by Mr. Pendleton with their entire body of devoted personal friends throughout the entire country. Neither of these distinguished gentlemen have permitted this to be question of any doubt by their positions assumed before and since the nomination. July 10th Mr. Chase declared "his recognition of the Democratic nominee as a patriot and statesman worthy to be the standard-bearer of that great party, with which he announced himself fully identified." July 14th he is again represented to have said that "he was a Democrat, a State's rights Democrat, and in full sympathy with the Democratic party," speaking at the same time in terms of the highest praise of Horatio Seymour. Even without these subsequent declarations of Mr. Chase, his position as assumed by himself and friends before and during the convention could not leave the conviction of his earnest and entire support of Mr. Seymour for a moment in doubt. Nor is there anything in the platform which can in any way alienate men of Mr. Chase's pronounced views. True, it embodies the sentiments and convictions of life long Democrats, and is in entire harmony with the past history and principles of the party; true it does not embody Mr. Chase's particular, personal policy; but there is no such antagonism as can possibly lead to division and alienation between the Democracy and and all patriotic conservatives.

Mr. Pendleton has nobly restrained the aspirations of personal ambition for the good of his party and the welfare of his country, and thus acquired additional claims to the gratitude, love and honor of his countrymen. We prefer that he should speak to our people in his own language. Before the departure of the Ohio delegation for New York, he addressed the following private letter to his friend Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, one of the delegates, who subsequently resigned in the convention to give his seat to Mr. Vallandigham. Upon his arrival in New York the letter was delivered to John A. Green, Jr., a delegate from New York, and a distinguished sachem of Tammany Hall:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 28, 1868.

My Dear Sir—You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek at home, but you are not here. I must say what I want to by note. As soon as you get to New York see Gov. Seymour. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence. I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere. Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends; I have a natural pride, an honest pride, in the good will of my countrymen, but you know better than any one else it is neither egotistical nor overruling, and that I am ready and anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself. Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good by. God bless you.

Yours truly. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Subsequently, in withdrawing his name from before the convention, he gave evidence of his disinterested patriotism in the following letter:

CINCINNATI, July 2, 1868.

Washington McLean, Fifth Avenue Hotel:

My Dear Sir—You know better than any one the feelings and principles which have guided my conduct since the suggestion of my name for the Presidential nomination. You know that while I receive the good opinion of my countrymen, and would feel an honest pride in so distinguished a mark of their confidence, I do not desire it at the expense of one single electoral vote [great applause] or of the least disturbance of the harmony of our party. I consider the success of the Democratic party in the next election of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition, however pure and lofty it might be. [Loud applause.]

If, therefore, at any time a name shall be suggested which, in the opinion of yourself and those friends who have shared our confidence, shall be stronger before the country, or which can more thoroughly unite our own party, I beg that you will instantly withdraw my name and pledge to the convention my hearty, and zealous, and active support for its nominee.

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

It was reserved for the State of Ohio to turn the tide from her own chosen candidate to that of the entire Democracy, in the speech of Gen. McCook, who insisted upon Seymour's nomination, saying:

Mr. Chairman—I arise at the unanimous request and demand of the delegation from Ohio and with the consent and approval of every public man in the State, including George H. Pendleton, to again place in nomination against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, the name of Horatio Seymour, of New York. [Cheers and long continued applause.] Let us vote, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, for a man whom the Presidency has sought, but who has not sought the Presidency. [Applause.] I believe in my heart that this is the solution of the problem which has been engaging the minds of the Democratic and conservative men of this nation for the last six months. [Good, good.] I believe it will prove a solution which will drive from power the vandals who now possess the capitol of the nation. [Applause.] I believe it will receive the unanimous assent and approval of the great belt of States from the Atlantic, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and away West for quantity to the Pacific ocean. [Applause.] I say he has not sought the Presidency, and I ask, not demand—I ask that this convention shall demand of him that, sinking his own inclination and the well-known desires of his heart, he shall yield to what we believe to be the almost unanimous wish and desire of the delegates to this great convention. [Great applause and three cheers] In my earnest enthusiasm I had almost forgotten to cast the twenty-one votes of Ohio for Horatio Seymour. [Tremendous excitement and cheers for Horatio Seymour.]

The Hon. Horatio Seymour here advanced to the front of the stage, and as soon as the enthusiasm would permit his being heard, responded in an address to the convention:

Gentlemen of the convention—[Cheers.] The motion just made by the gentleman from Ohio excites in my mind the most mingled emotions. [Applause.] I have not terms in which to express my gratitude for the generosity of this convention. [Cheers.] I have no terms in which to tell of my regret that my name has been brought before this convention. God knows life, and all I value in life, I would give for the good of my country, which I believe to be identical with my own. [Applause, and cries of "take the nomination, then."]

I do not stand here as a man proud of his opinions or obstinate in his purposes, but upon a question of honor I must stand upon my own convictions against the world. [Applause, and a voice, "God bless you, Horatio Seymour."]

Gentlemen, when I said here at an early day that honor forbade my accepting a nomination by this convention, I meant it. When in the course of my intercourse with those of my own delegation and friends, I said that I could not be a candidate, I meant it. And now permit me here to say I know after all that has taken place I could not receive the nomination without placing, not only myself, but the Democratic party in a false position. [Applause.] But, gentlemen of the convention, more than that we had to-day an exhibition from the distinguished citizen of Ohio that has touched my heart as it has touched yours. [Cheers.] I thank God, and I congratulate this country that there is in the great State of Ohio, whose magnificent position gives it so great a control over the action of our country, a young man rising in the estimation of his countrymen, and whose future is all glorious, who has told the world he could tread beneath his feet every other consideration than that of duty, and when he expressed to his delegation, and expressed in most direct terms, that he was willing that I should be nominated, I should feel a dishonored man if I could not tread the same honorable path which he had marked out. [Great applause.]

Gentlemen—I thank you, and may God bless you for your kindness to me, but your candidate I cannot be. [Three cheers for Seymour.]

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Seymour was unanimously nominated. Many eloquent speeches were made. Our space permits us to re-publish two made by representative men of South Carolina, who equally represent the Southern people:

After the nomination of Gov. Seymour, Mr. James B. Campbell, of South Carolina, said: Mr. President—I rise to answer for that State of the Union which bears at this time most heavily the chains and weight of Radical rule. I did not suppose my voice, or that of any of my colleagues, would be heard in this assembly except in the discharge of its business. In the words of the convention that sent us here, we were instructed to behave with the proprieties which belong to the well-bred guest, and not to assume any of the functions of the symposiac of the feast. We came here, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, having no favorite candidate, going not for men, but for measures. We have been more than grateful for the declaration of principles and of prospective measures that have been announced by this convention, not only with unanimity, but with unsurpassed enthusiasm. We were instructed, and the instructions were coincident with the feelings of every honest heart in South Carolina, to accept the nomination of that man who seemed to have the voice of this convention. Obeying these instructions, South Carolina, with an invocation of God's blessings on the party, wherein is centred the last hope of this republic of Washington, now nominates and votes for Horatio Seymour, of New York. [Great applause.]

Mr. Chairman, the State of South Carolina answers her call, not by her chairman, but by her best beloved son, a soldier, who knows better than I do how to interchange the courtesies which belong to her enemies in war and friends in peace. I have the honor to introduce to this convention Mr. Wade Hampton. [Loud cheers.] Gen. Hampton said:

Mr. Chairman—The only reason I can give why my State has done the honor to ask me to speak for her on this occasion is, I suppose, that I met the distinguished gentleman, whose name has been presented by Kentucky, on more than one field. Our State wishes me to say to the soldiers, in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, the distinguished soldiers from Illinois, that the soldiers of the South cordially and heartily accept the right hand of fellowship which is extended to them. [Cries of "good," and cheering.]

We wish to show that we appreciate the kindness and cordiality that has been extended to us by all classes; we wish particularly to make acknowledgment to the federal soldiers who have met us so cordially and so friendly. It is due to them, I think, that they should have the second place on the ticket; it is due to that convention which so cordially approved your platform; it is due to the South, and I, for my State, most heartily and cordially second the nomination.

The perfect harmony which characterised all the proceedings of the convention, has been followed by the most enthusiastic indorsements by the press and people throughout the entire country. The largest and most enthusiastic ratification meetings ever held in the South have assembled at Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Mobile, Raleigh, Richmond, Montgomery, Selma, Charleston, Augusta, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans

In Washington City the nomination has been pronounced by the whole conservative body of statesmen and leading citizens of the country as amounting to an election, and judging from the pulsations at the great political centre of the nation the country already breathes free, and the military despotisms will soon give place to civil governments, created by the free and voluntary action of the people.

General Hancock has expressed himself delighted with the selection and says the convention evinced wisdom by nominating a statesman instead of a soldier at this critical juncture, while Hendricks cordially indorses the nominations and expresses entire confidence of triumph.

In the North and West the enthusiasm of the Democracy has never been surpassed and only equaled in the days of Jackson and Douglas. Ohio will be a glorious battle-field. New York and Pensylvania are regarded as certain. The Democracy are determined to have fair elections at the South. All the necessary precautionary measures will be taken and violence and fraud will be resisted and repelled. The Southern delegates declare that a fair election will result in securing every Southern electoral vote for the Constitution and restoration to civil government. We can ourselves assure them that Louisiana will triumphantly contribute her support to the glorious cause of the Union.

The entire press of the country have paid the most eulogistic tributes to the ability, pure and lofty character of Horatio Seymour. He is universally pronounced by them the statesman, thinker, orator and administrator to whose recognised genius and patriotism, combined with logic, wisdom and experience, the American people can most safely entrust the affairs of State and those difficult questions of finance and government which our immediate future must solve. The highest hopes, desires and expectations of the Democracy have been realised in the nomination of the greatest, wisest and purest statesman of the day.

While perfect harmony and support greets the candidate, the platform has been received as calmly, deliberately and faithfully embodying the faith, sentiments and principles of the party, worthy on account of the great importance of the issues it involves, to be considered among national state papers as surpassed only by the Constitution itself and the Declaration of Independence, whose provisions and essential truths it embodies.

Who now doubts of success? The third party movement, a suggestion of the enemy, no doubt with a view to throw the election into the House of Representatives, has been pronounced *dead*. As it never had any plausible or poss