"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office—Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT;

WEDNESDAY.................... JULY 29, 1868.

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

Mr. JOHN G. LOVE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Mr. F. L. LOWERY, Starrville, is duly authorised to receive and receipt for subscriptions in Smith county, Texas, and the counties surrounding.

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 Con. District—M. B. BRADY.
" " " GEO. W. RACE, Alternate.
Third Con. District A. S. HERRON.
" " " J. H. KENNARD, Alternate.
Fourth Con. District—ALCIBIADE DEBLANC.
" " " E. N. CULLUM, Alternate.
Fifth Cong. District—N. W. COLEMAN.
" " " W. F. BLACKMAN, } Alternates
J. H. BRIGHAM, }

The commissions of the gentlemen elected in April last, to the various parish offices, except those of the Police Jurors, has been received at this office and they are requested to call and get them.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.—Owing to disarragement of the wires between Monroe and Vicksburg, we are unable to lay before our readers anything later by telegraph than published in our "Extra" of Monday morning.

Our esteemed friend, Judge Creswell, having lately received his commission as Parish Judge, for Caddo parish, will enter upon the performance of his judicial duties with the cordial congratulations of all our people. His new field of duty will require all of his time and attention, and will prevent his contributing to our editorial columns. We acknowledge with pleasure, our indebtedness during the past year for contributions from his able, graceful and scholarly pen. The Judge takes leave of his late associates of the press in the following communication:

SHREVEPORT, July 23, 1868.

Until the last two numbers, I have been connected for nearly twelve months, with the editorial department of the South-Western; meantime receiving so much kindness from its editor and proprietor and its employés, that I should be ungrateful, not to return them my hearty thanks—and to follow them, and the paper, with my best wishes.

Not at all ambitious of sensational effect, I have endeavored to represent, in a calm and dispassionate way, the great interests of our people. I should do violence to the recollection of many professional curtesies, if I omitted here a kindly acknowledgment, and a kindly farewell, to my late brethren of the press.

D. CRESWELL.

The torch-light procession of Saturday night last was an imposing and magnificent success, demonstrating the enthusiasm of our entire people in the pending canvass. In cheerful response to the request of the committee of arrangements, our citizens generally illuminated along the line of march. The procession was skilfully marshalled. Clubs No. 1 (white) and No. 2 (colored) turned out in strength, both handsomely uniformed, and moved with the precision of well-trained and organised bodies. They carried two hundred torches, and were followed in line by forty transparencies covered with portraits, pictures, caricatures, and political mottoes admirably designed and painted, which good humoredly ridiculed our political opponents, while they appropriately embodied the sentiments and opinions of our people. We are proud of our city and its people, because we believe that no city in the Union of equal size has more enthusiastically entered upon the canvass of 1868, or by a more imposing demonstration evidenced its cordial and unqualified support of the Democratic nominees, and of the principles and declarations of the future purposes and policy of the Democratic party, as embodied in its platform. The thanks of our citizens are warmly and gratefully extended to all those who by their personal efforts have contributed to a result which we have so much at heart.

WANTED—*The Loan of a Grid Iron, or a Cannon?* We see that the Democracy of Baton Rouge, at their ratification meeting, fired from the cannon's mouth appropriate salutes of rejoicing. They no doubt procured the use of their cannon from the United States arsenal located at that place. They could hardly have been so fortunate as the good people of our city. It is notorious that there are no arms or weapons of attack or defense in the possession of our people, save a few fowling pieces, and pistols—the latter not being common, and rarely seen. It is equally well known that as a peaceful, law-abiding people, we have no need of any weapons of destruction, and that any occasion for their use is far removed from either our hopes or our fears. We were fortunate enough to dig up an old cannon which had lain embedded in the earth, and was used for the first time by the United States officer commanding this post on the 4th of July, in firing a national salute. Since that occasion it has done good service at the ratification meetings at Greenwood and Shreveport. Now the sound of cannon on occasions of rejoicing is familiar to the people of nearly all portions of the country. In times of peace, it is not regarded as an indication of hostilities waging or to be waged; but of joy, and happiness, and as indicating the enthusiasm of the people. It gives no cause of fear and alarm. Will it be believed possible that the miserable Mudgett, from either malice, or groundless emotions of alarm, has threatened to apply to New Orleans to have *our* cannon taken away from us, and failing there, to have it done by an order from Washington. Poor, contemptible fellow! does he fancy himself omnipotent, or that our State or national authorities are such fools as he. We will be so charitable as to lend him either a grid iron or the cannon for any proper purpose; but we doubt very much whether the power of a great nation or State will be exercised upon his requisition to gratify his malice, or humor his contemptible cowardice.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE AT ATKINS' LANDING, ON RED RIVER.—The barbecue was held on Saturday, the 19th inst., and was very largely attended. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Excellent speeches were made by Fletcher Legardy, George Martin and other colored orators, and by other citizens of the neighborhood. Forty-seven new members joined the club. We notice with pleasure this triumphant success, and we trust that similar efforts will be made everywhere along the entire Red river. The Radicals claim to be strong on the river. It is because but partial efforts have been hitherto made to correct their evil influences. Wherever they are met, they are easily overcome. "Up guards, and at them!"

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand, on Saturday last, our friend, R. M. Lusher, the late able State Superintendent of Public Education. Mr. Lusher is in fine health and although he has left the office which he so ably filled, we are pleased to learn that his energy and enthusiasm in the cause of Southern education has by no means diminished. He is now, as agent of the Peabody fund, visiting the various parishes of the State, and we feel assured that under his administration, the generous donation will result in much good to the needy youth of our State.

How to Misgovern the State.

As the party in power seem determined to demonstrate their incapacity to use the power they have usurped—or to misgovern us by its corrupt employment, a few modest suggestions as to the certain and inevitable consequences may be of use in encouraging such of our present rulers as have displayed indications of a wiser and more commendable purpose.

It is to be remarked that the Radical party of Louisiana must very well know that they have acquired power by *force*. As a truth in history, it may be said that violence or force presides at the birth of all governments; but it has never of itself alone constituted a claim to legitimacy. Governments founded on force alone have been always and can ever be maintained only by the same agency; they must of necessity be despotic in character, and can never be republican. By virtue of the President's amnesty proclamation, of the admission of the State into the Union, and the withdrawal of all military power or interference in the domestic affairs of the State; and more than all, by virtue of the harmonious and cordial reunion of the entire white people of the State with the Democracy of the North and West, we are for the first time since 1860, a people united for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of our State, as one of the States of the Union. It is demonstrably clear that the Radical party now for the first time must cease to rely upon the force which created it, and that it must either yield before an aroused and united people, or create some new power of force and violence within the State to temporarily prolong their days of power. Should they endeavor to rule by force, violence, and fraud, they will meet with the execrations and curses of our entire people, and will encounter the determined and successful opposition of the entire country. The people of the North and West have grown tired of the monstrous violations of law under Radical rule; they are grown weary of bandying epithets of opprobium, and of crimination; they demand peace and harmony. Reckless agitators, by slanderous reports, can no longer deceive or mislead them as to our true condition. The party in power will utterly fail to make out a case requiring that the South should longer be ruled and governed by force alone. The great principle of our Constitution, that the people of each State shall be allowed to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves will be triumphantly vindicated in the coming election. Any attempt to rule by force must inevitably fail, and involve all who attempt so ignoble a policy in eternal obloquy and ruin.

"Whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." It is but too evident that the Radical majority in the General Assembly foresee their own downfall, and that instead of securing a few nurses and mourners when they come to die, as, politically, die they must and shall, by a moderate and wise use of power, they are determined by corrupt legislation to impoverish the State, and enrich themselves. We commend the efforts of those of their pursuasion who, more wise, just, and conservative, endeavor to restrain them in their evident intention to rule or ruin; but we are compelled to regret their want of power to accomplish any lasting good, while recording the passage, July 23, of the printing bill, the most corrupt measure ever introduced into any legislative assembly.

This bill, as finally passed, gives the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House entire control of State, municipal and parochial printing, and virtually empowers them to establish one Republican paper in each parish in the State. Senator Jewell, of the printing committee, speaking in opposition to the bill, offered to do the work defined for the official journal of the State at half the rates prescribed, and pay the State a bonus of fifty thousand dollars in gold yearly, and give bond in one hundred thousand dollars. Senator Poindexter, (colored) Radical, spoke and voted against the bill on the ground of enormous taxation it would involve. O'Hara, another Radical, advocated the bill on the ground that it was to support the Radical party. When the final vote was taken the Democrats left the House.

SHREVEPORT BEEF PACKERY.—Mr. G. W. Stoner & Co. have lately established a beef packery in this city. Their buildings are now in rapid process of erection, being located at the stock landing below the city. Mr. Stoner is a gentleman of great activity and enterprise. He is lately from Jefferson, Texas. He expresses with the utmost confidence, and upon unanswerable premises, a conviction of entire success, and predicts that the beef packing at Jefferson, Texas, will have to be abandoned and removed to Shreveport, as the more constant navigation, which avoids re-shipment, the lower freights and greater proximity to a market will not permit a successful competition with Shreveport. We welcome so valuable an accession among our business men. Mr. Stoner has associated with him men of capacity and experince, and has established connections with Western houses in Chicago, which secure for him the necessary conditions of success in business. We trust, indeed we know, that he will succeed, and we derive great personal, private and public gratification in the conviction that his new enterprise will add largely to the local and carrying trade of our city.

A PROPHECY AND WARNING OF GEN. JACKSON.—That immortal hero of the Democracy, in one of his last letters from the Hermitage, dated June 22, 1840, thus actually foretold "Grant to the Radicals." We have ventured to change the word "Federalist" and substitute "Radical," which, being but a change of name, in no way alters the spirit and meaning of his prophecy. Let all true patriots reflect upon this warning, which we may well consider as now repeated to us from the heavens above:

If the doctrines of the "Radical" party are not now resisted, Mr. Jefferson will have warned us in vain against the dangers of consolidation, and the people may lose, before they are aware of it, the blessings of a free Government. Grant to the "Radicals" the privilege of constructive powers, and the Constitution is no longer a guarantee for the rights and sovereignty of the States. The discretion of Congress will be substituted for the checks and balances of a limited Government, and all the powers of legislation will be at once absorbed by that body. Against such doctrines it is our duty to contend, as the fathers of the Republican Church have done before us, relying upon the justice of our cause, and never doubting the power of truth.

THE CLAIBORNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Too much praise cannot be awarded to the citizens of Claiborne parish for erecting and putting in full operation, at Arizona, a factory for the manufacture of cotton goods, and we trust their energy and enterprise will be crowned with the success it deserves. Arizona is situated in Claiborne parish, seven miles east of Homer. The factory is a four-story brick building; the dwellings, for the workers, are built in a neat, simple style, and present an imposing and handsome appearance; they have also a hotel, school-house and church. Dr. Jas. M. Scaife, one of the company, honored us with a visit last week, and informed us that the factory is now turning out, daily, 500 pounds thread and 1050 yards 4-4 domestics, of a superior quality. The Doctor visited our city for the purpose of establishing agencies for the sale of these goods, which will be sold to our merchants at New Orleans prices.

The New York Sun, a journal with very strong Radical prepossessions, and the advocate of strong Radical policy, has the manliness, in speaking of the personnel of the New York convention, to come out and say:

It is noticeable that the delegates to the Democratic convention are of a higher order than usual. We observe a large proportion of men of solid character—old men of grave and revered aspect—men who have not made politics a trade, but who have, on this occasion, come from the retreats of private life under the impulse of public duty. There is little, indeed almost none, of the noisy and "hurrah boys" element, so common in such conventions. During the preliminary organisation of Saturday there was the most respectful attention on all sides. The various State delegations, with a single exception, were prompt and unanimous in their votes, and seemed to enter into a pleasant rivalry for the honor of being foremost in pushing along the work in hand.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.—The meeting of Saturday night, July 18th, as we have heard from eye witnesses, was the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage of the people ever convened in New Orleans. The torch-light procession and illumination of the city were magnificent. The meeting was addressed by Hon. George Williamson, of Caddo, Judge Foute, Prof. Dimitry, Col. Dotson and many others.

J. B. LEWIS, No. 9 Texas street, has recently opened a large invoice of boots and shoes, embracing all the latest styles for ladies' and gentleman's wear, manufactured expressly for this market, which he is now offering at New Orleans prices.

Speech of Major-Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr.

This distinguished gentleman, the most talented representative of one of our oldest Whig families in the country, is the son of Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, the most distinguished statesman of the Whig party now surviving, the compeer of Clay, Webster and Crittenden, a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, serving as Secretary of the Interior, and in his days of active practice at the bar the most distinguished lawyer in Ohio, and in the entire West. General Ewing is the brother-in-law of General Sherman, and of Senator Sherman. He displayed capacities as a soldier which early won for him the rank of major-general of volunteers, his services having been chiefly in Missouri. Retiring from the army, he became the law partner of Mr. Browning, now Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this period, he had been identified with the Republican party, and was Chief Justice of the State of Kansas, and a prominent candidate for the United States senatorship from that State.

We hail his accession to the Democracy as a proof that all conservative men who by past political issues have been temporarily separated from us, will like him return to the only party now existing which, by reason of its nationality, can restore peace, harmony and union throughout the whole country.

General Ewing has been a uniform and devoted advocate of President Johnson's administration, and his well-known convictions are so thoroughly in accord with the Democratic platform as to have made him a prominent candidate for the vice-presidential nomination. Had not General Blair been nominated, the choice of the convention would have undoubtedly fallen upon him. In personal character, attainments and capacities we regard him as the equal of Mr. Pendleton, though, by reason of a more complete devotion to his profession, he has been restrained from an equally prominent participation in the politics of the country. As a member of the recent soldiers' and sailors' conservative convention, he addressed the Democratic convention in the following speech, which, while it presents his own opinions and convictions, and gives assurance of the bright career which the future has in store for him, ably and eloquently speaks for all the true and gallant soldiers of the North and West, who, now that the war is over, will refuse to ally themselves with the Radical faction to defeat the objects and purposes for which the war was waged, under the solemn, plighted faith of the nation, as embodied in the Crittenden resolutions:

Gentlemen of the Convention—If it were appropriate for me, it would be impossible, for lack of voice, to express to this convention the thankfulness which I and the members of the convention feel for the manner of this reception.

We feel that the members of the two conventions, however separate their paths may have been in the past, will march henceforth in one line. [Applause.] We earnestly wish to accomplish the purposes of the war as we understood them—[applause]—the truly cordial unconditional restoration of the Union. [Applause.] We have no sympathy for those purposes that have been falsely and dishonestly substituted by the Republican party for the avowed objects of the war. [Applause.]

We care not for their dogmas of negro suffrage; we abhor their measures of white disfranchisement. [Applause.] We look upon them as enemies of the republic when we see them endeavoring, by means of that power which a great confiding people entrusted to them, to undermine and overthrow the settled foundations of our Government. [Applause] We cannot, we shall not associate with them longer. [Applause.]

We earnestly wish to associate with the great body of the Democracy, North and South, [applause,] with thousands against whom we fought during the war [applause]; with thousands who felt perhaps coldly in the North toward the Union cause while the war was being carried on by those who were cordially upholding as the established theory of the Constitution that the Union is immovable, and who will stand by and defend the Constitution as interpreted by the Government and the Supreme Court. [Applause]

Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly intercourse with many of the most prominent Generals of the Confederate army. [Applause.] Knowing them to be men of honor, comparing views with them, and feeling that their views and our views as to the present and future policy of this Government coincide, we will take them by the hand as brothers, [applause], forgetting past issues and passions.

We will recognise political enemies only in those who are plotting to overthrow the union of the States, and our constitutional form of government.

We will recognise political friends in all those who will sustain us in endeavoring to overthrow that party. [Applause.]

ALASKA—*Summing Up of the Report of the Congressional Committee.*—The following is the concluding part of the report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the purchase of Alaska:

The treaty adds an extensive territory to the United States, the political jurisdiction of which will ultimately be indispensable to its peace and power.

It tends largely, directly, strongly and immediately to the consolidation of northern Pacific coast line as an American possession.

It creates an entirely new industrial interest of vast proportions on the Pacific, the results of which cannot now be fully appreciated.

It makes telegraphic communication between the United States and the people of China, Asia, India, and Russia as simple and feasible as that between New York and San Francisco.

It concentrates the power of Russia, and extends that of this country, which together will soon span the entire globe north, and strengthens the mutual friendship and interests that have marked their career since the period when they together first challenged the attention of Europe as continental powers, and began their work of expansion and progression.

It adds greatly to the productive wealth of the country.

It furnishes indispensable ports for American whalers and fishermen in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

It furnishes a basis for explorations and discovery in the Arctic region.

It incloses British America within American jurisdiction south, west and north.

It removes the danger of territorial or maritime jealousies and controversies to which the two countries, that have been and ought to remain friends, are constantly exposed.

It strengthens the military position of the Government.

WIPING OUT THE BUREAU.—The following, which we take from the Charleston News of the 11th, will be read with interest:

The following order, which has just been issued by Major Gen. Howard, provides for the discontinuance of the freedmen's bureau in South Carolina. It is the intention of the Commissioner to close up the bureau as speedily as possible in the other States, in accordance with the recent act of Congress, which became a law yesterday:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, F. AND A. L.,
Washington, July 6, 1868.

Brevet Major Gen. R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner, Charleston, S. C.:

General—Your method of reducing the number of agents of the bureau, and gradually transferring the duties devolving upon them to local officers, meets with my approval. It will embarrass you less to select an army officer who will heartily coöperate with you to act as assistant commissioner, and to have all civil agents replaced by army officers carefully selected. These officers had better be as few in number as possible. Your own appointment will be continued until a suitable officer can be selected to relieve you. Meanwhile, please make your recommendations to effect your changes of reduction above suggested as soon as you can, and name an officer to act as assistant commissioner. I believe your local magistrates will render the duties of these army officers very light, and they will be your best assistants to protect the Government property. The Superintendent of Education had better be a civilian, as you suggest. As soon as the State shall be ready to assume the work of education, this officer also will be relieved by State appointment.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Approved: J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

The recent action of the Legislature, in the passage of the printing bill, to tax the people of this State for the support of Radical journals throughout their midst, is in keeping with the course pursued by the party of proscriptive progress at Washington. Witness the following:

Mr. Cameron, in the United States Senate, on the 13th ult., indignantly informed his Radical friends that the Government has paid to two newspapers $40,000 apiece, $80,000 in all.

Mr. Sherman—What papers?

Mr. Cameron—The Chronicle and the Evening Star of this city have been paid, or will be paid, for the printing of last year, that amount. The greater part of that advertising was for the purchase and sale of articles so far beyond the circulation of these papers that none of them could ever reach the people who were interested. For instance, there were $1500 or $2000 paid for an advertisement as to the publication of mail contracts in the Territory of Arizona. There was a large sum of money paid for an advertisement asking proposals for a fort somewhere down in New Mexico. I think there were half a dozen mules, or something like that, to be bought in Idaho, and they were advertised here; and in some cases the advertisements were published here a day or two before the sale or purchase to be made at those remote places. This is an abuse which would shock the community if they knew it; but nobody seems to know anything about it. We hardly know it ourselves.

Ratification Meeting.

The Democracy of Shreveport held a grand ratification meeting on Saturday last, in the Court House Square, which was largely attended by our citizens and representatives from all portions of the parish.

At 11 o'clock A.M., the people were assembled by a salute, after which, Capt. Wm. Robson, on part of the committee of arrangements, called the meeting to order and nominated the following officers: J. C. Moncure, president; J. A. McRady and G. W. Sebastian, vice presidents; G. W. Dillard and Dr. D. Lacy, secretaries.

The president upon taking the chair addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner.

On motion of Col. J. M. Cutts, a committee of five was appointed by the president for the purpose of preparing resolutions. The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: Judge J. M. Ford, Col. J. M. Cutts, C. C. Henderson, E. J. S. Cates and Alf. Land. Upon the committee retiring the band played several enlivening pieces. Judge Ford, chairman of the committee on resolutions, recommended that the National Democratic Platform be read to the meeting. The recommendation was adopted and the platform read by Col. Henderson. The following preamble and resolutions were then reported:

Whereas, The platform adopted by the national convention of the Democratic party, recently assembled in the city of New York, is in entire harmony with the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the nominees of that convention are statesmen whose known opinions accord with that platform; and whereas, upon the triumphant success of those principles depend the existence of the national Union and perpetuity of free government on this continent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cordially approve the platform, and pledge the patriotic nominees our most earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That in the cordial re-union of the Democracy of the entire country, North and South with each other and with the conservative masses of the country, we recognise the only true practical reconstruction, which will secure unimpaired, the welfare, prosperity and institutions of the whole country; that we invite a closer union and more determined concert of action of the Democracy of Louisiana, to secure as the great measure of peace the election of Seymour and Blair, and to protect and defend within our own borders the honor, fame and dignity of the State.

Resolved, That the utter disregard by the Radical majority in our State Legislature of the rights of the majority of the people of Caddo, in depriving our representatives of their seats is a measure of such flagrant injustice as to involve an insult and indignity to both the white and colored voters of this parish by whose combined votes they were elected. That the minority candidates who have been seated do not represent us, and are odious to our entire people.

Resolved, That we indignantly repel, as a slander upon our people, all charges of fraud, violence and intimidation in the election of April, 1868; that we invite a fair investigation to be made in the localities where fraud has been alleged, by impartial representatives of both parties, and insist upon our right to be heard by our own witnesses, and by counsel if need be, and denounce any "exparte" decision founded upon the "affidavits, volunteer statements, and various other evidence," manufactured by interested parties as a violation of law and all the rules and precedents of legislative assemblies.

Resolved, That we condemn any and all legislation, whether by Congress or by the general Assembly of Louisiana, which provides for armed organisations of a purely partisan character as fraught with danger to the welfare, peace, honor and dignity of the State; that any assumption of its necessity to protect any class of citizens against another is calculated, designed and intended to produce the very evils complained of, which now happily have no existence.

Resolved, That we renew our declaration, so often heretofore made, to do entire justice to the colored men, now forever free, and to secure them in all their rights, and to advance them in the improvement of their capacities.

The meeting was then addressed by Cols. Cutts and Snider in eloquent speeches, which were received with great applause. A salute was fired and the meeting adjourned until half-past seven P.M., for the torch-light procession.

At half-past seven the procession was formed on Spring street, between Texas and Milam streets, headed by the Marshal Brass Band, and after marching through the principal streets, halted in the Court House Square, where they were addressed by J. P. Harris, Esq., Col. Jack Wharton and ex-Mayor Markham in an excellent manner. Great harmony and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire meeting.

J. C. MONCURE, President.

G. W. DILLARD, } Secretaries.
DRURY LACY, }

The following are the responses of Governor Seymour and General Blair, to the committee of the National Democratic Convention, who waited upon them in New York, July 11th, to inform them of their nomination. The usual formal written letters of acceptance have not as yet reached us:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the Democratic National Convention. I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. [Great cheering.] But I have been caught up by the whelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. [Applause.] You have also given to me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import, and as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in the future, wherever I may be placed, in public or private life. (Applause.) I congratulate you all, conservative men, who seek to restore order, peace, prosperity, and good government to our land, upon the evidences everywhere shown that we are to triumph at the next election. [Prolonged cheering.]

Those who are politically opposed to us flattered themselves there would be discord in our councils. They mistook the uncertainties of our views as to the best methods of carrying out our purposes for differences of opinion with regard to those purposes. They mistook an intense anxiety to do no act which should not be wise and judicious for a spirit of discord; but during the lengthened proceedings and earnest discussions of the convention, there has prevailed an entire harmony of intercourse, a patient forbearance and a self-sacrificing spirit, which are the sure tokens of a coming victory. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, my wishes for your future welfare and happiness. [Cheers.] In a few days I will answer the communication you have just handed me, by letter, as is the customary form. [Tremendous and long continued cheering.]

Gen. Blair responded as follows: I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination with feelings of the most profound gratitude. And, sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic National Convention. I accept your nomination with the feeling that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory, (applause) and because I believe that that nomination is the most appropriate nomination that could have been made by the Democratic Convention.

The contest which we wage is for the restoration of Constitutional Government, [cheers,] and it is appropriate that we should make the contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of Constitutional Government. [Renewed cheers.] We make this contest for the restoration of those great principles of government which belong to our race, and, my fellow citizens, it is most proper that we should select for our leader a man not from military life, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits, one who has given himself to the study, to the understanding of our Constitution, and its maintenance with all the force of reason and judgment.

My fellow citizens, I have said that the contest before us was one for the restoration of our Government; it is also for the restoration of our race. [Loud cheers.] It is to prevent the people of one race from being exiled from their homes, exiled from the Government which they formed and created for themselves and for their children, and to prevent them from being driven out in exile or trodden under foot by an inferior and a semi barbarous race. [Applause.] In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race.

What civilised people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves, in all rights, and honors, and dignities of their country, such men as Lee and Johnston? [A voice—None, none.] What civilised country on earth would fail to do honor to those who, fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by a gallantry never surpassed. [Applause.] In that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and to be exiled from their homes they proved themselves worthy to be our peers.

My fellow citizens, it is not my purpose to make any lengthy address, but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, and now from my heart I reiterate the words of thanks that fell from my lips when I arose.

EARTHQUAKE AT TALLADEGA, ALABAMA.—The Mountain Home, of the 14th, says:

On last Saturday night about 9 o'clock the shock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt by the citizens of our town. The largest and most substantial buildings were made to quiver by the terrible convulsion of the earth. It was preceded by a rumbling noise like distant thunder.

UNITED STATES NATURALISATION RECOGNISED.—Says a Berlin dispatch of the 11th:

By virtue of the provisions of the naturalisation treaty, recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, this government has stayed all prosecutions against the adopted citizens of America of German birth. Those who have been sentenced or imprisoned will be released forthwith.

Mr. Fessenden on the Impeachers.

From the National Intelligencer.]

Now that Radicalism is about to come to grief, and all the indications foreshadow its overwhelming defeat in November, every effort is made to unite the disjointed factions, and to harmonise especially those interests which the impeachment trial had violently estranged. With this object in view, as well doubtless as to pay a deserved tribute to his high and honorable character, many of the leading Republicans of Massachusetts, headed by the Governor, and embracing the foremost historical names of the State, addressed a letter to Mr. Fessenden inviting him to a public dinner. That invitation was no ordinary event, emanating as it did from the State which had been so offensively conspicuous in urging impeachment, and which included in its representation Sumner, Wilson, Boutwell and Butler, who had taken the most active and unscrupulous part in advocating conviction. It may be regarded as a rebuke to the conduct of these reckless agitators, coming from the highest and best men of their own party, some of whom favored impeachment, but not the means employed to accomplish its success.

After the harangues of the Massachusetts Senators and managers on this subject, and the threats against all who differed with their arrogant dictation, this compliment to Mr. Fessenden from their own home and from the hot bed of that fanaticism which has been so mischevious in its meddling, must be gall and wormwood to their selfish and malignant natures. The man is selected for honor and for special consideration who resisted their policy, who exposed their weakness, and whose influence, more than that of any other single individual of his party, contributed to the defeat of the scheme upon which Butler and Sumner had staked their hopes of profit and promotion. No more signal condemnation of Sumner and his associates could be expressed, and it is made doubly pointed because it comes from those whom he has most courted in the past, and upon whose support he has most counted in seeking a reëlection to the Senate. Instead of honoring *his* much vaunted "loyalty," or recognising his "devotion," they go out of the way and outside of the State to tender their highest homage to the "courage and conscientiousness" of the Senator who combatted his pretentious theories and defeated his ambitious aspirations. Massachusetts has seldom administered a sterner or a more merited punishment to her delegation, and if Sumner takes the broad hint thus given, he will discover in it an admonition to abate his arrogance, and to prepare for another lesson quite as instructive though perhaps even more distasteful. The old Bay State begins to discover that he and kindred agitators have been working solely in their own interest; that they have made politics a trade; that they have done nothing but disturb the public peace, and that their continued presence in Congress will only serve to promote discord and prolong disunion. The good name and the interests of the State have long suffered from this cause, and are likely to suffer still more in the near future, when the people will sweep Radicalism from power. They have excited the prejudice of the West, the Middle States, and the South, by an insolent domineering which has only been fruitful of mischief. It is but reasonable, then, that the reaction which has strongly set in against Sumner, Butler, and that band of canting conspirators against the welfare and repose of the country, should take larger proportions, and end in relegating them to the obscurity from which they sprung. This desirable result is likely to be consummated before long, and it is a most promising sign.

Mr. Fessenden, in his reply to the invitation, draws a faithful picture of the desperate means that were employed to convict the President, and of the venal combination of influences that had enlisted in that enteprise. The Sumners, Butlers, and such like, whose visions of Cabinet places and foreign embassies and profitable plunder were suddenly "nipped in the bud," are described with a fidelity which cannot fail to strike the most casual observer. They may well wince under an operation so torturing and yet so scientific. The description of the so-called religious press, like the Independent, whose very "Christian" editor was hobnobbing on the floor of the Senate during the trial with the editor of the organ of the prize-ring, and, in fact, was the stakeholder of his bets, is deservedly caustic. We commend the extracts as well worthy of attention:

"Recourse was accordingly had to the most powerful enginery of party. The air was filled with lying rumors, which found their way to the public ear through the appropriate channels. Denunciation, vituperation, calumny, threats of personal violence and of life-long infamy were profusely hurled at all who might dare to disobey the public sentiment. The most direful consequences were predicted in case impeachment should fail. Union men, white and colored, were to be murdered or driven from their homes, and all the horrors of another revolution, bloodier than the first, were to be let loose upon our devoted land.

"It is not to be wondered at that appliances like these should have excited the public mind almost to frenzy. The men who resorted to them were accustomed to the use of such weapons, and knew well how to wield them. Unscrupulous, familiar with detraction, believers neither in public nor private virtue, or if believers, considering both as out of place in politics, they could not resist such an opportunity, or fail to improve the occasion.

"The excitement elsewhere, however, was trifling when compared with that which prevailed at the capital. Here a change of administration had long been contemplated, and was now counted on as a certainty. That looked-for change had its usual attendants. The coming in of a new President could have hardly warmed into life a more numerous brood of expectants, or stimulated more extensive hopes of honors and profits. The city was filled with men ready to jump into places to be made vacant, as they hoped and believed, for their benefit. Gamblers thronged the saloons, staking more than they were able to pay upon conviction or acquittal. As these hopes rose or fell with the rumors of the hour, as impeachment stock went up or down upon the political exchange among the crowd of hungry expectants, so, for the time, rose and fell the character and reputation of those Senators upon whose votes the result was supposed to depend; while the telegraph was at hand to carry over its wires, to the homes and friends of those Senators, every calumny which disappointed ambition could imagine, or cupidity or malignity could invent; and while a portion of the press, claiming for itself a character for decency, and even for Christian virtue stood ready to endorse and circulate the lie."

HEATED TERM—A TERRIBLE DAY AND HORRIBLE NIGHT.—We copy as follows from the New York Times of the 15th:

The bald statement of the range in the shade of the thermometer for the past three days conveys but a faint idea of the blistering heat upon the city, of the stifling atmosphere that weighed upon it. The days were the hottest of the year, and the succeeding nights were exceptional and terrible in discomfort. The days baked the city—the nights scorched it.

As evening came on the heat grew more powerful, and night came bringing torture instead of relief. There was no relief anywhere. On the housetops or in the cellars; in the densest part of Baxter street or upon the piers stretching into the soundless, glassy rivers was heat, all-prevading, all-prostrating. Men eschewed the conventionalities of life—flung neck-ties, collars, vests and coats angrily away and searched for something cool. The ladies stirred not beyond the precincts of home, and the devices they adopted can be imagined but not stated. Children wailed with extreme discomfort and with a seeming dread of something worse; horses fell prone and lifeless on the streets.

Evening business came to a stand-still, save about the soda fountains and in ice cream saloons. Driven to desperate extremities men swallowed these in sheer despair, but without hoping for the relief that did not come. Whoever could, walked and avoided the street-car ovens; whoever was forced to take a stage clambered to the roof, and these vehicles went up and down Broadway crowded on top and empty inside. A few desperate people entered the several theatres, allured by the placard, "This is the coolest place of amusement in the city." The announcement was cool enough and there was a hope that some of its frigidity might have permeated the auditoriums.

To many homes of honest toil the torrid day brought disaster and wailing. Strong men went out in the morning to do strenuous battle for daily bread, and with the evening came not home. The missing ones were found in the wards of the hospitals, gasping, unconscious, or already dead. The record of the days was ghastly. The books of the coroner's office at noon yesterday showed thirty-four cases of sudden death, and with every hour the casualty roll increased until with the close of business hours it had amounted to fifty-four.

We learn that in New York, on Friday, the 17th inst., between the rising and setting of the sun, there were one hundred and five deaths from sunstroke, and for three days ending on the 21st inst., the deaths from sunstroke amounted to 250. The heat has been intense all over the country. Men and horses were struck down at Chicago.

In Madison, Wis., on the 14th, the mercury touched 100; Dubuque, 101; Rockford, Ill., 102; Peoria, 106; Marengo, Iowa, 108; St. Paul, 102; Washington City, 103. Deaths from sunstroke are reported at Providence, Quebec, Montreal, Detroit, Toronto and almost all points north.

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE FREEDMEN.—In conversation yesterday with an intelligent freedman, from whom we desired a few dots as to how he and his race, in Macon, now stood upon political issues, he frankly admitted that there was much disaffection among the freedmen towards the Radical party and those who have been leading them for some time past, in this city. He says that no new accessions to the colored ranks of Radicalism are now being made, and that, daily, many freedmen, who have heretofore acted and voted with that party, and belonged to the Union leagues, are dropping off, and are openly expressing their disgust at the frauds and deceptions that have been practiced upon them; and, also, their determination to act, in future, with the conservatives of the South. The bright promises which their betrayers have so often made, are turning to ashes on their lips, and that hereafter they will act for themselves, and will vote for that party who propose to restore the country to peace and prosperity, and act with that people among whom they have been raised and whose interests are their own. [Macon Telegraph.

The Constitutional Amendments Proposed

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

Whereas, the fiftieth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto in the manner following, viz:

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in other cases, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by the conventions of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress. Provided no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808, (?) shall in any manner affect the 1st and 4th clauses in the 9th section of the 1st article, and no such State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution:

That hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen for the term of six years by the people of the respective States in the manner following: Each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States, the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off for the first time immediately after the ratification of this amendment.

That on the first Thursday in August, 18—, and on the same day every sixth year thereafter, the citizens of such State, who possess the qualifications requisite of electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature, shall meet within their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President in each district shall be holden to have received one vote, which fact shall be certified to by the Governor of the State to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year 18—, and on the same day every sixth year thereafter, and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given. If no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December, then the next ensuing, between the two persons having the highest number for the office of President; which second election shall be conducted and the result certified and the votes counted in the same manner as in the first, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President; but if two or more persons shall have received the greatest or an equal number of votes at the second election, then the person who shall receive the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States, the two highest members in the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution. Provided, that after the ratification of this amendment to the Constitution the President and Vice President shall hold their offices respectively for a term of six years, and that no President or Vice President shall be eligible for a reëlection to a second term.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That article 2, section 1, paragraph 6, of the Constitution of the United States, shall be amended so as to read as follows:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President. In case of the death, removal, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, the powers and duties of said office shall devolve on the Secretary of State for the time being, and after this officer, in case of a vacancy in that or the other departments, and in the order in which they are named, on the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Secretary of War, on the Secretary of the Navy, on the Secretary of the Interior, on the Postmaster General and on the Attorney General. And such officer on whom the powers and duties of the President shall devolve in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall then act as President till the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected as is or may be provided by the 2d section.

And be it further resolved, That art. 1, sec. 3, be amended so as to read as follows:

The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State chosen by the persons qualified to vote for members of the Legislature therof for six years and each Senator shall have one vote.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved,* That art. 3, sec. 4, be amended to read as follows:

Art. 3, Sec. 4. The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The judges of both supreme and inferior courts shall hold their office lasting the term of twelve years, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of Judges, as near as may be practicable, in three classes; the seats of the judges of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class at the expiration of the eighth year; of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year, so that one-third may be chosen every four years thereafter.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.—We copy as follows from the New York Sun of the 15th:

The conversion of the soft and fleecy fibre of cotton into a hard and solid substance like horn and ivory is one of those remarkable discoveries which distinguish the inventive genius of the present age. This surprising transmutation of vegetable matter has, however, been accomplished by different persons almost simultaneously, both in Europe and in this country, like many other great inventions.

In England, Mr. Alexander Parkes has obtained a patent for a process of treating cotton, flax and other vegetable fibres, to produce a new material called Parkensite; and in this country similar patents have been granted to Dr. Wm. H. Pierson, Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, of Orange, N. J., and to Dr. John A. McClelland, a dentist of Louisville, Ky.

These inventions are all fundamentally alike in treating cotton, flax and other vegetable fibre, in converting it in the usual manner with nitro-sulphuric acid into dyroxiline or gun-cotton. The gun-cotton is then disolved with ether and alcohol to produce collodion. This chemical preparation is the basis on which all the patents rest. The methods of mechanical treatment subseqent to the chemical process constitute the essential difference between the processes of the several inventors, and form the subjects of the various patents; the results are substantially the same. The solvents are evaporated from the solution of pyroxiline or gun-cotton by slow and difficult processes, and the residuum, when in a plastic state, is subjected to pressure in molds to form it into a solid substance in any desired mass or shape.

This new material is a substance as distinct from the original vegetable matter of which it is composed, as caoutchouc or India rubber in its natural state as a gum is from vulcanised rubber. It resembles horn and ivory in texture and quality, and like those substances may be applied to the manufacture of combs, buttons, and various objects of use and ornament. In its pure state it is transparent like amber, and admits of any shade of coloring, from pure white to jet black. Dr. McClelland has made a special application of it to dental plates in imitation of natural gum; and for this purpose the purity of the substance, and as well as its great strength and the beauty of the color, appears to adapt it admirably. Perfect imitation may also be made of coral and tortoise shell.

The new discovery, indeed, promises to furnish to art and manufacturers a most valuable acquisition.

PROSCRIBED STATES OF THE SOUTH.—It is gratifying to observe that the prospect is diminishing of any serious difference of opinion in the ensuing convention of the Constitutional party, touching the position to be taken and held on the question of participation in the electoral college of the proscribed States of the South. The true and plain principle is rapidly coming to the surface in every discussion, that no State shall be counted in that college whose status is not what it shall have been made by the will, lawfully expressed, of its own people, exercised without military control in antagonism to their rights. It is not a State in the abstract, but an organic State, which votes for President; and it can be organised only by the free and full will of its people under its real laws, and not by bogus ones; and that cannot be exercised, or even if exercised, cannot be ascertained if military government in fraud and force supervises elections, and carries them for negro supremacy against the lawful will of the people.

If the polls are to be opened by the blast of the bugle, the voting carried on under bayonets, and closed with the evening gun; if the best and most honored class of white men are to be compelled by the sword to bend to a power which punishes them for a pardoned offense, and that in exprsss violation of the Constitution, by an *ex post facto* law, whether contained in a State or a Federal ordinance, organic or statuory—if such is to be the State, its people have no will; and if they have, they have no practical means of certifying it so that it may be recognised, except as the voice of white men in their primary capacity might be. The just and sound constitutional principle is always the expedient one for a great canvass involving a struggle between free government and mob or military violence. [National Intelligencer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,

[For the South-Western.]

Markets.

From our Extra of Monday Morning.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Cotton dull; middling 30c.; sales 25, receipts 83 and exports 140 bales. Flour quiet; superfine $7 75@$8 and choice $10 50@14. Corn quiet at 90c.@$1 05. Pork dull at $29 75. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13½@13¾ and clear sides 17½@17¾c. Lard quiet; tierce 18¾ and keg 19½c.

NEW YORK, July 25, evening.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 600 bales at 30½@31c. for middling uplands. Gold 143¼.

Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, July 25.—Chinese rebels left Tientsing, going South.

Mikado had issued decrees against the Christians in Japan. The Tycoon menaces Jeddo. Japanese prevent foreigners from buying land at Osaka.

The secretary and servant of the Servian Prince Karageoorge are on trial for the murder of Michael.

LIVERPOOL, July 25, noon.—Cotton quiet but unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 25, afternoon.—Cotton quiet; uplands 10¼d.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Senate last night tabled the bill relieving Fanley, of South Carolina, Hahn, of Louisiana and Gen. Young, of Georgia. Senate ratified Chinese treaty.

Capt. J. C. Queen was found in the President's grounds with his throat badly cut. He says two whites and one negro robbed and attempted to kill him. Queen's friends think he attempted suicide.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Loss by flood loosely estimated at three millions of dollars. Fifty lives lost, including many women and children.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Considerable smallpox excitement. Eighty cases reported at the health office since July 17th.

BETHLEHEM, PA., July 25.—Tremendous flood in High Valley, sweeping bridges and acqueducts.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The remainder of the Express robbers, near Seymour, have been arrested.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senate confirmed Alvin Hawkins, Consul General at Havana, W. M. Seldon, Internal Revenue Collector in Virginia, Elisha Foote, Commissioner of Patents, and Henry M. Watts, Minister to Austria.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—*House*—Bill requiring future grants of railroad lands to be sold only to actual settlers passed. Resolutions passed providing exemption from penalties of recent tax bill for twenty days, as it will take that long for its official promulgation. Clift, Prince and Edwards seated as representatives from Georgia and Florida. Impeachment resolutions referred to Judiciary Committee. Baker, Ingersol and Spaulding voted with the Democrats, adversely to new impeachment movement; otherwise the action is entirely partisan. Corruption Committee on impeachment discharged. Bill protecting Americans abroad passed and goes to the President. After passing many bills, of no interest to the South, and passing freedmen's bureau bill, which secures Howard in office, House took recess.

Senate—After unimportant business House bill for the reörganisation of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas came up, and was placed on the Speaker's table as too important to be referred to committee. This bill was telegraphed in full last night. Bill protecting citizens abroad resumed. Howard opposed conferring power on the President by which the President could involve the country in war in six weeks. Government had nothing to do with Irish oppression at home. He objected to making the United States secretary for propagandism of political views. Ferry said the bill was an effort to change the laws of nations, and by its passage we would simply expose ourselves to the contempt of the nations of the earth. Bill pessed by 29 to 5—nays, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard and Van Winkle. Though in their seats Sumner and Trumbull refused to vote. Bill removing political disabilities from Hahn, of Louisiana and Gen. Young, of Georgia, amended to include John Young Brown, of Kentucky and others, was taken from the table, and passed. Bill securing Howard in office as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, passed. Executive session. Recess.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL.—This distinguished lawyer, whom the Radicals themselves recognise as their wisest counselor upon all questions of constitutional law, and who holds by their selection the position of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, made, in opposition to the electoral college bill, the following very appropriate remarks:

No more delicate questions than those involved in this very resolution, taken up in the morning hour, will come before Congress at the present session. * * In my judgment, no discretion should be left to the President of the Senate, or to the Senate and House of Representatives in counting the Presidential vote; and if a discretion is left to determine from what States votes may be counted and from what States not, this country may again be involved in a civil war on the question of inaugurating a President. It is upon such questions that people go to war. * * *

I am utterly opposed to any bill which shall leave in the discretion of Congress, when it counts the electoral votes in February next, to count the votes from Arkansas or Florida, or not, as it shall think proper. * * It is saying, in my judgment, to the people of those States, "Your votes for President may or may not be counted in the next Presidential election."

BEAST BUTLER.—His recent report from the impeachment committee has called forth a letter from the Hon. James Craig, formerly a member of Congress from Missouri, whose personal testimony as to the facts he states is of value. We quote as follows:

I was a member of the Democratic convention of 1860, at Charleston, S. C., where Butler fifty odd times voted for Jeff. Davis for candidate for the Presidency. Differing from Butler as to the fitness of his candidate, I made certain remarks which I suppose he considered offensive, and it seems he has neither forgotten nor forgiven me. After several Southern States had, under the advice of Butler, withdrawn from the convention, Butler attended the "bolter's meeting," and made a speech in which he promised his fire-eating brethren, (in the event of a war resulting from the rupture,) the use of a half million Northern Democrats to slay the Northern Abolitionists before they should invade a Southern State.

I was disposed at the time to doubt Butler's sincerity, but subsequent events have satisfied me that he would have tried to fulfill his promise if he had continued to believe it was the paying side; but after reflecting upon the numerical strength of the Northern States, and especially upon the strength of Northern safes, he concluded that jewelry and plate were more accessible at the South, and hence took the side of his country, and bussied himself during the war in taking jewelry, plate, and other things, instead of taking Fort Fisher, Big Bethel and other places.

Before Judge Durell took his departure North, he made quite an abridgement of the list of United States Commissioners in attendance on his court. Edgeworth and Holland were dismissed; Norton, as Commissioner, tendered his resignation, and it was accepted. Urban was restricted to civil business, and last, though not least, R. H. Shannon had his official head chopped off. For this closing act on the part of Judge Durell, the public are prepared to render him much thanks. A more miserably presumptious specimen of the malicious, intriguing and vindictive politician never was permitted to exercise authority in any civilised community. A loud mouthed braggart, he proved himself the most odious, impertinent and mischievous, presumptuous and tyranical of all the corporal's guard of scheming carpet-bag adventurers that have cursed and plundered New Orleans since the close of the war. Even his confreres in the beautiful work of exalting the negro to their own social and moral plane, have been for some time past ashamed of him. To pretend friendship for the negroes, and then grow rich by levying black mail on them in common with their former masters, may show a man's fitness for some situations, but not those of trust, honor or legitimate authority. [New Orleans Times.

COMPRESSED AIR.—Recently our New Orleans contemporaries devoted a portion of their space to the trial trip of the car of the Pneumatic Propelling Company:

The principle is simple, the difficulty being in the practical application, and that seems to have been practically overcome. The car is propelled by an engine, very much like a steam engine, but this is operated not by steam, but by compressed air. At the railroad depot is an apparatus by which air is pumped into portable boiler-iron reservoirs twelve feet long and fifteen inches in diameter, and capable of sustaining a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. Such a supply, it is claimed, will run a car eight or ten miles. On its return to the depot the exhausted reservoir is unshipped and a newly charged one is substituted.

The condensation of air causes an evolution of heat, and this in turn interferes with the condensation—a practical difficulty which, it is claimed, is successfully overcome by the process used. But on the other hand, the expansion of air, on being released from pressure, causes an absorption of heat, producing cold, and thus the escaping air is turned to account in ventilating and cooling the cars. It is said that $7 a day per car can be saved by this invention.

A NICE PLACE TO LIVE IN.—The Vicksburg Times thus sums up the political delectabilities which environ the resident in Arkansas:

Arkansas is in the Union, and the people are compelled to obey the carpet-bag constitution. By this instrument no person in the State of Arkansas, without having previously taken the oath prescribed for electors, shall engage in any of the lines of business enumerated, viz: practice law, practice medicine, preach the gospel, teach school, act as steamboat captain, as pilot, as engineer, as mate, edit or publish a paper, run a ferry boat, keep a toll bridge, keep a saloon or restaurant, keep a billiard saloon, act as auctioneer, as a mail contractor, do mercantile business, shall not carry arms, shall not keep a stallion—any person violating any of these wholesome provisions shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.