Amusements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
DAY AND EVENING—OLD FOLKS AT HOME. Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Miss Kate Newton.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8—THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Ninety-fifth concert.

FIFTH-AVE. OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS—THE EGYPTIAN SPHYNX—SOLON SHINGLE—THE VIRGINNY CUPID.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BULSLAY FAMILY—GRAND MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING—THE BLACK CROOK—Great Parisienne Ballet Troupe. Grand Matinée at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—THE FAST FAMILY. Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sutton, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—Third appearance of Mdme. Adelaide Ristori—MARY STUART.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mr. J. H. Hackett as Falstaff.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING—THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS—WONDROUS LIVING DEAD—M. Hartz, the Illusionist.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN—BURLESQUE OF RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE—Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mesdames Maudeville, Cole, Bland and others.

Business Notices.

THE GREAT ACCLIMATING TONIC.
Wherever HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the *only* stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest, while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and, when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give the standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold everywhere.

PELLATITE!! DR. ESMERALDO'S PELLATITE!!—This novel preparation is the concrete juice of the fruit of the Anthemis Pyrethrum, a Brazilian shrub—nature's own remedy for changing grey hair to a beautiful, soft, glossy brown or black color, and promoting a rapid growth on bald places. It combines a color restorer and an elegant dressing; imparting its color only to the human hair; never stains the skin or clothing; perfectly free from chemicals, minerals and their sediments, oil and harmless. Sold at No. 21 Park-row and at No. 293 Fourth-ave., and by druggists generally.

AN AFFIDAVIT.—"I, Isaac L. Dusenberry, of No. 260 North Seventh-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that, last December, I was so severely afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks; and that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health.

TRIUMPH OF CHEMISTRY—VICTORY HAIR RESTORER.
This exquisite perfumed toilet article has NO SEDIMENT OR INJURIOUS PROPERTIES, and will positively bring back the hair and restore its color. For sale by the Manufacturer, B. VAN EUREN, Chemist No. 475 Sixth-ave., New-York, and all respectable Druggists.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, for Fall and Winter wear, at HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest and best assortment of custom-made work in the city; also, made to order, at short notice. FRENCH BOOTS AND GAITERS of GAN'S best Paris make, all sizes.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.
"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—"*Judge's Report" at the "Inland Peek Trial.*"
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods. No. 508 Broadway.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' SAFES.
MARVIN & Co., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

USE OWSEMEL, THE HONEY OF OAK,
And the teeth will be white and beautiful as polished ivory.
JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer. For sale by all druggists.

GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dress-making and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 707 Broadway, corner Twenty-third-st., up stairs.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, I.L. D.—The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; Astor-pl., N.Y.; 19 Green-st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

Ladies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Parent Breast Elevator to develop the form physiologically. Depot 263 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send for circular.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES—LOCK STITCH.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE Co., No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and druggists.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—QUACKENBUSH'S SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY.—Sold by all Druggists, 25c. per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Lady attendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 343 Broadway. Highest premium New-York State Fair, 1866.

For your HATS and FURS go to
J. B. TERRY'S,
Leader of Fashions, No. 409 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE cannot be surpassed for the naturalness of its tints. Try it. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

FOR PARALYTIC CHILDREN BUY COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER and WALKER, No. 478 Broadway.

TO TEACH CHILDREN TO WALK BUY COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER and WALKER, No. 478 Broadway.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory BANDAGES, the best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at DR. SHERWOOD'S, No. 542 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, for family use. No. 495 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

Cartes Vignette, $3 per dozen; Duplicates, $2. All negatives registered. B. A. LEWIS, No. 160 Chatham-st., N. Y.

100 SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE cheap; in perfect order, as good as new, and warranted for one year. No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT WHOLESALE—CHILDREN'S GENTEEL WARRANTED Copper-Tipped Boots and Shoes, Sewed and Pegged. BIGELOW & TRASK, Vesey-st., N. Y.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Pamphlet mailed free. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE AND HERNIA CURED.—Away with uncomfortable trusses. Pamphlets mailed free. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.—Cure for the ruptured. Pamphlet mailed free. Address or call upon Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD, No. 549 Broadway.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Board of Government Railroad Commissioners has again been called on to inspect an additional section of 45 miles of completed road; the work being substantial, was approved, making now 213 miles of track accepted by the Commissioners, extending 11 miles beyond Fort Kearney. The work on this line is being prosecuted with great energy. It is the intention of the Superintendent to cross the North Platte at a point 200 miles distant from Omaha early in November. The work on the Eastern Division on the Smoky Hill route is also going forward successfully. Both the branch and the main line had the first 100 miles completed at the same time, but since then the main line has gone forward much more rapidly. The branch will, in a few weeks, have reached Fort Riley. Gen. Dodge has expressed a determination, if men and means will accomplish it, to complete the road to a point within 40 miles of Julesburg by the first day of November next. It is claimed that it will be impossible to build the main trunk of the line through Denver. The Company will, however, build a branch to that city, if the people give them sufficient encouragement so to do. The length of this branch will be between 50 and 60 miles, and the Company agree to finish the same and have it running within 16 months.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIBUNE," New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London.
STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS—NO. 1.

The New-Orleans Riot. Its Official History. Now ready, a Tract containing an authentic History by official documents of the New-Orleans Riot. Price five cents; $40 per 1,000. WHEN LESS THAN 5 COPIES ARE ORDERED BY MAIL SEND 2 cents ADDITIONAL FOR POSTAGE.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS—NO. 2.

Number two of the THE TRIBUNE Tracts will contain the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists Convention, and will be ready in a few days.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS—NO. 3

Will be issued Tuesday. It will contain:
The Constitutional Amendment as proposed by Congress and now in process of adoption by the States.
Henry Ward Beecher's two Political Letters and Horace Greeley's in reply, with the Plymouth Church Letter to Mr. Beecher. Price 3 cents. $20 per 1,000. WHEN LESS THAN 5 COPIES ARE SENT BY MAIL, SEND 2 cents ADDITIONAL FOR POSTAGE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Our advices from Europe by the Atlantic cable are to the 22d inst. A number of Fenians have been arrested in Liverpool, and a quantity of ammunition supposed to belong to the brotherhood seized. The Emperor Napoleon is at Biarritz, and the Empress Eugenie is expected to pay a visit soon to Rome to condole with the Pope. A decree of amnesty has been issued by the King of Prussia. Austria has resumed diplomatic relations with Prussia. A new Commander-in-Chief has been appointed in the person of Duke Albrecht. A memorial is in course of signature asking for the independence of Frankfort. The treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony has not yet been concluded. There has been another heavy shipment of gold for New-York.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

On Saturday there was a trot at Chicago, between Cooley and Butler. The first two heats were won by the former, the next two by the latter. Coming on ground for the final heat, the excitement was intense, and considerable ill-feeling was displayed by the drivers of both horses. At last a start was effected; Butler came in without his driver, who was named McKeever. Before examination he was found near the half-mile post with his skull fractured. A bloody board was also found near the spot. It is almost certain he was murdered by persons adverse to his winning the race.

The reports from New-Orleans, stating that a negro riot was likely to take place in that city, are entirely unfounded. Gen. Sheridan is much annoyed at these malicious statements, and declares that correspondents, who send North such lying messages, will be compelled to leave New-Orleans.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

Morgan S. Martin of Green Bay has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention in the VIth Wisconsin District. In the VIth District J. J. R. Pease of Janesville is the opponent of Gen. C. C. Washburne, the Republican candidate for Congressional honors.

It is stated, on the authority of Col. Edmundson, that Gov. Wells of New-Orleans has finally determined to support the reconstruction policy of President Johnson.

In the 1st Congressional District of Pennsylvania E. C. Knight has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans. The Hon. Samuel J. Randall is the Democratic nominee.

To-day at 3 o'clock the Connecticut delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention will meet at the Astor House, by request of Gen. Ferry.

Ex-Gov. J. W. Henderson is the independent candidate for the IVth Congressional District of Texas.

CITY NEWS.

A distressing and terrible fire occurred at an early hour on Sunday morning, at the tenement house No. 188 Avenue A, corner of Thirteenth-st. It was discovered by Officer Waters of the Seventeenth Precinct, who, at the risk of his life, gave the alarm, but not in time to prevent a family of five persons perishing in the flames. A number of others were seriously injured by jumping from the windows.

On Saturday morning an Italian modeler named Alexander A. Urnim shot and killed his employer, Peter Funari, in Elm-st. After committing the deed he attempted to fly, but upon being closely pursued he stopped, and, placing the revolver to his head, blew his own brains out.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold opened at 143¼ and closed at 143½. The Germania took out $4,600 in coin, and the Hermann brought $672,157 in gold. There is more business in Government stocks at full prices for the gold-bearing issue. The 7.30s were neglected and a shade lower. Money on call is 3@5 per cent, with more offering to brokers than can be used. In commercial paper no change. Best names are 5 per cent, and good 5½@6. Long paper and names, not first class, sell at much more profitable rates to the buyer. In Exchange nothing of consequence done.

☞ *On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found reviews of the various magazines; Commercial matters and Market reports.*

Oregon is added to the States which have ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act, which, if we may trust the brief telegraphic summary elsewhere given, is an important step toward justice, irrespective of color.

To-night the Union primary meetings will be held in the Assembly Districts of the city, for the election of delegates to the General Committee. Every Union voter should make it his business to attend.

The delegations to the Pittsburgh Convention indicate that it will be the most important assembly of soldiers and sailors since the close of the war. Gen. Butler will probably be the temporary, and Gen. Logan the permanent chairman.

We print a special account of the riot in Platte County, Missouri, which shows a resolution on the part of the Rebels to prevent by force the election of Union men. The attack on the Union Convention was not a mere riot—it was a preconcerted plan, and has since been faithfully followed up.

We have a dispatch from New-Orleans which silences the slanders of the United States colored troops in that city. It has been the policy of the rioters to represent the freedmen as the malignant cause of all trouble, and to this effect the most shameful falsehoods have circulated. All have been equally unfounded.

We call attention to the Union ticket in the IXth Assembly District, which every good Unionist in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards should support at the election this evening. There will be an attempt made to get the party management of the district into the control of men who call themselves Republicans, yet do the work of Copperheads. The election of the regular Union ticket, headed by Dr. S. R. Kirby, must defeat this scheme. No Union man should neglect to vote.

The facility with which *The Times* abandons its opinions is, if possible, surpassed by the audacity with which it attributes to its opponents those same opinions, when they have proved untenable. Of its generosity in bestowing on others the offspring it cowardly disavows, the following is a tolerable specimen:

"If the Radical journals insist upon familiarizing the country with the idea of another civil war as a not improbable contingency, let them be manly and honest enough to tell where the danger really lies."

—Now, we beg leave to refresh the memory of *The Times* by a question or two. Who was it that first raised the alarm of another civil war? Who was it that first presented to the country the idea of two rival Houses of Congress, and intimated, with an appearance of authority, which of those Houses the President would be likely to recognize? Who was it that, by such means as this, attempted to force the people into an acceptance of the President's policy? Who was it that charged THE TRIBUNE with levity, when we characterized these memorable warnings as they deserved? Is it possible that the sensational letter of Mr. Raymond is so soon forgotten? and does he now resign his clams as a good Copperhead prophet?

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

The Evening Post says:

"Suppose, for instance, that a vote should now be taken in Virginia, or Louisiana, or North Carolina, and a majority should declare for secession. THE TRIBUNE would let one State break up the Union. But the people of the United States do not believe in any such nonsense. They say, when the Union is destroyed, it must be by the action of the whole people—of the nation, not of any State, or faction, or part."

—We know it is no use to refute *The Post's* misstatements; but the above is not true. We *do not* hold, and never did, that one State has a right to break up the Union, nor that she should be allowed to do so. We hold the precise doctrine of our Revolutionary fathers—neither less nor more. Time after time, we have remarked that a State has no right to break up the Union any more than a County has to break up the State. If the people of Staten Island (for example) should fancy that they could all get rich by breaking off from the State and Union, importing goods free of duty, and smuggling them into the adjacent districts, we do not believe that they would have either a moral or legal right to do so; and we hold that they might properly be compelled to remain in the State and Union. And if Massachusetts alone had undertaken in 1775 to dissolve her connection with Great Britain (as South Carolina in 1860 undertook to dissolve the Union) we hold that she would not have been justified.

We mean to stand on precisely the same ground with Franklin, Adams and Jefferson—neither less nor more. We think that is not *The Post's* ground. That journal says:

"The people of the United States do not believe in any such nonsense. They say, when the Union is destroyed, it must be by the action of the whole people—of the Nation, not of any State, or faction, or part."

—Was the Declaration of American Independence the act of "the *whole* people—of the [British] Nation?" Clearly not. A large majority "of the *whole* people—of the Nation"—were doubtless opposed to it. And yet, our fathers believed they had a right to independence, and *we* believe it.

Suppose that Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, formed to-day one nation, as they did under the Cæsars, and again under Charlemagne—a nation far smaller in area than the United States of to-day—and that, after a century's experience, Spain and Portugal should unanimously conclude that they could do better under a distinct, independent rule, would they have a natural, moral *right* to a government of their own? Our fathers, in the Declaration of Independence, affirmed such right, or we do not understand them: What says *The Post?* Must they await the consent of a majority of the people of the whole empire?

Wesley, in commending lively, spirited church music, insisted that it was neither wise nor right to "let the devil have all the best tunes." We cherish a similar conviction with regard to the right of a people to self-government, tersely expressed by our fathers in the sentence "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." We hold that the late Rebels have no right to take shelter under this doctrine, and that we cannot afford to let them. They rebelled, not in obedience to but in defiance of this axiom—not in behalf of but in conspiracy against the inalienable Rights of Man. If any fact can be established by circumstantial evidence, then it is a fact that a majority of the People of the South did not desire nor design to break up the Union—that Secession triumphed at the South only through conspiracy, terrorism and violence overawing and overbearing the popular will. And the spirit of Rebellion is rampant there to-day only because Four Millions of hearty Unionists lie gagged and bound at the feet of the triumphant Rebels. The sole, sufficient security against future secessions and rebellions is to be found, not in any array of bayonets, but in the arming of every loyal man with the Ballot.

"DISUNION" CALUMNIES.

Gen. Wager Swayne, who runs the Freedman's Bureau in Alabama, lately saw fit to report that

"The attention of parties has been drawn to the systematic dissemination of items at the North, apparently by one person, detailing all sorts of sensational occurrences to persons of both races. The scene is generally laid in Mobile, *and the story is uniformly without foundation.*"

—This strikes us as an exceedingly loose, vague, untrustworthy accusation. Why should not Gen. Swayne have instanced at least one of these "items," and exposed its untruth? We cannot recollect one recent "sensational occurrence" whereof the scene was "laid in Mobile," except the unanimous choice of the deserter from our Navy and Rebel corsair Raphael Semmes—the wanton destroyer of ever so many millions' worth of harmless American merchant ships and cargoes—to a very important and desirable civil position in Mobile.

Very "sensational" this "item" surely was, and calculated to affect Northern loyal sentiment most adversely to the assurances given by Southerners in the Philadelphia arm-in-arm Convention; but was it not *true?* Was the published order of President Johnson, forbidding Semmes's induction into this office, a forgery? If so, why has it been allowed to circulate for months as authentic? Why has it been printed as genuine in the Washington and other Johnson organs? Will Gen. Swayne elucidate?

—*The N. Y. Times* quotes his assertion above given, and says:

"Now that is a statement surely of a very grave nature. *We know here that it is in no manner exaggerated;* we know that the most horrifying reports from Alabama and Mississippi are published every day in extreme papers here, and that *they are published as proper campaign documents,* with the view of exasperating the public mind, and supplying capital for *disunion* agents."

Indeed!

We believe that no "campaign document" has yet appeared treating of "sensational occurrences" in the Gulf States but that issued from this office, which treats of "The New-Orleans Riots," so called, of July 30th, and purport to present their true history, made up in good part of the official dispatches, orders, &c., of President Johnson, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Baird, Gov. Wells, Judge Howell (President of the Convention), Atty.-Gen. Heron, Judge Abel, Mayor Monroe, &c., &c. We have surely *tried* to make it a full, fair, impartial presentment of the material facts in the case, not *based* on official documents, but made up in good part of the documents given *verbatim.* Very "sensational" they certainly seem to be; but *are they not authentic?* Will *The Times* scrutinize this "campaign document" and point out its defects, if defects there be? If it is not fair and just, we will endeavor to make it so. We do not think it exposed to the reproach of "supplying capital for *disunion* agents;" and yet, if nothing shall be promptly done to bring Monroe and his Thugs to justice, it seems to us very likely to aid in "exasperating the public mind" of the loyal States. Will *The Times,* therefore, be good enough to point out its inaccuracies, if such there be, and say whether its sweeping charge applies to this or any other "campaign document" issued from this office? Though THE TRIBUNE is by no means an "extreme paper," there are some readers of *The Times* who so regard it, and will understand *The Times's* charge as referring to us. Please specify, and speak out!

The World engages itself by turns in ghouling the murdered Unionists of New-Orleans and in defaming Gov. Fenton for the sake of praising Mr. Hoffman. But it will strive in vain to blot out the public record that the principal men of its party in the City whereof Mr. Hoffman is Mayor—among them William M. Tweed and Elijah F. Purdy—did "*sincerely congratulate*" the State on having so "*vigilant and fearless*" an executive as Gov. Fenton.

THE SOUTH FOR THE AMENDMENT.

The Montgomery Daily Mail makes two good points in an otherwise rather doleful article. It says that "the Constitutional Amendment proposes to prevent those gentleman from holding office who, after taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States, took the oath to support the Confederate States." This is one of the mildest modes of expressing the intention of the constitutional loyalists to disfranchise those perjured men that we have ever met; but we will suffer the gentle euphemism to pass unquestioned, in order to quote the judicious comment of *The Mail* thereupon: "*This point,*" it says, "*is not a vital one with the South.* Many true Southerners might be found qualified for office who, before the war, had no occasion to take the oath to support the United States Constitution." This declaration has been made again and again in behalf of Four Millions of Southern loyalists who are ready to yield to the will of the majority. Now that an ex-Rebel sanctions it, why need Northern men offer further opposition to *this* proviso of the Constitutional Amendment?

The Mail is equally sensible in its comment on the article which bases Congressional representation on the actual number of voters in a State. "But," it says, as if to silence all querulous critics by a single breath, "at present, the South has no representation at all." Then why not adopt at once the Constitutional Amendment? The South has her fate in her own hands.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa hold their State elections October 9. Pennsylvania will choose a Governor beside 24 Congressmen, a U. S. Senator in place of Edgar Cowan, part of her Senate and an Assembly. Ohio has to elect 19 Congressmen; Indiana 11, with Legislators and a U. S. Senator in place of Henry S. Lane, who declines a second term. Iowa will choose six Members of Congress, with a Legislature and certain State officers.

At her last year's election, Pennsylvania chose a State Auditor; Gen. Hartranft, the Union candidate, received 238,400 votes, and Col. W. H. Davis, Democrat, 215,740, making 450,140 votes in all, and a Union majority of 22,660. The whole vote was light, compared with the last election for Governor in 1863, Curtin then receiving 269,496 votes to Woodward's 254,171, a Union majority of 15,325 in a total vote of 523,667. In 1864, the vote for President stood—Lincoln, 296,339; McClellan, 276,308, or a total of 572,647, with a majority for Lincoln of 20,031. Thus in three years and three election, the Union majority in Pennsylvania has never fallen short of 15,000 votes. We trust it will be greater this year. We print below a complete list of the nominations for Congress in the State, side by side with the vote of each district at the election of 1864. The names of the present Representatives renominated are italicized.

Rep. Union.	Vote, 1864.	Democratic.	Vote, 1864.
1. E. C. Knight	7,742	*Sam. J. Randall*	9,784
2. *Charles O'Neill*	11,567	John Hulme	7,790
3. *Leonard Myers*	11,467	Chas. Buckwalter	9,993
4. *Wm. D. Kelley*	13,089	John Welsh	9,744
5. Caleb N. Taylor	11,067	Henry P. Ross	10,719
6. David Thomas	9,061	*R. Harkley Hayes*	12,847
7. *Jas. M. Broomall*	10,938	Nathaniel Pratt	7,231
8. D. J. Lincoln	5,971	Lawrence Getz	12,978
9. *Thaddeus Stevens*	11,604	Sam. J. Reynolds	7,344
10. Gen. H. L. Cake	10,879	Dr. C. D. Gilfillan	11,154
11. Gen. Wm. Lilly	6,384	D. M. Van Assen	13,607
12. James Archibald	10,058	*Chas. Denison*	10,573
13. *Ulysses Mercur*	9,724	Wm. Ewell	8,721
14. Gen. F. Miller	11,619	W. K. Wilson	11,092
15. Gen. R. B. Henderson	10,576	*A. J. Glossbrenner*	13,343
16. *Gen. W. H. Kemble*	11,242	McDowell Sharpe	11,174
17. D. J. Morrell	9,225	R. L. Johnson	8,716
18. *S. S. Wilson*	11,963	T. P. Wright	10,861
19. *Gideon Scofield*	11,631	W. L. Scott	9,914
20. D. A. Finney	13,350	Gen. A. B. McCalmont	11,940
21. John Covode	10,739	Hugh H. Weir	10,883
22. *Gen. J. K. Moorhead*	11,233	Gen. J. B. Sweitzer	7,515
23. *Thomas Williams*	11,662	R. G. Childs	8,124
24. *George V. Lawrence*	11,727	Wm. Montgomery	10,112

The nominations in Ohio stand as follows against the district vote at the last election for Congress in 1864. The names of Representatives renominated are italicized.

Union.	Vote, 1864.	Democratic.	Vote, 1864.
1. *Rep. Eggleston*	9,893	Geo. H. Pendleton	7,404
2. *R. B. Hayes*	10,425	Theodore Cook	7,337
3. *Gen. R. C. Schenck*	14,371	Durbin Ward	11,605
4. *Wm. Lawrence*	12,242	J. J. McKinney	9,576
5. Moses B. Walker	9,957	Col. Wm. Mungen	11,048
6. *R. M. Clarke*	12,615	Col. Wm. Howard	10,174
7. *Sam'l Shellabarger*	12,776	Thomas Miller	9,567
8. C. S. Hamilton	10,903	Col. Wm. P. Reid	8,903
9. *R. B. Buckland*	13,511	Thos. F. Finefrock	11,717
10. *James M. Ashley*	11,732	Gen. H. S. Commager	10,903
11. John T. Wilson	11,301	Col. O. F. Moore	7,791
12. Wells S. Jones	11,349	P. Van Trump	12,985
13. *Columbus Delano*	11,579	Gen. G. W. Morgan	11,651
14. *Martin Welker*	11,844	John R. Young	10,312
15. *T. Ewing*	12,847	Martin D. Follett	9,564
16. *John A. Bingham*	12,777	C. H. Mickener	11,119
17. *Eph. R. Eckley*	12,758	Louis Schaefle	8,746
18. *Rufus P. Spalding*	14,472	Col. O. H. Payne	6,661
19. *Gen. Jas. A. Garfield*	13,806	No nominee	6,313

As Ohio renominates all its present delegation except four, their reélection will be a most significant indorsement of Congress. In two Districts the Democrats have considerable majorities, namely: the Vth (Mungen's), 2,091, and the XIIth (Van Trump's), 1,616. In but two Republican Districts do the majorities appear weak, namely: the XIIIth, represented by Columbus Delano, and the Xth, by Jas. M. Ashley, against whom the President's favorite, Gen. Steedman, has been a persistent worker. But, since the President's trip West, there is added reason for believing that the Union men will fully hold their own. In 1864, the whole vote of Ohio was 470,722, President Lincoln receiving a total majority on Home and Soldiers' vote of 59,586. The total vote last year for Governor was 417,720, with a majority of 29,936 for Gen. Cox.

INDIANA voted in 1864 for Governor and President. Out of a total vote of 283,285, Gov. Morton had 20,883 majority over McDonald. Lincoln's majority was 20,189 out of the entire vote of 280,665. At the latest election—that for County officers, held in the Fall of last year—there were Union gains in all but two counties, the most remarkable occurring in Allen County, which, in 1861, gave 2,359 majority for the Democratic ticket, and in 1865 about 400 for the Union. As a Senator must be elected to succeed the Hon. Henry S. Lane, it is well to bear in mind that the Legislature of 1865 had a Union majority of 10 on joint ballot. Below are the present nominations for Congress with the district vote affixed:

Union.	Vote 1864.	Democratic.	Vote 1864.
1. Gen. Walter Q. Gresham	12,610	*M. C. Kerr*	14,799
2. Judge L. Q. De Brewler	9,064	*W. E. Niblack*	11,357
3. Gen. Morton C. Hunter	12,017	H. W. Harrington	11,173
4. Col. Ira C. Grover	10,015	W. S. Holman	9,949
5. *George W. Julian*	12,529	Major N. L. Bundy	6,161
6. Gen. John Coburn	10,606	Capt. John M. Lord	10,806
7. Gen. Henry D. Washburn	12,796	Solomon Claypool	12,800
8. *Godlove S. Orth*	13,536	John G. Pardee	12,349
9. *Schuyler Colfax*	16,658	David Turpie	14,978
10. Major William Williams	14,617	Robert Lowry	14,607
11. Gen. John P. C. Shanks	15,623	B. B. Snow	13,383

INDIANA has three Democratic districts, two of which (represented by Kerr and Niblack) give strong and steady majorities. The VIIth, formerly represented by Voorhees, has only a Democratic majority of 584 to offset the Union majority of 580 in the Xth District. Julian, Colfax and Orth have been renominated on the Union side.

IOWA, in 1864, gave a majority of 39,479 for Lincoln out of an entire vote of 138,671. In 1865, the majority of the Union candidate for the Judgeship was 21,022, out of a vote of 125,519. We give the list of Congressmen put in nomination for October, with the vote of 1864:

Union.	Vote 1864.	Democratic.	Vote 1864.
1. *James F. Wilson*	16,577	Gen. Fitz-Henry Warren	9,978
2. *Hiram Price*	16,571	Jno. P. Cook	8,822
3. *Wm. B. Allison*	16,136	Reuben Noble	10,578
4. Wm. Loughridge	16,916	Col. C. H. Mackey	10,592
5. Gen. G. M. Dodge	14,640	Gen. J. M. Tuttle	7,106
6. *A. W. Hubbard*	9,439	Major J. D. Thompson	3,166

The present representation of Iowa is wholly Republican, with large majorities.

The World says:

Some of our Radical friends don't seem to relish this little item of ours, but we publish it again in hopes it may yet do them good. Congress has appropriated pay for two years' service as follows:

For each negro soldier	$100
For each white soldier	50
For each member of Congress	4,000

— Let us briefly expose the ineffable silliness of this impudent lie. Congress enacted that every Union soldier in our war who has been honorably discharged after *three* years' faithful service should receive an extra bounty of $100, while those likewise discharged after *two* years' service should receive but $50. Now the enlisting of Blacks to put down the Rebellion was not fairly begun till 1863, and assumed much larger proportions in 1864; while the fighting ended in April, 1865. Of course, most of the Blacks served *less* than two years, and so were entitled to *no* extra bounty; while scarcely a handfull of them served *three* years, so as to entitle them to $100. On the other hand, there are many tens of thousands of Whites who served through three years or over, and another large number who served over two years. Why utter falsehoods which every one who reads or reflects must *know* to be such?

THE UNION CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Holden's Address to the people of North Carolina carefully avoids making any direct issue with the President, and indeed assumes that the Constitutional Amendment carries out his principles. It quotes from his speeches of a year ago to show that he not only favors the plan of the amendment, but is in favor of impartial suffrage. This reference is not very complimentary to Mr. Johnson's consistency, and nothing could be more severe than the coolness with which is ignored the change in the President's politics. Gov. Holden argues with great earnestness the value of the Congressional plan, and says very truly: "There is not a principle in any section of the proposed amendment which has not received, in some form or other, the approval of the President. If, therefore, our people agree with the President, and if they are disposed to carry out in good faith what they have already conceded (to say nothing of the respect which they owe to the law-making department of the Government), I can see no good reason why they should not settle this business finally and forever by placing these guarantees in the national fundamental law. There was no time within sixty days after the surrender of Lee's forces when they would not have accepted such terms gladly."

Of the condition of the State the address speaks plainly. Before the Rebellion the estimated value of the property of North Carolina was four hundred millions in specie; now it would not reach one hundred millions. The debt is eighteen millions, and there are no means to pay it. He points out that, by the rejection of the new State Constitution submitted at the late election, the ordinances repudiating secession and the Rebel debt, acknowledging the abolition of Slavery, and allowing colored persons to testify in the courts, have but temporary value. They may be abrogated by any future Convention—a fact which shows how important it is that the Union should have full security from the Rebel States. Business and politics are thus alike unsettled, and every day adds to the poverty and embarrassment of the State. Gov. Holden declares that "there is no hope but in the prompt restoration of the Union; and this can be effected in no other way in my judgment, than by accepting the proposed Constitutional Amendment. We are admonished by the recent elections that the North will be satisfied with nothing less. It may require more, and I have