Amusements, &c.

BROADWAY THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"A Flash of Lightning."

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Building, Fourteenth-st., adjoining Academy of Music.—This Evening—"A Flask of Jersey Lightning."—"Love among the Roses." Bryant's Minstrels.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—Seventh-ave. and Fifty-eighth-st.—This Evening at 8.—Theodore Thomas's Popular Garden Concerts.

OLYMPIC THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"Humpty Dumpty." G. L. Fox, Mlle. Sangalli.

WALLACK'S—This Evening at 8.—"Lottery of Life." John Brougham.

Business Notices.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION,"

for Blemishes of the Skin and Complexion. Removes Freckles, Pimples, Tan, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, &c.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP"

possesses the same properties as the "Paphian Lotion." For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath. Price 25 cents per cake. Sold by Druggists.

PHALON, No. 517 Broadway.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.—An Agent wanted in every town and a Traveling Agent in every county to appoint these town agents. Liberal inducements. Send for circular. No. 701 Broadway.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, and SLIPPERS in every variety, at moderate prices, at No. 573 Broadway. C. C. RICHMOND.

THE MOST HEALTHFUL FOOD, Summer and Fall, is BECKER'S FARINA. Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults, of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhea prevailing at this season.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES.—Medallion Imitation Ivory Sleeve Buttons, perfect likeness, assorted colors, $1 per pair. WM. M. WELLING, Patentee, No. 571 Broadway.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP eradicates, root and branch, all ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN. For sale by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—Relieve and cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. By mail, 60c. per box. S. G. WELLING, 571 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST." 1866. 678 B'way, N. Y.; 1,660 Chestnut-st., Phil.; 61 Green-st., Boston.

Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First quality hair dye and hair dyeing. All shades, at Batchelor's, 16 Bond-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—The best in the world; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, perfect. At all Druggists.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

For President.....ULYSSES S. GRANT.
For Vice-President.....SCHUYLER COLFAX.

NEW-YORK:

For Governor.....JOHN A. GRISWOLD.
For Lieut.-Governor.....ALONZO B. CORNELL.
For Canal Commissioner.....ALEXANDER BARKLEY.
For State Prison Inspector....HENRY A. BARNUM.
For Clerk of Appeals.....CAMPBELL H. YOUNG.

☞ *Mexico—A Letter From Our Own Correspondent, Aliaska—A Letter From Our Special Correspondent, the Crops, the Locusts, Meeting of the Board of Health, Enticing and Arresting a Debtor, A Musical Prodigy in Norfolk, Summer Meats and Drinks, the Seaside, College Commencements, the Yosemite Valley, Street Signs on Corner Lamp-Posts, A Plea for the Horses from Dr. Dixon, the Niagara Hackmen, and A Housekeeper's Pest, may be found on the second page this morning; Music, Hari-Kari, the Courts, the Money and other Markets on the third; New Publications on the sixth, Real Estate, the College Regatta, Discussions on Raspberries, Torpedo Mill Explosion at Reno, and the Season at Saratoga, on the seventh.*

The Convention of Texas refuses to consider the subject of a division of the State unless Congress specially grants its authority to do so.

Mr. F. A. Sawyer, Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston, was yesterday elected United States Senator for South Carolina, for the term ending in 1873.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that an agent of the Dominican Government has been in that city for some time, and it is reported that he and Secretary Seward have concluded a bargain whereby the Bay of Samana is to be transferred to the United States, for a sum of money ranging between one and two million dollars.

We print this morning another highly interesting letter from our Mexican correspondent on the vast resources of Mexico. It only requires the building of railroads to bring the products of the interior cheaply to the coast, to give to the Mexican Government immense riches. The latest cable dispatches from Mexico are of a pacific character.

The campaign is now fairly opened, and the sooner we are alive to the necessities it imposes the better. The first duty of earnest Republicans is to circulate the best political documents within their reach. None are better than THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Send it everywhere. Friends of Grant and Colfax, now is the time to assist us in carrying ths sterling journal into every household. If this is done, our victory will be overwhelming.

We present to our readers this morning a letter from our special correspondent at Sitka, Aliaska Territory, which will be found full of interesting information in regard to the condition of affairs in our newly-acquired Russian possessions. The report which had gained general credence that our troops stationed at Sitka were suffering from sickness and the want of ordinary comforts is denied, and it is asserted that the general health and temper of the American troops and settlers are good.

The *Moniteur* once more declares that France will not intervene in German questions, and that no step will be neglected on the part of the Government which has a tendency to quiet the public mind. Declarations of this kind generally fail to have any influence. The further declarations of the *Moniteur* that France will extend her sympathy and encouragement to the internal reforms lately inaugurated in Austria and Turkey, is chiefly directed against the Pan-Slavonian movement in those two countries. The praise bestowed upon the Austrian reforms will, moreover, give great offense in Rome.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to extend the laws of commerce, customs, and navigation to Aliaska. Mr. Morgan presented a joint resolution prohibiting the overcrowding of ocean steamers. Mr. Conness attempted to have the bill of Gen. Banks, granting additional protection to American citizens abroad considered, but he was defeated, and the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and debated during the remainder of the session. The contested election case of Anderson agt. Switzler consumed a large portion of the time the House was in session yesterday. It was finally postponed until next session. Mr. Schenck reported the Senate Funding bill with several amendments. It was ordered printed and then recommitted. General debate on the political condition of the country followed.

There was but a slight fall in the thermometer yesterday, though the prevalence of a breeze in the afternoon gave a little relief to such of our oppressed citizens as were happily in a position to feel it. Breezes, however, in the narrow streets of a city reach comparatively few, and are apt to be pretty well heated by contact with the burning stones and bricks, and laden, too, with many an unfragrant odor; and so the suffering has been as severe as ever in spite of the breeze, while the strength to endure it grows daily less and less. The heat of the past week has been indeed a terrible affliction. But all afflictions have their lessons, and the lesson of this one is cleanliness and temperance. Keep the pores open by a liberal use of cold water, and don't heat the blood with intoxicating drinks.

WHY IS IT A BLUNDER?

There is perfect accord among those who are not restrained by fealty and party necessity from avowing their convictions in averring that the late Democratic National Convention blundered sadly. Every one who feels at liberty to say what he thinks says this, because every one feels it. "How *could* they have "thrown away their chance of success?" is the universal inquiry. Here were collected over six hundred delegates from every section of our country; many of them men of decided ability; nearly all of them experienced politicians. The Rebel Congress was largely, the Rebel Army still more bounteously represented: and the Rebel chiefs are generally shrewd men. Add to these most of the candidates for Governor, Congress, &c., &c., in the loyal States who have been defeated or run out during the last seven years, from Horatio Seymour and Judge Woodward down to Vallandigham and prisoner Mahony, and you would suppose that here was collected wit enough to keep out of the fire. And yet they walked right into it! What is the explanation of this? Conventions generally nominate to win: why did this one violate the rule so flagrantly that even the British Tory oracles—which hate the Republicans implacably—give up the contest as hopeless?

These questions answer themselves when we have realized that the case of the Sham Democracy was essentially hopeless, and only to be retrieved by an adroit, masterly juggle. And there were powerful and implacable factions among the delegates, each more intent on its own special end than on a party triumph.

Mr. Pendleton was the candidate of the strongest and most positive interest in the Convention—that whose primary object is the virtual Repudiation of the National Debt. But for the two-thirds rule, we think he might have been nominated. Every delegate from the South would have heartily supported him from first to last, had his success been probable. But his Greenback dodge had been systematically frowned on by the leaders of the Eastern Sham Democracy, and pointedly by Horatio Seymour. So strong a prejudice had been aroused against his "lawful money" scheme, that, had he been nominated, he would probably have received no single Electoral vote from the populous North and East. So his nomination was rendered impossible.

Whether Chief-Justice Chase would have run better is questioned; but this, at least, was obviously true of him: had he been nominated, the result would not have been evident from the outset. We cannot doubt that the nomination of Chase was advisable; and we believe the cleverest politicians in the Convention, Seymour included, thought so. But Brick Pomeroy and his Rebel crowd would n't stand it. They threatened to bolt and make a general smash if he were put up. They were strong enough to veto any nomination specially obnoxious to them, and they did it. So Chase went overboard.

There remained one strong combination—Hendricks for President, with Hancock or English for Vice. Hendricks is able and plausible, holds opinions substantially identical with Pendleton's, yet is by no means so obnoxious as he to Eastern prejudices. We do not believe he could have been elected—we *do* believe he could have made a far better run than Seymour—probably better than any competitor. Then why was he not nominated?

Because the Pendletonites would n't stand it. They held that he had not shown their man fair play—that he ought not to have been a candidate against Pendleton—and they had long since resolved that, if their favorite were not nominated, Hendricks should not be. They were for Pendleton in dead earnest; if he could not be the man, they would have the nomination thrown East, so as to have a clear track for their nag in '72. Hence, when Pendleton was withdrawn, Seymour was instantly nominated.

Well; what is there bad in Seymour's nomination?

Simply this: *The country knows him.* He has repeatedly avowed views which others have held in reserve. His speeches, &c., supplemented by Blair's recent letter, place their party distinctly before the country on a platform which the country does not and will not accept. Their nomination was a blunder, simply because it exposes what should have been kept concealed if success were desired. It is just such a blunder as though the Confederate flag had been raised and saluted in proclaiming the Tammany nominations. It renders a Democratic triumph hopeless, by letting all men know exactly what a Democratic triumph would involve.

And now it seems that the President, after satisfying Mr. Evarts and endeavoring to satisfy Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Stanbery, is in trouble about Mr. Henderson. Here is the story, as we take it from a Washington dispatch:

"Senator Trumbull has engrafted the following amendment upon the third section of the bill to authorize the temporary supply of vacancies in the Executive Departments: 'That in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Commissioner of Patents, the duties of said Commissioner, until a successor be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease, shall devolve upon one of the Examiners-in-Chief in said office, to be designated by the President.' The object of this is to legislate the incumbent Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, who is acting as Commissioner, out of office, and to give the President a chance to appoint Mr. Foote, Senator Henderson's father-in-law, now one of the chief examiners in the Patent Office, Commissioner of Patents. Senator Henderson has been for some time urging the President to make the appointment, but Mr. Johnson has failed to comply because he has understood that Mr. Foote could not secure confirmation from the Senate."

Clearly, to our minds, the Senate should pass Mr. Trumbull's amendment. We have, as our readers well know, uniformly commended President Johnson for his efforts to pay his debts, and we think he has shown an amount of generosity toward all these gentlemen—with the exception perhaps of Mr. Nelson—which deserves the highest commendation. But here is a peculiarly delicate case. Senator Henderson wants Mr. Foot employed, and Mr. Trumbull, who is said to be in the ripe possession of all the President's patronage in Illinois, and to be dispensing revenue places and post offices with the graciousness of a prince, is naturally anxious to make a precedent. The only obstacle in the way of appointing Mr. Foot is a law; and Mr. Trumbull, with his "fine judicial "mind," proposes to obviate that difficulty by making another law. Mr. Henderson deserves the appointment at the President's hands. Considering that his vote was obtained—if we may take his own word—upon the President's promise to reappoint his whole Cabinet, and to give him the dispensation of all the patronage in Missouri, which promise has not been fulfilled, it is little enough that he should be anxious to put his father-in-law into the Patent Office. Let the amendment by all means pass; and let the salary of the place be doubled or trebled, so as to show our appreciation of the President's kindness. Mr. Henderson did the President a noble service. In the interest of fair play we insist that he shall get his reward. So, then, we go for Trumbull's amendment.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The time is rapidly approaching when all the small chieftains who still maintain a nominal rule in Central Asia must give way to either Russia or England, and when the borders of these two nations will meet. Both are looking forward to that time with great anxiety, and are preparing for a conflict which appears to be unavoidable. In anticipation of such an event, both are now making extraordinary efforts to gain the affection of the natives. Russia, by her recent conquests in Central Asia, has received large additions to her Mohammedan population, and all the country which, still semi-independent, awaits absorption by either Russia or England, is inhabited by Mohammedans. According to Russian accounts, the Mohammedans of the new Russian Province of Turkistan are highly elated at their incorporation with the Russian Empire. Now, an English dispatch from Bombay announces that Feroze Khan, a Mussulman of great influence in Central Asia, has become the ally of Russia. The English evidently attribute importance to the fact, and suspect Russia of concocting dangerous plots with the Mohammedan leaders of Central Asia. Few trustworthy facts are known concerning this point; but the one fact which is fully established, the intimate relations which have recently sprung up between Russia and Persia, is well calculated to strengthen the suspicion. Russia, while stirring up the Christians in European Turkey against their Mohammedan sovereign, feels not the least scruple in establishing a close alliance with another Mohammedan Prince, and will feel no scruple, if she can, to stir up the Mohammedan fanaticism all through Central Asia, and use it for the extension of her own influence and her power. Both England and China have a considerable and disaffected Mohammedan population, and Mohammedan rebellions in China and British India may become, at any time, formidable weapons in the hands of Russia. It is, therefore, plain that the alliance of Mohammedan leaders in Central Asia with Russia will awaken anything but pleasant feelings in the minds of Englishmen. On the arrival of our papers from British India and St. Petersburg we shall probably learn some interesting details about Feroze Khan and his alliance with the Russians.

THE LAST BRITISH VICTORY.

"I had intended," wrote the Emperor Theodorus to Sir Robert Napier, on the eve of the final battle in which the Abyssinian throne was to be overthrown, "if God had so decreed, to "conquer the whole world; and it was my desire "to die if my purpose could not be fulfilled." To his barbaric mind there was no glory but the glory of battle; and when a king lost the power of "dandling strong men in his arms "like infants," it was time for him to lay aside his crown. We doubt whether Theodorus ever comprehended the real motive of the British expedition. Certainly he could not have appreciated the chivalric impulse which sent a powerful army over thousands of miles of ocean, desert, and unknown mountains, for no other purpose than to rescue from captivity two or three insignificant persons of whom the world would never have heard except for their misfortunes. How amazed the savage monarch would have been could he have foreseen that the moment the chains of those captives were loosened, though the king lay dead, though his armies were scattered, and the whole country was at the disposal of its conquerors, the victorious army would turn about and march swiftly home again! Here was an exemplification of the true principles of civilized warfare which would have filled him with wonder and admiration. A costly, difficult, and dangerous expedition, undertaken merely in vindication of a sentiment, a conquest followed neither by extortion nor by occupation, is a spectacle which the Oriental mind could hardly comprehend.

But to us it seems that England has never fought a campaign from which she reaped more glory than from this march into the mountains of Africa. She has achieved hundreds of more brilliant exploits; she has met hundreds of more dangerous foes; and the battles of Marlborough, Nelson, Wellington, Havelock, and Clyde will fill many a glowing page of military history for long years to come; but the moderation and honest singleness of purpose which have governed her conduct in this last battle for the rights of her oppressed subjects will redound more to her credit than dearly bought victories on more bloody fields. It would have been far better if the army had gone home without any plunder, but it is not always easy to control soldiers in the hour of triumph; and the theft of a few thousand pounds worth of jewels and relics seems comparatively little after all when we remember that Sir Robert might have stolen a kingdom.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter in a recent article in *The Galaxy* speaks of our foreign commerce as on the decline. The Admiral doubtless refers to our navigation and shipping interests which have in no degree recovered from the havoc made in them by the war. Our foreign commerce is carried on almost entirely in foreign vessels, and our so-called importations are becoming very largely mere shipments by foreign manufacturers and merchants to their agents here. But if by foreign commerce is meant the amount of foreign goods imported and consumed by us, and of specie and bonds shipped to pay for them, then our foreign commerce was never so great as during the period since 1865, when our importations rose to a gold value never attained before. Our foreign imports amounted for the year ending June 30, 1868, to $243,713,045 as against about $278,000,000 for that ending June 30, 1867, and $306,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1866. The years ending June 30, 1866 and 1867 witnessed the largest importations ever known. Of the $243,713,045 imported during the past year, $77,254,182 were dry goods, $160,670,320 were general merchandise, consisting of metals, hardware, wines, sugars, tea, coffee, spices, &c., and all other articles of general merchandize. Our imports are all stated in gold values. Our total exports for the same period exclusive of gold were only $83,415,034 in currency values, or about $55,000,000 in gold values. This leaves a balance of trade against us of $188,000,000, of which our export of specie has paid $49,103,600, leaving still unpaid the enormous balance of about $139,000,000, for which we have undoubtedly exported mainly our national bonds. In short, the mortgage held by European capitalists on American industry has been increased during the past year by about $139,000,000 in gold values, which, with our bonds selling at 72, it would require about $173,000,000 in bonds to carry. Can it be wondered at that a country which is running in debt to foreign capitalists at the rate of $173,000,000 a year can get only 72 cents per dollar for her 6 per cent. bonds, while England, with the balance of trade everywhere in her favor, sells her 3 per cents. for 97? The remedies for this increasing national insolvency lie in diminishing our importations, and living more within our means, consuming only the products of our own industry. If we are asked what will induce the American public to buy fewer foreign fabrics, we answer, such legislation and protective tariffs as will induce them to invest their capital in American manufactures, mines and farms, and so diversify and extend our industry and cheapen its product.

"BLACK BUT COMELY."

The Sachems of Tammany and bell-wethers of the Democratic party have so far overcome their conscientious scruples against admitting "niggers" to social and political equality with whites as to parade the names of Ethiopean orators on their campaign show-bills, and regale their democratic audiences with political instruction from the lips of "buck nigger" orators. The Empire Club of this city is an ancient organization that erst under the reign of the Bourbons, distinguished itself by egging Garrison and Phillips in the old Broadway Tabernacle in the most approved style. It is still, as of old, presided over by the redoubtable Captain Rynders, whose boast it has been aforetime that, if he could not fight himself he could at least appreciate the society of fighting men, and that if fortune had denied to him the bliss of owning slaves, it had at least endowed him with heart and genius to return the fugitive to him to whom his labor and service were due. Still, as of yore, the Empire Club comprises the representative shoulder-hitters of the unterrified democracy. We will not use the term "dead rabbits" in connection with this Club, because that is of local application, nor "Emigrant Smashers," because that is invidious; nor "Plug Uglies," because that might be deemed personal and offensive. But, if we may say so without offense, it is certain that no organization in the country includes more of "Gov. Seymour's friends" than the Empire Club. And yet this society for the propagation of Democratic misinformation and Conservative errors, finds itself unequal to the achievement of its highest destiny without calling to its aid the services of an American citizen of African descent named Wade. Wade has the elongated heel, the curvilinear shinbone, the low frontal angle, the irrepressible kink, the depressed spectacle-holder, the exuberant lip, the Darwinian hand, too long for a man and too short for a monkey, and for aught we know several extra vertebræ, indicating unmistakably his descent from a long-tailed ancestry, who spent their lives in the tops of cocoa trees hurling cocoanuts at the heads of suffering humanity. The Democracy of the Empire Club who would not listen to bluff Ben Wade, the thoroughly Caucasian Senator from Ohio, are delighted to hear the negro Wade from Savannah. When the poor freed simpleton tells them that he ought never to have been set free, that freedom compels him to shift for himself, which is sad, that he is President of a club of 800 negroes, all opposed to being permitted to vote and shift for themselves, the outburst of eloquence and logic is received by the Club, we are told, with rapturous applause. It pains us to see the negro thus lifted into a political, social, and intellectual superiority of from four to six feet above the Democrat. When Democrats thus prostrate themselves beneath the feet of the sons of Ham, do we not in the language of the Democratic platform "meet "as a subject and conquered people amid the "ruins of liberty and the shattered fragments of "the Constitution."

WHAT THE PLATFORM MEANS.

The Ohio Statesman—the Democratic organ at the capital of the State—commenting on the late Democratic National Convention, says:

"It was not Mr. Pendleton's financial views that defeated his nomination. Those views were ratified and indorsed unanimously in the Convention. Therein he was triumphant. He had succeeded in impressing upon the minds of the people of the United States the righteousness of that policy, that one of the largest and ablest body of men ever assembled upon this continent in convention gave unanimous and an intensified enthusiastic indorsement thereto. No man who witnessed the wild, intense enthusiasm, with which the platform embodying his financial policy was received and adopted in Convention, could mistake the temper and the feeling of the people on that subject.

"On the day before the adoption of the Platform, the feeling of the Convention was disclosed on this subject, when the resolution of the National Labor Convention, declaring in favor of the greenback policy, was read and incorporated into the proceedings of the Convention. There had been manifestations of enthusiasm before that seemed intense and of full volume; but they were gentle and mild compared with that which broke forth and welcomed this greenback resolution. It was as the wild, sweeping tornado, carrying everything before it with a rush and a crash. Again, when the announcement was made to the Convention that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, then in session, gave to the platform adopted hearty indorsement, the flood-gates of enthusiasm were again lifted, and there was another freshet of it.

"So, thrice did the Convention in the most unmistakable manner—with an earnestness and enthusiasm beyond comparison—proclaim that Mr. Pendleton's financial policy is the right policy. This the Hon. Horatio Seymour saw, heard, and felt. He knew what it meant. He knew that that feeling could not be misunderstood or trifled with. It was not necessary for him to go outside of the Convention for an interpretation of the Platform. The Convention, including the Committee on Resolutions, delegates, and lookers on, then and there rendered their interpretation of it. And Mr. Seymour, in response to the Committee formally tendering to him the nomination of President of the United States, said:

"'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 accordance with my wish, and I stand upon them in the contest into which we are now entering. I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in public or private life.'"

"Mr. Seymour had it in his power to say that he had five times refused unqualifiedly to consent to be a candidate for nomination to the Presidency; that it had been forced upon him, and that consequently he felt at liberty to reject some of the planks of the platform. But not so. As the presiding officer of the Convention that nominated him he says: 'I am familiar with their scope and import.' What more? 'As one of its members,' he says, 'I am a party to their terms.' Furthermore, he says: '*I stand upon them in the contest into which we are now entering.* I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in public or private life.'

"It was in the power of combinations—it was in the power of false friends—it was in the power of those who took counsel of their fears—to defeat the nomination of Mr. Pendleton; but it was not in the power of Wall-st., or of any combination, to defeat his great policy in Convention. Therein he is triumphant."

The sum of latest intelligence from England in regard to the grain crops is, that wheat will be very light on warm soils, about an average on low ground and on heavy clays, and above an average on deep, well-pulverized loams. This will make the crop far better than last year. Of that crop which mainly produces much of the meat consumed in England, turnips, the probable deficiency will be greater than in any year since 1864. This is owing to the dry weather. Up to July 1, scarcely any ground had been sufficiently moist to germinate the seed, and it was then too late for Swedes, which is the variety mostly sown. The only resort would be such of the hybrids as have a rapid growth; and farmers were waiting for showery weather, and with all their laboring force at command, to sow at the earliest moment when a stand could probably be obtained.

England has a climate peculiarly suited to turnips—that is, one in which moisture predominates, thus enabling the plant, by the help of quick fertilizers, to reach the rough leaf and bid defiance to the fly and other insects which in dry weather, and with a slow growth, are everwhere fatally destructive. These considerations show why America is not as favorable for turnip growing as England. Still, we could grow them much more than we do, particularly ruta bagas, or Swedes. It is scarcely too late with us now for family use, but the soil must be in prime order, and cultivation thorough. On fresh land in the West the growth will be very rapid, and no manure will be required. They will not bear Winter exposure as in England, and should be pitted late in the Fall. The common white varieties should be sown soon, and on land already in some degree prepared.

GIVING REASONS.

The Mobile Daily Register, one of the earliest, ablest, and bitterest organs of the Rebellion—raises the Seymour-Blair ticket to its head with a shout of exultation, and quotes from both candidates to show that they are all that any reasonable Rebel could desire. Of Seymour, its editor says:

"Upon the questions of the day, and articularly the one which with the South is all overshadowing, his position is sufficiently pronounced to be unmistakable and unobjectionable. He has declared emphatically his agreement with that decision of the Supreme Court which adjudged the Reconstruction Acts of Congress 'outside of the Constitution and without validity,' and he is in favor of overthrowing the Reconstruction measures, with their mongrel and illegal governments in the Southern States, by promulgating that decision, which would leave them without foundation in law, and without the moral support of any except the promoters of anarchy and the 'architects of anarchy.'"

—Concerning Frank Blair, this Confederate article is even more enthusiastic, saying:

"Of the selection of Gen. Frank P. Blair for Vice-President nothing need be said at present. Below, we print a letter defining his position in the most emphatic language—a position to which the South can have no possible objection, as it makes the overthrow of the Reconstruction acts and the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional rights, the real and only issue in this contest."

Here follows Blair's bid for the nomination, dated Washington, June 30, wherein he says:

"If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these Reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of 20 spurious Senators and 50 Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and, with the coöperation of the President, it will not be be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country."

—So far *The Mobile Register*. We think the Editor has made out his case—that every Rebel who remains a Rebel ought to give his voice and vote for Seymour and Blair.

Ex-Gov. Vance of North Carolina, in his speech at Richmond, declared that "what the "Confederacy fought for would be won by "the election of Seymour and Blair." The Confederacy fought for the power to rule in the Union or to rule out of it. Gov. Vance thinks, therefore, that if Seymour were elected the Rebel element could rule the South and the Union and restore Slavery, or secede, with the aid of the National Government, whenever the Republican party should carry an election. Gov. Wise of Virginia, who followed Vance, declared that "Secession is not dead. It is "more alive than ever." He regarded Horatio Seymour as a "straw which serves to show "which way the wind blows." He accepted the ticket "because Frank Blair, who had said "what he did about setting up military over "civil authority, was on it." Gov. Wise and Gov. Vance may be regarded by some as erratic persons; but their election by the Rebels of North Carolina and Virginia to the executive offices of those States, when more sensible men were perfectly willing to serve in that capacity, goes far to show that they are more nearly in accord with the average Rebel sentiment than more sensible men would be. Their public utterances are trustworthy evidences of what the majority of Rebels expect to attain by electing Seymour. And why not! Does anybody suppose that the man who kindled the New-York Riots would put down a Democratic rebellion by force, or that he who rang every change upon President Lincoln's despotism in abolishing Slavery would raise a finger to prevent its restoration? Not he! The ex-Rebels therefore are right. The election of Seymour would be the reassertion of the rights of Slavery, Secession and Rebellion. All that they supposed was lost by the surrender of Lee and Johnston would be regained by the election of Seymour and Blair.

The New-Orleans Republican thus daguerreotypes the feeling wherewith the Tammany nominations were received in that city:

"It was quite amusing to watch the effect of the news from New-York yesterday upon the various politicians. The 'extras' announcing that Seymour had received the nomination were eagerly snapped up, and the feelings with which the prominent head lines were perused became instantly photographed upon the faces of the various readers. Hancock men, whose hopes had been raised to fever heat but a few hours previous, uttered an emphatic oath or two, and sunk into savage moroseness. Supporters of the sadly gulled and now snubbed Chief-Justice gave enlargement to a despairing sigh, then instantly discovered they had always been ardent admirers of Gen. Grant. Pendletonians, who had from the announcement of the first ballot given up all hope of the success of their favorite, now seemed rather gratified at having so very many companions with whom to share their misery. A few—a very few indeed—with the clannishness so strong in New-Yorkers became enthusiastic, and expressed a confident belief that 'Seymour would be next President,' but they were regarded with a smile of contemptuous pity by even their brethren of the Democratic faith. In fact, there were so few who seemed to have even a hope of defeating our gallant soldier under such a leader, that these expressions served but to more clearly mark the almost universal despair of the anti-Republican factions which have become banded together under the name of Democracy.

"The Radicals alone were joyous over the event, and well might they be. If any among them had a doubt that victory would not be with us next November, this nomination instantly dispelled it. Seymour is a shrewd old political trickster, and his antecedents show that few know better than he how to work the wires for managing a nominating Convention, but this is not a reputation calculated to win the American people into supporting him for the highest office in their gift, and knowing this, Republicans could not fail to be unusually elated. It can never be charged, as in the case of Gen. Grant, that no enthusiasm was displayed over the news of his nomination. There was any quantity of it yesterday, but, unfortunately for Democratic aspirations and anticipations, the demonstration came principally from good Radicals.

"But there will be a strong effort made to reconcile the rank and file to this nomination, and soon we may expect audacious declarations that all the

"——mountains clap their hands in joy,
And all the cataracts thunder, 'That 's the boy!'"

According to the Washington dispatches, it seems that Senator Henderson has attacked Gen. Butler in *secret* session, calling him all sorts of names. It would be well for Henderson to make his attack upon Butler in such a form that there would be an opportunity for replying to it. It would be more manly to make a speech of this kind in *open* session.

The President, we trust, will pardon us for again bringing to his attention the case of Mr. Nelson of Tennessee. This gentleman not only made the most noticeable speech during the Impeachment trial, but he actually came to New-York and nominated Mr. Johnson to the Convention of political jockeys assembled at Tammany Hall. This is a great deal more than Mr. Evarts would have done, and yet Mr. Evarts is placed in the Cabinet. The President certainly cannot intend to have two Cabinet officers from the State of New-York; and now that Mr. Seward has succeeded in buying Aliaska, would it not be well for him to retire in favor of Mr. Nelson? Nelson, even as Secretary of State, would be poorly paid for all that he has done for the Second Jackson. His rhetoric, while probably not as elaborate or as finished as that of Mr. Seward, would attract more attention in foreign circles, and would express the President's views with a great deal more freedom than Mr. Seward is in the habit of doing. Let us have harmony in the Administration. But above all things, let this self-sacrificing and noble son of Tennessee receive his appropriate reward. We nominate Mr. Nelson for Secretary of State.

The Charleston Courier, one of the most venomous of the organs of Secession and Rebellion, gloats over the fact that Horatio Seymour was nominated by the Democratic Convention for the Presidency at the instance of the unharmed martyr Vallandigham. It quotes Gov. Seymour's letter on the arrest of Vallandigham, in which he says:

"If this proceeding is approved by the Government, and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution. It is revolution. It will not only lead to military despotism. It establishes military despotism. If it is upheld our liberties are overthrown. The safety of our persons, the security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary wills of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down."

The proceeding was approved by the Government, and in the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln it was sanctioned by the people. And yet "our "liberties" were not overthrown unless by that expression Gov. Seymour meant the Rebel Confederacy. That was overthrown. And if the fact that Wade Hampton, N. B. Forrest, Vallandigham, *et id omne genus*, including *The Charleston Courier*, feel inclined to nominate Seymour for the Presidency in consideration of the bold manner in which he "stood forth as "the defender of Vallandigham," constitutes any vindication of Horatio Seymour, it is a vindication for which he need not have waited. During the darkest hours of the Rebellion he could have had the votes of all these Rebels, and four millions more, for the Presidency. The approbation of these Rebels, however, and Seymour's indorsement by the American people, are quite different events. The latter has not yet transpired.

Senator Ross of Kansas has introduced a nice little bill, authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to consist of three persons, to investigate all claims of white persons for damages committed by Indians in Kansas, and all claims of Indians for spoliations committed by the whites; to assess the amount of the damages and report the same to Congress. All spoliations of whites by Indians are to be assessed against the tribes, and collected in the only possible way, of course, by making war on them and taking away their reservations of land. All spoliations of Indians by whites are to be paid for out of the United States Treasury. This is a very nice scheme of plunder, especially as the President would probably appoint Ross and his friends on the Commission. May we suggest to Senator Ross the propriety of so changing the rules of Congress that any act designed to admit the forearm of private individuals into the United States Treasury as far as to the elbow need not be printed? The easy perusal of such bills, printed in clear type, on good white paper, tends to lessen the confidence of the people in the Roman virtue of their Senators.

Commander Creighton of the United States Navy witnessed the execution of a Japanese officer at Hiogo, for the crime of attacking the foreigners at that place in February last, and transmits to the Navy Department a description of the horrible scene, full of the disgusting fascination which such narratives usually possess. We cannot but regret that an American officer should have felt it his duty to be present at *such an event, especially when he was made to appear as the person at whose demand* the execution took place, and required to acknowledge that he was "satisfied" with the vengeance exacted for the outrage which had been offered to the United States and the other foreign powers whose citizens the culprit had attacked. It is not the business of the United States to go about the world and compel every poor wretch who offends it to rip his bowels open. We hold foreign Governments responsible for the safety of our citizens who dwell peaceably and lawfully in their territory; we have nothing to do with the punishment of foreign criminals, and we degrade ourselves by stooping to the barbaric exaction of a life for a life.

The Louisville Courier—which used to exult over the departure of Kentucky regiments to swell the armies of the Confederacy—shouts itself hoarse in exhorting the "Democrats" of that State to poll out their last vote for Gov. Stevenson & Co. in the approaching (August) Election. *The Courier* wastes its breath—the Rebel army has Kentucky in its clutches, and will elect Stevenson by at least 50,000 majority. Any State which allows every Rebel soldier to vote, yet denies the Right of Suffrage to hundreds who each lost an arm or a leg fighting for the Union, has a strong proclivity to what *The Courier* impudently calls Democracy. But Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware—when you have shouted over these, you are near the end of your rope.

Last year a circular giving sixteen reasons against Gen. Grant's nomination was falsely attributed to friends of Mr. Colfax; whereupon, in this paper and elsewhere, he promptly and utterly repudiated it, denouncing it as unjust and untruthful. The Democratic papers, for lack of better material, have lately revived it, and it is now running through their country press. They improve, however, on their last year's report by attributing it to Mr. Colfax himself! Two Copperhead sheets now before us, determined, in this race of falsehood, to be ahead of all others, add that it was "*distributed under his frank all over the country!*" The force of lying could no further go.

THE TRIBUNE has recently illustrated in rather a striking manner the intimacy of the associations which are springing up between Europe and America by publishing a comprehensive criticism of Mr. Kinglake's new volumes of the History of the Crimean War, not only before the work was reprinted in this country, but even before the English reviews of it had reached us. When a book can be reviewed in America the day after its publication in England, we may truly say that the two nations are becoming one.

The World is coming to its senses. This is what it says in its last issue:

"But this pending Presidential fight is to be fought out, not between the fathers of the candidates, but between the candidates themselves, and the principles which they represent. If the Radicals, owning themselves beaten on the ground of principle, really want to make fight on the personal qualities, habits, tastes, and tendencies of the candidates, we shall be sorry for Gen. Grant, but we shall not feel at liberty to decline the encounter."

GEN. GRANT AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, July 16.—Gens. Grant and Sherman and party arrived here this evening, and proceeded at once to Fort Leavenworth, where they will remain until Saturday, when they will leave for Denver, via the Kansas Pacific Railway.

There is hardly a Democratic Senator or Representative, outside of the Kentucky and Maryland members, who does not privately admit that Seymour will be defeated.