Amusements, &c.

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BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Building, Fourteenth-st., adjoining Academy of Music.—This Evening—"Il Trovatore."—"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. Extra Gala Night.

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NEW-YORK THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"Foul Play."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This evening at 8, Offenbach's "Barbe Bleu." Mlle. Irma; Mlle. Lambelle, Grand Parisian Ballet Troupe.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 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.

Union Republican National Committee.

The Headquarters of the Committee are now open at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, where all business communications should be addressed. The following is a list of the officers and members of the Committee: William Claflin, Chairman, Boston, Mass.; William E. Chandler, Secretary, Washington, D. C. Central Executive Committee—William Claflin, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Park, North Bennington, Vt.; William H. Kemble, No. 2,206 Green-st., Philadelphia; Horace Greeley, New-York; H. H. Starkweather, Norwich, Conn.; B. R. Cowen, Bellaire, Ohio; Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo, Mich. Western Executive Committee, Headquarters Chicago—J. R. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; Cyrus M. Allen, Vincennes, Ind.; R. B. Taylor, Omaha. Southern Executive Committee, Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.—M. H. Southworth, New-Orleans, La.; John H. Caldwell, Lagrange, Ga.; B. F. Rice, Little Rock, Ark. Pacific Executive Committee, Headquarters San Francisco—George C. Gorham, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles E. De Long, Virginia City, Nev.

Republican State Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee have their headquarters at the rooms of the National Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (No. 1.) All communications to the Committee should be addressed to it at that place. Mr. James Terwilliger is Secretary.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

☞ *Montana, Zinc Manufacture in Missouri, Around Cape Cod, The Tenants' Union, Political, and Stray Notes may be found on the second page; Correspondence, Farm Items, The Courts, The Money Market, and Shipping Intelligence, on the third; Science on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh.*

Reports from Hayti and San Domingo announce the progress of the revolutionists in both Republics.

The Royal Commission on the Irish Church recommend a reduction in the number of Episcopal Sees to eight, as well as the reduction of incomes. Thus in the opinion of the Tories themselves the present condition of the Irish Church has become untenable.

The Rebel Democracy of New-Orleans are said to be well armed and thoroughly drilled, and, it is added, that they intend to carry Louisiana for Seymour and Blair, to use their own language, "if they have to kill every 'nigger' "on the soil." Gen. Hays, of riot notoriety, is their leader.

The question of the utterance of an injunction against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at the instance of James Fisk, jr., did not come up before Judge Barnard yesterday, as was expected, owing to the absence of witnesses, though the attachment issued on the 25th ult. was returnable yesterday morning. Another attachment order was thereupon issued against them, fixing the penalty for their non-appearance in the sum of $10,000.

We called attention yesterday to the manner in which the Democracy have been flooding certain sections with Copperhead journals, and advised our friends to carry the war home by adopting a similar policy with respect to our SEMI-WEEKLY edition. The same remark applies with redoubled force to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It is the best newspaper, political and general, in the world, and is not only the best but the cheapest. Its circulation is immense, and as an advertising medium it is unsurpassed. A single insertion of a business notice in this journal is better than a year's advertising in a score of other newspapers.

The sudden death of the late Gen. Halpine, leaving six minor children unprovided for, has elicited a very general expression of desire that his office should be given to some one who will devote its emoluments sacredly to the relief of his widow and children. Gen. Halpine was never thrifty, was largely in debt when elected, and had served out but half his term when instantly cut down in the flower of his manly prime, and when he had every reason to look forward to many years of health and prosperity. Never a zealous partisan, he was elected by the votes of generous men of all parties, being first nominated by the Democratic Union, then by the Republican Convention. We hope and trust that Gov. Fenton will remember the widow and the fatherless in filling the Registership. They must lose a third of the General's term any how; let them have the sorry comfort in their deep affliction which the Governor has power to bestow.

A Cable dispatch announces that the German Democrats held a meeting in Vienna on Monday night, and adopted resolutions deploring the exclusion of the German Provinces of Austria from united Germany, disapproving the Prussian plan of effecting national unity by means of annexation, and declaring in favor of basing all further action upon the will of the respective States. The dispatch is rather vague, as it does not say whether it was the democracy of Austria alone that was represented in the meeting, or whether delegates from other and, in particular, South German States, were present. The dispatch calls attention, however, to the important change in the relations between Austria and Prussia, an event which may have a decisive influence in European politics in general. The feeling of a common German nationality has of late so strongly asserted itself in the German Provinces of Austria, that all the political parties are more or less influenced by it. Papers of all colors advocate the closest alliance with Prussia, and an alliance with France against Prussia has become an impossibility. There is already a party which would even prefer the dissolution of Austria, and the entry of the German Austrian Provinces into the North German Confederation, as preferable to a further separation from the German Fatherland. Whatever may be the future of this party, closer union with the North German Confederation is likely to become a common plank in the platform of all parties in the German Provinces.

"WITH WHAT BODY DO THEY COME?"

We desire, as heartily as any can, that the Southern Rebels, great and little, high and low, military and civil, poor and rich, violent and moderate, shall all return to the full exercise of the privileges of citizenship, and that there shall be no tabooed class or outcast pariah race in this country. We are willing that all should come to the knowledge of the truth and be saved. Endless political punishment is no part of our faith or practice. But "how are the dead raised up, and with what "body do they come?"

Ever since the downfall of the Rebellion there have been two distinct classes of ex-Rebels, each willing to take part in Southern politics. Mr. Reagan, a member of Jeff. Davis's Cabinet, had certainly been as zealous a Rebel as need be. He had remained with Davis until and during his flight, after his navies had been sunk, his armies had surrendered, and all who had erst fluttered and fawned around the fallen possessor of a "little brief authority" had fled. But Mr. Reagan came forth from his imprisonment in Fort Warren, and freely and candidly advised the Southern people at that early stage in the Reconstruction question to give civil and political rights to all, without distinction of color, race, or condition. He recognized the lost cause as lost forever, and neither saw nor desired to see any half-way halting-ground between Slavery and equality. Gen. Longstreet, one of Lee's favorite corps commanders, had attested his devotion to the Rebel cause by daily staking his life in its defense until it was decisively and forever overthrown. He then, with statesmanlike candor and soldierly frankness, disdained to kindle the fires of sectional strife over questions which had been forever settled, and he, too, recommended the Southern people to place civil rights, land, education, and the ballot within the reach of all. Gov. Holden of North Carolina never had faith in the Rebellion or its leaders, opposing the former while opposition was possible, and criticising the latter until all his predictions of their failure were verified. Yet he had yielded to the sentiment of his State, and doubtingly served the cause for whose success he saw little ground either to hope or to pray. It is natural that such a quasi Rebel should become a thorough Unionist, and should accept equality in place of Slavery. Yet many others whose course during the war was like that of Holden, fail thus to accept the inevitable logic of events. Gov. Joe. Brown of Georgia was one of the most earnest of Rebels, but he too does not believe in fighting to restore a Slavery which they were not able to maintain. All these men desire that the blessings of real peace shall be brought to the South by giving all rights to all men, and obliterating all wrongs or invidious distinctions which might stimulate any class of the Southern people to strife with any more favored class. During the Rebellion they gallantly fought for that social and political inequality between the races, which was the Confederacy's chief corner-stone. Having surrendered, they do not seek to save the corner-stone of the edifice, whose defense they have abandoned. No better friends of union and freedom live than these men who fought for Slavery and disunion.

But of a far different type are Gov. Vance, who declares that all that was surrendered in the Rebellion will be restored in the election of Seymour and Blair; Gov. Wise, who asserts that the lost cause is about to be regained; Wade Hampton, who pressed upon the Democratic Convention that clause of their platform which declares the Southern State governments "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and who now avows that this is as good as a promise of revolution, and that if the Democratic party return to power, their President can do no less than revolutionize all the Southern State Governments by force. We believe that Wise, Vance, and Hampton express the sentiments only of the precipitate and reckless portion of the Democracy even of the South. But it is this very portion who fired the Southern heart in 1860, and dragged the more sensible of the Southern people into the Rebellion, and will do it again if permitted to do so. We have fought the Southern people five years to very little purpose if we have not learned that fools can very easily lure them on to rebellion. Especially should we know this when we see the mots violent and untamed traitor in the whole South actually pressing into the Democratic platform a clause providing for a new rebellion. Nine-tenths of the weak-kneed Northern doughfaces would prudently have left it out had they dared dispute the dictation of so eminent a Rebel as Wade Hampton. The Rebel emissaries in Canada, during the session of the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1864, telegraphed that the "Vice-President and platform were satisfactory, speeches *very* satisfactory." Why the speeches were satisfactory may be judged from the sample speech of Dean Richmond. "By "G—d we must put a stop to this d—d war." The Democratic Convention were determined to make their platform and nominations "satisfactory" to the most ultra Rebels in 1864. They evinced the same desire, and met with equal success, in 1868. The more virulent the Rebel, the more completely and rapturously is he delighted. Seymour, he knows, will be wax in the presence of the Rebels, putty in the hands of all public thieves, sharpened steel toward all black men, and a stench in the nostrils of every man not a Blair, who ever voted or fought for the Union. Blair's recklessness is well known to be fully equal to his courage. Under such leaders they not only hope for revolution, but glory in its confident expectation. The startling difference between their case now and in 1860 is, that then they promised peace in the event of their success, and rebellion and civil war only if they were defeated. We might doubtless have avoided war by electing their candidates. But now they make no threat of revolution in case of Grant's election. They manifest no desire to confront the hero of Donelson, Vicksburgh, Chattanooga and Appomattox in battle. If Grant be elected they will be dumb as blind mice. It is only in the event of the election of their own candidate (Seymour) that they threaten to inaugurate their drama of fire and blood, assassination and Slavery. What an inducement is this to offer to the candid voter, to the business man, to those whose slaughtered sons and brothers now sleep on the battle-plains of the Great Slaveholders' Rebellion, to all who have any interest in the welfare and peace of the country! If Grant is elected, who threatens war? Does Wade Hampton, Vance, Lee, Forrest, Wise, or any other rebel, venture to utter such an audacious intent? No, nor to think of it. The election of Grant is peace. Rebels, by their silence, confess this. Men of the Hampton stripe may call it subjugation. But it is such subjugation as the wolf suffers when the fold interposes between him and the lamb. It is such subjugation as the pirate feels when foiled by the rescue of the captives whose enslavement would have satiated his cupidity and lust. It is the subjugation of the Bourbons to make way for the liberties of the people. It is the subjugation which is inevitable to despots when their subjects are disenthralled and transformed from the minions of tyranny into free citizens. Emblems of the so-called subjugation of the Southern Aristocracy will be the school-house, where before there was the slave-pen; the newspaper will reach the jungles of the clay-eaters. The mean white trash will be sent for by modern civilization, and through the dark clouds of bigotry, ignorance, and brutality which have rested over the South the light will break, and the truth will make them free. The Reconstruction policy of Congress fully carried out will raise up many friends of freedom among the ex-Rebels. The election of Seymour might well disgust even the Southern Republicans and sour them into traitors. Shall we pursue that policy which will carry into the South the greatly needed boon of Northern capital, enterprise, manufactures, education, industry, emigration, wealth, independence, loyalty, or shall we pursue further the miserable blunder of converting nine-tenths of the Southern lands into jungle that the other tenth may sustain an aristocrat, and make four-fifths of the Southern people slaves, that the fifth man may be a—Wade Hampton?

The Pope of Rome has appointed six new Cardinals from the Italian, and mainly from the Roman Clergy. This is nearly as just to the Catholic Church, as would be the course, of the Presidents of the United States, toward the nation at large, if they should uniformly select their Cabinets exclusively from the Statesmen of Maryland. We wish very much to believe in the infallibility of the Pope, as we do in that of all good and worthy gentlemen. But until the clergy of France, Austria, Spain, Great Britain and North and South America are represented in the government of the church, we must continue to regard the selection of Cardinals as dictated by a desire to maintain the government of the church in a close corporation, akin to that purblind selfishness which animates poor human nature in its fallible and uninspired manifestations; nor can the wisdom with which the church is governed, be worthy of the vast and weighty responsibilities which devolve upon it, so long as its rulers must be selected from a petty Italian neighborhood, while its converts and its interests are spread over the whole world.

We are glad to learn from Dr. Harris of the Board of Health that the alarming increase of mortality which accompanied the "heated "term" is abating, though gradually. The death-rate has decreased to 730 in New-York, and 223 in Brooklyn, a decrease for the week of 51 in the former, and 63 in the latter. Even during the greatest fatality there were no signs of the Asiatic Cholera. Dr. Harris informs us that the "zymotic" diseases, as a class, caused 54.25 per cent of the deaths in New-York, and 61.88 per cent thereof in Brooklyn. From this very lucid statement it is clear that Brooklyn is exactly 7.63 per cent more "zymotic" than New-York. As some of the good people of Brooklyn may be kept awake at night by this imputation of excessive "zymoticism," we hasten to inform them that the very last thing Dr. Worcester did before closing his quarto dictionary, was to prepare the way for Dr. Harris by defining a zymotic disease as "any "epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic af-"fection which is produced by some morbific "principle acting on the system like a ferment." Of course no physician in good standing could refrain from making the people happy by the use of such a

"word of learned length and thundering sound"

as "zymotic." The less the amount of definite meaning it is capable of receiving, the greater must be the number of occasions upon which it may be used without being understood, and hence without any danger of contradiction. Dr. Harris recommends that the Board shall have special authority to show the ignorant and poor how to purify their unhealthy homes. Whether he means that the "ignorant and "poor" are to be subjected to the direct application of the pump, or whether the firemen are to turn the hose upon their apartments and furniture at certain hours of the day, we fail to gather. Any power, however, which will enable the Board of Health to secure greater cleanliness in the tenement-houses and filthy districts of the two cities will be freely welcomed by all who are not subjected to its exercise. Especially ought the Board of Health in Brooklyn to be permitted the use of water for cleansing the streets in the worst localities. At present, individuals may waste the water to any extent, but the Board cannot use it for securing clean thoroughfares. Meanwhile, let us hope that next week the "zymotic" diseases will be fewer, or that English words will be more abundant, since next to the inconvenience of dying is the utter discomfiture of dying in Greek, so that our friends are unable to state the source of their affliction.

The Mobile Daily Register is instructing its Rebel patrons how to carry Alabama for Seymour and Blair. Here is its lesson of the 31st ult:

HOW TO CARRY ALABAMA.

Men in all situations of difficulty are ingenious in their resources, and must seize upon every weapon of offense and defense within their reach. It is lawful to fight the devil with fire. Our enemies have put the sword of suffrage in the hands of the colored men for our subjugation to scalawag will. He who hesitates to turn the edge of that sword against the tyrants who placed it there, does not feel in his soul the rankling poison of oppression. His skin is thinner than his heart is hot and hissing under wrong. The colored men are ripe for joining their white fellow-citizens of the South to execute vengeance upon the villains who have used and abused them for their own vile purposes. By a persevering and judicious application of effort, fifty thousand colored men may be enrolled in Democratic clubs in three months, and join the white people of the South in banishing from their places of ill-gotten power and from the soil they have polluted, the thieves and incendiaries who have come here to steal office and make discord between the white and colored people. Let us to the work, and let us crown the glory of the triumph by the measure of poetic justice which will be consummated when the colored people become the instruments to spew out and "send flying" the hypocrites and adventurers who have come down from Maine, and Massachusetts, and Ohio, and Kansas, with carpet-bags on their backs, to be our Governors, Senators, and Congressmen. It will be Actæon torn to pieces by his own hounds. As to the manner of doing this great work, we have some practical lessons from our friends in Mississippi. They have done it, and they tell us how to do it. Here are some hints from one who has tried it. Read, and put the plan in practice without delay:

A WORD TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ALABAMA.

A thorough and efficient organization will secure you a glorious victory in November. You can easily carry a majority of negro votes for Seymour and Blair. You must organize a central club at every county site—clubs in every civil district. Let it be composed of whites and blacks; if you have but one Democratic negro in the district or beat, enroll him as a member. Meet regularly and frequently, and each member of the club endeavor to bring out one or more colored Radicals to hear your discussions. By this means you will encourage a spirit of independence among them; they will become enrolled, and when they see and understand the iniquities of the Radicals they will condemn them from their honest hearts. This will bring about a spirit of persecution on the part of the Leaguers, which will drive them into your ranks. Procure immediately Seymour and Blair badges, and present them to your colored members.

It is easy to make them understand that the reason they have not received higher wages and made more money is owing to the exorbitant tax that the planter has had to pay. It is easy to prove to them that their interest is thoroughly identified with the man who owns the land and mules—the proposition that labor and capital must work together is simple and easily impressed upon them.

Impress upon them that Northern immigration brings with it Yankee improvements; machinery that one man can take and do the work of ten men. This leaves nine idle; that it makes lands worth $50 per acre that can now be bought for five; that we require their labor because we are used to it; and if they force Radical rule upon us the Yankee will overrun the country, and their occupation will be gone, and lands will be so high that they cannot purchase homes for themselves or families.

Your Club organizations are necessary to protect the person and property of your colored friends from the persecutions of the league. *You must protect them with with your lives; you owe it to your manhood!* You want money? Money you must raise the first thing; money to pay for printing; to put Democratic colored speakers in the field; whenever you find one that can speak, take him from his crop, pay his expenses, support his family, and put him out to canvassing; nor stand on the order of his work. Correspond with the Mississipians and get them to send you help.

When your crops are laid by give a barbecue in every neighborhood.

Denounce the Loyal League upon every occasion; organize a Ku-Klux Klan whenever they organize a league; meet friendship and peace as Christians should; meet midnight leaguers and enemies as *manhood dares.*

—To all which counsel, THE TRIBUNE adds this word of advice to the Colored Democrats (late "niggers") who shall be inveigled into these Democratic clubs:

Be sure to ask your White brethren in the Democratic church this question, and see that you have the answer in writing, responsibly signed:

"Brother Democrats! after we shall have "aided you to break up the Loyal Leagues and "hunt the carpet-baggers out of the State, how "long will you let us vote?"

The Charleston Mercury gives public notice that the Seymourites of that State will neither obey the laws nor recognize the debts of her present Government. Says this admirer of Frank Blair:

"We can scarcely believe that any man will be so foolhardy as to loan his money to a Government which has been set up by the bayonet; and may not last over three months; and which those who established it have declared to be *unconstitutional*. Fraud is worth very little in Governments, without the bayonet. Notoriously, by the law of all civilized nations, it vitiates all contracts; and a greater fraud than the carpet-bag Government, now affecting legitimacy in Columbia, never raised its brazen front for the persecution of any people. That it will try to make the most of its short-lived power, and will swindle and rob, by any means felonious ingenuity can suggest, is in the natural order of things. When dominating in the negro convention in this city, it had Gen. Canby, with despotic power, backed by the Army of the United States, to support its exactions. But Gen. Canby goes to Washington. Military power no longer prevails in South Carolina. It has forced into assumed supremacy the negro race on the one side, over the white race on the other; and has left them to settle which race shall rule South Carolina. Of course, from the very nature of things, the white race will not be held responsible for the actings and doings of the negroes. They will redeem no debts they may incur; they will pay no taxes they may lay; they will recognize the validity of no laws they may pass. They intend to rule themselves, and not to be ruled by negroes; and any man who shall aid the efforts of the negroes to rule them, by loaning their money under fraudulent use of the name of South Carolina, is much more likely to be treated by them as an enemy than be recognized as a lawful creditor. Let every one, therefore, who is disposed to loan his money to the carpet-baggers and negroes distinctly understand that the people of South Carolina will pay not one farthing of the debt. We have no objection whatever to their being swindled by Gen. Scott's Government, but they will not swindle the State."

—The South Carolina Seymourites are evidently sick, and Dr. Sherman is their proper physician. His medicine operated capitally three or four years ago; but they have a relapse, and need another dose.

When we spoke in appropriate terms of the disorderly conduct of the students at the late Worcester regatta, there was certainly nothing in our remarks which the well-behaved could construe into a censure of their own conduct; and we took occasion to express our belief that those immediately engaged in the race had probably very little to do with the rowdy performances. Our precaution, however, has not preserved us from some unreasonable fault-finding, and from something like a demand that we shall publish forthwith a string of resolutions passed by the "Yale Navy" so long ago as last February, of which we must be allowed to say that the sentiment is much better than the grammar. The reader will find them all, together with an impressive preamble, in another column. The last resolution of the series, specially addressed to the policemen of "what-"ever place the regatta shall hereafter be "held," is equally remarkable for high moral tone and a somewhat sparing use of several parts of speech. It was passed, probably, in the seclusion of a boat-house, last February; it now for the first time sees the light; and we submit that the policemen of Worcester can hardly be blamed for paying no heed to a resolution of which they knew nothing. All these resolutions are so judicious and proper, that we are quite surprised to find that they had no effect whatever upon the conduct of the jubilant young gentlemen who assisted at the late regatta. The sagacity of the police of Worcester who carried the offenders to the lock-up, although they had never seen this original suggestion of the "Yale Navy," is worthy of the highest praise. Perhaps, however, if they had been served with an attested copy, they would have locked up a large number. Next year, should a similar emergency arise, they will have no excuse.

We trust that the municipal authorities of Worcester will not take too much to heart the reproof bestowed upon them in the last resolution but one. Their error was in supposing that young gentlemen, fresh from liberal studies and presumptively respectable, might be permitted to convene in considerable numbers without danger of a riot. They are blamed for not making the extraordinary preparation which would have been called for by a prize fight between the Houston-st. Chicken and the Pet of the Bowery. It is quite a comfort that they will know better now. These resolutions will open their eyes. Perhaps, however, for greater certainty, it would be well for "the "Navy" to pass a similar set next year, just before the games, and to furnish the authorities of Worcester with authentic copies. The incoming visitors can then be met at the railway station, and watched, during the exciting season, as tutors watch the exuberant sophomores.

The Huntsville Democrat (Alabama) closes a long appeal to its fellow Rebels not to associate with or speak to a White Republican, "in 'Erles' vein," as follows:

"Neither our foes, nor we, are playing pantomime. We are enacting solemn, enduring history, pregnant with weal or woe to ourselves, our families, our country, and our race. Shall we—can we, in justice to ourselves, our families, our race—live on terms of social intimacy with the White renegades, who are working out our ruin? Can we tip the sly wink, utter the jovial jest, touch the social glass, break bread with them, give them the right hand of fellowship—while they, outstretching one hand in token of peace and friendship, are ready, with the other, to give us the deadly thrust of Joab? Can we laugh and joke with those who are principals, or accessories, in any degree, in the crimes of undermining our social fabric; destroying our personal liberties; subverting our Government; ruining our fortunes; desolating our land; reveling in the exercise of our dearest birthrights, of which they have robbed us; and threatening our women with pollution, and all of us with indiscriminate massacre?

"No! we cannot consistently with a high sense of duty, and a right appreciation of our responsibilities. Let us, then, put all such enemies of the human race in social Coventry; hold no social communion with them; give them unmistakable evidence, by ominous silence, chilling indifference—if need be indignant scorn, dignified reserve, and contempt—that we have no disposition to be on terms of social familiarity with them. Society often has the power of remedying or removing public evils, when an armed police or constabulary would prove ineffectual. Public opinion is more potent than public law, and social ostracism 'more terrible than an army with banners.'"

—Having thus relieved himself, we trust this disgusted Seymourite feels better.

Ex-Gov. Cox of Ohio declines to come to the relief of an afflicted country by accepting the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This is not only sad but in the highest degree unscriptural. When Joseph was appointed to the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue by Pharaoh, he did not inform that monarch that his private business did not admit of it. He thought of his brethren who would one day be coming to Egypt for corn, and he accepted it. He found it to pay better than his private business. Has Gov. Cox no brethren to provide for? Has he seen nothing of the lean and hungry kine? If this authority fails to satisfy Gov. Cox, we respectfully refer him to the case of Daniel, who at great sacrifice to his private business accepted the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the hands of Darius the Mede. The Democrat who is proof against these instances has need to ponder well his spiritual condition.

The Mobile Register exhorts its disciples to deal with the White Republicans after this fashion:

"If one assails your honor, slanders your character, or steals your money, self-respect prompts you to cut his acquaintance. But here are men who are openly robbing you of your civil rights, stealing your offices, living on means plundered from your substance, insulting you with their loathsome presence, and making slaves of you; and yet, gentlemen give them their hands, take social glasses with them, and hobnob on the streets with them. We denounce this *facile* complacency as a crime to the outraged majesty of this people, as a treasonable correspondence with the enemies of the Commonwealth. They are dogs, and should be treated as dogs—dogs only tolerated now because the power of the sword is in the hands of our enemies in Congress, *but will not be tolerated one hour after the people recover the liberty to do justice upon their oppressors.* It is the duty of every Southern man to cut these vermin. Excommunicate them; spew them out as outcasts and social pariahs, with whom it is disgraceful to hold social intercourse."

Seymour will have to talk to his Southern "friends" as sternly as he did to those who inhabit this great city. They are in danger of over-stepping the boundaries of prudence and moderation.

The attendance of over two hundred delegates at the International Convention now assembled at Portland seems to indicate the deep interest felt in reciprocity between the United States and the Canadas, in our lake and St. Lawrence navigation, and in an international railroad across the continent. These conventions are generally understood to be designed as counter-irritants to induce New-York to enlarge her canals. Western gentlemen meet in Maine, and talk about sending their freight to Newfoundland as a means of getting cheap freights to New-York. Probably it pays in some way, or they would not meet.

The Emperor of Russia congratulates President Johnson on his escape from removal by impeachment. This is very natural. Andrew Johnson was contending for the prerogatives of a Czar, and it was easy for a Czar to sympathize with his claims. Besides, this removal of an American Czar by the legislative Congress has its uncomfortable aspect even, as it would appear, to a Czar of Russia. By holding back the Czar's letter the Russian Minister gained seven millions in gold, beside getting rid of Alaska, which is worth at least as much more. He deserves promotion to some more worthy field for the display of his abilities.

The West and South, an ultra Copperhead organ, issued at Cincinnati, has a correspondent in Indiana, who thus defines his position:

"I am a State Rights Democrat to the following extent: I believe in radical Democracy of the Jefferson school. I would, had I the power, repudiate the great 'national' swindle [the National Debt.] But the people are not ready for Repudiation. Hence I am in favor of the Pendleton plan."

—If all Copperheads were as candid as this one, the political issues might be considerably simplified.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Hundreds assembled at the depot this afternoon to witness the arrival of the Chinese Embassy. The party left New-York by the steamer Daniel Drew, on Monday, at 7:30 a. m., leaving Albany this morning by the Central Railroad. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee with a letter of introduction to Minister Burlingame from Secretary Seward, to meet the Embassy at Syracuse and conduct them to the Secretary: The Hon. Christopher Morgan, Col. W. H. Carpenter, Major W. C. Beardsley, and Miles Perry, esq. The train arrived at 3 o'clock, bringing the Embassy in charge of His Excellency Minister Burlingame. The party occupied a special car. The crowd at the depot was so great as to require the efforts of an extra police force to keep a passage way to the carriages, by which the members of the party were to be conveyed to the residence of Mr. Seward. The carriages passed through State and Genesee-sts. to South-st., to Mr. Seward's residence, a great crowd of curious spectators thronging the way. To-morrow morning at 11½ o'clock the Embassy will visit the Prison. In the afternoon they go to Mr. H. S. Dunning's farm to witness an exhibition of mowers and reapers. On Thursday they go to Willow Brook to partake of the hospitalities of Mr. E. T. Martin. The distinguished visitors will remain in town until Friday, and go thence to Niagara Falls. They came to Auburn for the express purpose of paying a complimentary visit to Secretary Seward, whom they consider as the principal man in this nation who has been instrumental in bringing the two nations into such harmonious relations with each other.

THE HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

THE LETTER TENDERING THE NOMINATION.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

The Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD—*Dear Sir:* The Union Republican Convention of the State of New-York, assembled in Syracuse on the 8th inst., placed you in nomination for the office of Governor of the State. Its officers were charged to convey to you official information of the fact, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

We accompany the discharge of so agreeable a duty with an assurance of the unanimity which impressed the result—a unanimity not only indicative of your zealous support, but, as we think, a pleasing presage of your election by the people.

The inviolability of every national obligation, the graduation of taxation strictly by the public wants, integrity in dispensing government, and economy in all its departments, were greatly desired by the Convention; and it solemnly resolved that the flag which survived wasting war and surmounted Rebellion shall assert and protect American rights everywhere, in all citizens, native and adopted alike.

We are sure that such opinions are also yours—made possible by the durable achievements of the veterans of the land, and of the veterans of the sea, with whose tremendous sacrifices we know that you sympathize.

We have the honor, Sir, in behalf of the Convention, to tender you the the nomination for the office of Governor of the State of New-York. We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN COCHRANE, President of Convention.
Wm. H. Gleason, C. W. Goddard, and others, Vice-Presidents.
E. A. Carpenter, Joseph H. Ellery, W. M. Potter, and others, Secretaries.

THE NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

TROY, July [illegible]

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, *President—Dear Sir:* [illegible] have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of you[illegible] communication officially announcing my nomina[illegible] as candidate for Governor, by the Convention held on the 8th inst. The evidence of confidence thus conveyed by the representatives of the Union Republican party of the great State of New-York, is a compliment I most deeply appreciate, and for which I beg to express to the Convention through you, its presiding officer, my sincere thanks.

In responding to your letter, my design was to comment, somewhat at length, upon the political issues of the pending campaign—hence the delay in my reply. On reflection, however, I am impressed with the belief that for the present, the announcement of the principles, policy, and intentions of the two political parties in their respective conventions, is quite sufficient. The issues are squarely made. They are pronounced in no uncertain language, but are clear, distinct, and unmistakable. Upon them, without comment or argument, I should feel safe in awaiting the verdict which is to be rendered through the ballot-box in November next.

It remains for the loyal and considerate people of this country, to decide whether the path of safety lies in the election of a President who shall decide *null and void* all laws enacted by Congress since the voluntary withdrawal of the representatives of the late Rebel States; who shall *compel the army* to undo all that has been done in the reconstruction and restoration of those States to their "proper practical relation" to the Union; who shall if necessary to accomplish this purpose, drive the National Congress from the Capital at the point of the bayonet and again plunge the country into a state of anarchy and revolution. After the terrible scourgings of a four years war, more formidable in its magnitude and devastating in its effects than was ever before waged for the destruction of an established government, the Union Republican party adopt as their motto the language of the great Captain whose military genius carried us safely through the conflict, and upon whose clear judgment, profound loyalty and earnest patriotism we now depend, "Let us have peace." Peace alone can restore to us our former commercial prosperity, solve all the pending intricate problems of finance, and make us what we should be, the nation of all others leading the van in the progress of Christian civilization,

Through the potent but noiseless voice of the ballot, the people are to decide whether there shall be expunged from the statute book laws which have removed from the national escutcheon the disgraceful stain of human slavery, and stricken the shackles from four millions of human beings; which pledge the power of the Government to the protection of its subjects in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and which demand that hereafter every member of the great family of nations shall respect *American citizenship* as they respect the National flag—whether that citizenship comes of *birth* or *adoption*. Are we prepared to strike from the Constitution the amendment just placed there which provides that the loyal voting population of the North shall not be outweighed by the non-voting population of the South; that the debt incurred in saving the life of the nation sh