of forty millions of people were turned that day. Mr. Seymour, trembling with excitement and filled with fear, stood and pleaded for his character. It was a piteous sight. The poor man told of his promises; that when he had refused the use of his name he meant it, and that now his honor forbade it. Think of this, my hearers! He stood there and pleaded for his "honor." I believe he felt what he said, for to say that, under the circumstances, he was guilty of preconcerted treachery would be to say that by his side Judas Iscariot and John Wilkes Booth had lost the lustre of their infamy. When he had finished his appeal, he was boldly told that, after what had occurred, his honor was now safe in the hands of the reactionists. Ohio returned to the charge. The rebels throughout the hall raised the same wild and savage yell with which Hampton and Forrest had so often charged the soldiers of the Union. It was too much for Mr. Seymour. Braver men than he had quailed before that battle cry. He hesitated, he yielded, then fled ignominiously from the scene. I know of but one incident in modern history comparable to this event—that of the present French Emperor in the barrack yard at Strasburg in 1836, when, just at the point of success, his courage failed him and the stern will of Talandier made him cower like a whipped hound. Says Kinglake:—"One of the ornaments which the Prince wore was a sword, yet without striking a blow he allowed himself to be publicly stripped of his grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and all his other decorations." In a similar manner, overcome by his fears, Horatio Seymour permitted the reactionists to strip him of his "honor" and to make him do that which he could not do without its violation, as he himself confessed. All was now over. The demoralization of the progressionists was complete and the rebels had it their own way. Hence an unpardoned rebel soldier could rise to his feet and propose the name of Francis P. Blair, Jr., the very prince of revolutionists, as the Vice President of the nation this same rebel had fought to destroy. Rebels again triumphed; the deed was done, and when the Convention adjourned the happiest men in New York city were General William Preston, General Wade Hampton and General N. B. Forrest; and they had good reason to be so, for in the heart of the great North they had achieved the greatest political victory of the present generation and had done their work wisely and well. Thus, through the cowardice of one poor, weak man, perished the fairest and most auspicious movement in behalf of liberty and progress that this country has witnessed since the old bell at Independence Hall proclaimed the birth of our nationality. Mr. Chase's nomination would have been accepted by the entire country as a surrender of the rebellion and all the ideas that animated it. He would have carried with him half a million republican voters, and his name would at once have been an irreversible guarantee of success. The nation would not have been divided on the old issues of the rebellion, and the question would not have been one of peace or war, as it is now. The only contest would have been between the two great parties, both liberal and progressive, one led by the great soldier, the other by the great jurist. The results of one short political campaign would have been as fruitful of good as a quarter of a century of ordinary progress. Peace would have reigned supreme, for the people would have felt that whether Chase or General Grant was elected, in either event the laws passed by their representatives would be executed by a true and tried friend of the Union, who, in cabinet or field, has sustained the liberties of our land when assailed by traitors' hands. I now turn with pleasure from Mr. Seymour to General Blair, for "Oh! the blood more stirs to rouse a lion than to start a hare."

The Speaker here reviewed the record of General Blair, and dwelt upon the revolutionary policy that he had proclaimed. He then continued:—

Will Mr. Seymour aid in such an infamous policy? I say that he will, or he will die. A correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes, under date of July 20, of an interview with Mr. Seymour, at Utica, as follows:—"Talking of the heat, I suggested that the heated term commenced with the meeting of the convention. 'Yes,' he said, 'and but for that I would not have been in this unfortunate predicament. I went to the convention on purpose to prevent my being the candidate. I fought steadily against it until the midnight before I was nominated, and again fifteen minutes before my name was presented I protested most emphatically against its use. When they did present it the excitement and the heat, and all together, completely upset me. Had I been as cool as I am now I should have declined. I had planned out a little trip abroad for myself, but this affair has changed all my programme and unsettled all my plans of life. I didn't want the office. I wanted Chase nominated.'" I have already shown you how Mr. Seymour admitted the violation of his honor. What do you think of the statesmanship of the poor man now, when he so frankly admitted in his womanish way that a little "heat and excitement" "upset" him, and who attributed his nomination by a great party to the heat of the weather? To elect Mr. Seymour President would not only be ridiculous, it would be criminally so. With the restless spirit of Frank Blair hovering over him, surrounded by bold, strong willed men like McCook, Hampton, Forrest, Semmes and Vallandigham, he would be governed like a child. Like Hotspur's starling, he would be taught what to say and he would say it. In three months after his inauguration he would not know whether he was in the White House or in bedlam, whether he was the first magistrate of a mighty people or a bootblack on Pennsylvania avenue. Think you he could stand a moment between the violent reactionists of the cotton States and the consummation of their plan? Ravaillac slew Henry IV., Girard slew William of Orange and Booth slew Lincoln for less cause than the fire-eaters would have to put Mr. Seymour out of the way if he refused to carry out the policy of General Blair's letter and of the rebels in the South. Elect Seymour and there will be enough St. Arnauds, Fleurys, Maupas and Massys to do the work, and the streets of Washington will be the theatre of such scenes as Paris saw on the night of December 4, 1851. General Grant was by no means my first choice. I preferred Mr. Chase, or that noblest Senator of them all, Oliver P. Morton; but now General Grant is the only representative of peace and prosperity, and the most pleasant act of my life will be to vote for him. The Union men of Kentucky must not feel despondent: the hour of deliverance draws nigh. The rebellion and the civilization which gave birth to it will be destroyed, though our soil should again be "battle trenched," though the first born of the nation should again be given as a peace offering upon the cruel altars of war, though the very heavens should be draped in mourning and the twinkling stars should drip with blood. "Let us have peace," says General Grant. "Beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that sayeth unto Zion, Thy God reigneth." "Lovely art Thou, O Peace! and lovely are the prints of thy footsteps in the green valleys." All hail, then, to thy sweet spirit, incarnate in America's greatest soldier, and at the throne of Jehovah may the prayers of the widow and the orphan be heard, that—

No more the thirsty Erynnis of this soil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

The political campaign has opened in Indiana with great spirit on both sides. In Greensburg, on the 22d instant, the republicans gathered to the number of eighteen thousand and had a regular jubilee. Colonel William H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, was the principal speaker. He spoke as follows regarding the public debt and taxation:—

I have observed that in the discussion in Indiana there is less disposition to inquire into what we meant and we gained by the war and the merits of the reconstruction measures, the conqueror's terms of peace, than there is to harp on the debt made by the rebellion, and the tax and expenditures which it made inevitable. They talk to you about the public debt, about taxation, greenbacks and bonds. I observe they repeat to you that the great question is, how to save your money, cut down the people's expenses, lighten the people's taxes, rectify the people's currency and pay (or repudiate) the people's debt. I have observed that these are the topics they discuss. It is remarkable and deplorable that a party should ask a great people for power at the close of a civil war like ours, without a policy made by such a war, or any record in it, challenging public confidence, and upon which it might expect favor from the people of Indiana. Is is possible such a war exacts no fidelity to its ideas and results, in securing the peace that is to ennoble and bless the future of the hundreds of millions of people who are to inhabit the United States? I do not know how it is in the State of Indiana, but on my side of the river we recognize but one question in this canvass—whether the men that fought the war shall continue to administer the government, or the men they conquered shall destroy the government. Bonds and taxes were imposed by the rebellion, but they are nothing to our eyes when we consider the great question which underlies it all; whether the ideas that triumphed in the war, and the men who fought it through to success, shall have the next four years to hold the reins of government. I have been truly amazed in looking over the speeches by their public men in Indiana at the recklessness with which they talk about the question of expenditure and taxation. Why, I know some of their public men; I esteem them and recognize them as men of high character. What amazes me is that they venture, in the face of an intelligent public and a daily press, to make the statements they do upon the subject of expenditures and taxes. A democratic party left them a war it had neither the courage nor the patriotism to meet. They raised loans from the patriots of the country, furnished the people with a currency and imposed taxes which the country loudly demanded. They organized the largest armies of modern times and launched them on the foe—these armies they fed, clothed, paid and supplied, and followed with a tenderness and care unexampled in the history of war. They closed the war with a success which confounded secret and open enemies and raised the exultation of friends. Then made haste to return our volunteer million to their homes. After supporting the vast expense of the war, reaching billions of dollars, at its close it paid off the soldiers, back pay and bounty, reaching hundreds of millions; it provided millions for our maimed and the widows and orphans—the sacred pledges our brothers had left to the Union; it reimbursed the States for their expenditures in the war; paid for property destroyed in the war; reorganized the conquered States; fed millions of the poor and paid off two hundred and sixty-six million dollars of the public debt. Now, the republican party did all that, and let a race of men, women and children free, and to-day finds you rich and strong, with no great hardships to bear, known to any patriotic heart. * * * A clamor is raised about expenses and taxes, and false hopes are held out that this party is to relieve you at once from taxation. This is done to get you to forget the great business you have in hand. I call you back again to that. Your taxes and expenditures are no greater for the fiscal year than they were under Buchanan's administration, making allowance for the changed conditions after eight years. The official documents show it. The last Congress cut off every possible item of expense to be spared from the public service. The Freedmen's Bureau, about which they make such clamor, has been almost totally abolished in all the States. But even for that matter you are called upon to forget the war, the object of the war, the ideas of the war, the sacrifices of the war. They cry out against the republican party because they spent five millions of dollars to feed and clothe the starving millions in the conquered States. I heard a wag remark the other day that the Democrats ought not to complain of this, because it had saved many of the chivalry down there to vote the democratic ticket. (Laughter.) But the people are opposed to condemning the republican party because, at a time when millions cried for bread, they opened the Treasury and fed them. Why, if they had been slaves it would have been as little as they could do. But the last Congress stopped this source of expenditure. They also complain that the public is taxed to keep up a standing army in a time of peace in the conquered States. Now the last Congress has withdrawn the control of the army from eight of the States, and they have been admitted into the family of the Union. The democratic member from Indiana voted against it. They opposed the admission of these States. What sum appropriated by the last Congress could have been wisely withheld? Let it be pointed out. A just and candid criticism of the items will show that not one cent could have been spared with safety to the public service. Let us pass by that, then, and go back to the great question of the canvass.

DISCUSSION OF NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Prospects of the Campaign.

[From the Round Table, August 22.]

The Presidential campaign so far has consisted of preparation rather than of conflict. The combatants have been sharpening their arms, measuring their distances and accumulating their resources, but neither has yet actually taken the field. Trumpets of defiance and fish-horns of vituperation have been sounded on both sides in a manner sufficiently discreditable, and the respective candidates have been so satisfactorily proved to be the basest of mankind that neither would seem to possess any moral advantage over the other. The mouthpieces of each fairly contest the palm for pre-eminence in blackguardism, and Mr. Greeley's *La Crosse Republican* is neck-and-neck with Mr. Pomeroy's *La Crosse Democrat*.

Superficially speaking the chances of the two parties may appear to be relatively unchanged, and the probability, therefore, would seem to be vastly in favor of the election of General Grant, a conviction was freely expressed at the time of the New York nomination that, in selecting Governor Seymour for their standard-bearer, the democrats had set the seal to their own defeat. Did we judge merely from indications on the surface, this conviction might remain unchanged. We have, however, become persuaded that there is a powerful undercurrent of popular dissatisfaction with radical rule and radical measures which is gaining rather than losing strength with the passage of time, and that, consequently, the chances, which at present we estimate as nearly even, may incline in November, in a victorious degree, to the democratic side.

It is plain that—notwithstanding the assistance of some of their old time allies, the fire-eating zealots of the South—the efforts of the radicals to affix to the democratic cause the stigma of disloyalty, or, in general, of attachment to dead and gone unpopular issues, meets no sympathetic response from the great body of the people. The civil war is not to be fought over again, neither is slavery to be revived. There are repudiators among republicans as well as among democrats, and the respective advocates of free trade and protection are alike to be found in the ranks of both parties. In a word, there is no distinctive principle or measure on either side which is likely to outweigh with the bulk of voters their convictions on the subject of reconstruction. Substantially speaking, those who believe in and would perpetuate universal negro suffrage will vote solidly on one side, and those who disbelieve in universal negro suffrage, or would leave it to the regulation of the States themselves, will vote on the other.

Assuredly no intelligent man can credit that there would be less danger to the national honor, so far as the public debt is concerned, in the success of a party which counts General Butler among its most influential leaders than would rise from the victory of its rival. But in point of fact no immediate question of finance will be determined either one way or the other by the Presidential election. Prospectively, there may be looked for that mitigation of public burdens or that aggravation of them which becomes respectively natural when a man trained in public affairs or a man ignorant of them—both being admitted to be equally patriotic—accedes to a commanding and influential position. In the absence of specific pledges, or, indeed, of any definite or unchecked control bearing upon matters of exchequer, so far as preference attaches to either, the democratic candidate should manifestly be the favorite. But the outrageous blunders of the party in power in all things relating to this momentous subject, their utter want of anything like settled or permanent policy, the enormous injury they have inflicted upon nearly every business interest in the country by their procrastinations, their uncertainties and their ignorance, undoubtedly have persuaded thousands of sober-minded men that on this ground alone any possible change in administration would be a change for the better. Most certainly, no conceivable party or policy could be worse than those that, by refusing to reform the civil service, have refused in a time of unprecedented public burdens to save the country sixty-five millions of dollars a year; and who, by their connivance with whiskey frauds, have impoverished the Treasury to an amount equal to more than half the entire present annual revenue. Now, all this cheating, imbecility and folly may be inseparable from loyalty and hatred of copperheads and disinterested love of negroes; but if they are, being of very palpable injury to the national interests, while their inevitable adjuncts are of but theoretic advantage, it seems exceedingly likely that a practical people may prefer, apart from all other issues, to rid themselves of the whole load of such good, bad and doubtful qualities together.

But the election hinges upon reconstruction, to which all other questions, however important, are evidently to be reckoned as subordinate. The republicans, well knowing their most vulnerable side, deprecate this view of the case with refreshing simplicity. The issue of reconstruction, say they, is closed by events. Reconstruction is a thing accomplished. Hence it is inadmissible, or at least unprofitable, to discuss the wisdom of the process. In other words, a premium should be offered for all future time to encourage rancorous, precipitate and unconstitutional legislation with the promised result of vitiating every established element of the United States government and insuring its early overthrow. The national history has been eventful and unique, and, particularly of late years, has presented unexpected vicissitudes, but we do not yet believe that Americans are prepared without revision to accept a solution of their great social and political problem which, irrevocable thereafter, without bloodshed, involves the negation of a hitherto cherished and signally important principle of their constitution.

Already we hear from numerous points accounts of collisions which have been repeatedly foreshadowed in these columns as inevitable if a political equality by many deemed unnatural, and which in any moderate view was at least premature, were forced upon the superior race of the Southern people. Already the results of an amazing want of statesmanship, to say nothing of ordinary tact or generous feeling, are becoming critically manifest. Already crazy fanaticism is exulting over secondary symptoms that it fails to see may prove the medicine to have been even worse than the disease. The remarkable unpopularity of General Grant meanwhile appears to increase from day to day. Whether it is that the people instinctively realize the impropriety in a republic of placing a military man as chief ruler over territory hypothetically free, but which his sword has just subdued, or that the Commander-in-Chief's personal characteristics beget a constantly augmenting dislike, it is certainly true that for no military man ever presented as a candidate for the Presidency in this country has there been so little genuine enthusiasm. The weakness of some parts of the democratic platform and the ridiculous indiscretions of some democratic speech-makers, are perhaps more than counterbalanced in noxious efficacy by General Grant's utter want of magnetism, and the mistrust or dislike with which he is regarded by the people.

It is probable that at this moment twenty-five per cent of the voters who will participate in the coming election have not yet resolved for whom their ballots shall be cast. Upon the votes of this fraction the issue probably hangs, and circumstances may still, fall out as to throw the preponderance on the republican side. From present indications, however, we are led to believe that the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will throw themselves into the scale for Seymour and Blair; and, should they do so, not all the hosts of New England, backed as they may be by the West and South, by voters black or white, constitutional or unconstitutional, will avail to prevent the republican forces from kicking the beam.

The Probable Solution of the Greenback Controversy.

[From the Nation, August 20.]

While the country is agitated with the discussion of "the greenback question," meaning thereby the question of repudiation, no one appears to notice the important fact that another "greenback question," vitally affecting this controversy, and bearing directly upon the business interests of the whole country, is now under consideration in the highest court in the land, and that within a short time we may hear of a judicial decision which will compel the Pendletons and Butlers to take their choice between the full payment and the total repudiation of the public debt. Yet this fact is well known; and although the judges have said little or nothing there is very little doubt among those who know their habit of mind as to what their decision will be. It is the firm conviction of every one who has any means of foreseeing the result that the Supreme Court will declare the Legal Tender act unconstitutional.

The reasons for such an expectation are obvious to any one even slightly familiar with law and politics. No judge of a State court, adhering to the democratic party, has acknowledged the validity of the act, while several prominent republican judges have denied it. It is manifest from the written opinions of those judges who affirmed the constitutionality of the statute that they did so under the pressure of a supposed necessity, and that they found great difficulty in reaching that conclusion. The period of necessity has passed. The real interest of the country plainly demands a different decision, and in so far as the judges may be affected by feeling it is more likely to lead them to overthrow the statute than to imbue them with a desire to maintain it. There are eight judges, four of whom are unquestionably allied to the democratic party, and two others are understood to have leaned toward it for some time past. We think there can be no doubt that Messrs. Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field believe the Legal Tender act to be invalid; and it was a matter of common rumor at Washington last spring that Chief Justice Chase was disposed to take the same view. We think Judge Davis will, and we should not be surprised if the court were unanimous.

It is easy to see that such a decision would scatter to the winds all the ingenious schemes that have been devised for pretending to pay the public debt without really paying any of it. As Congress is restrained from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts the legal tender clause of the act of 1862, if declared unconstitutional at all, must be held void as to future contracts as well as in respect to past ones. It cannot fall on account of its retrospective operation, and must therefore fall as a whole. It follows that the holders of the five-twenties, and, in fact, of every species of claim against the government, would have an absolute legal right to payment in gold. The holders of greenbacks and other obligations of the government not bearing interest would, of course, have no means of enforcing their claims at once; but the holders of interest-bearing bonds would have such a plain right to the payment of interest until the government was ready to pay the principal in gold that their claims could not be evaded without unequivocal, undisguised repudiation. Honest men would then get face to face with political Jeremy Diddlers, and we should have no more palliation of fraud by reference to "the letter of the law."

But there is another result certain to follow this judgment, and not so agreeable to contemplate. The decision which we predict will involve a forced and sudden return to specie payments among private citizens. The injustice which was suffered by creditors in 1862 and 1863, when debts contracted in gold were paid off in depreciated paper, will now be inflicted upon debtors, who must pay in gold debts contracted in paper. In the majority of cases, such payment will not be exacted, because paper will continue to constitute the actual currency, and gold will be paid only upon legal compulsion; but debts secured by good mortgages will be largely collected in gold, unless the courts feel at liberty to go behind the technical word "money," and inquire what the parties really meant when the bond was drawn. In any event, the decision which we anticipate must seriously unsettle business for a time, and produce some hardship; yet we believe that its ultimate benefits will far outweigh its temporary disadvantages. The existing system is demoralizing the nation; and scarcely any price is too dear to pay for the sake of getting back to solid bottom. Congress will, we fear, never dare to return to a specie basis, and our only hope is in the severe remedy of a judicial decision.

The Senate, foreseeing this event, twice passed a bill allowing contracts to be made for payment in in gold; but the House of Representatives, with its usual shortsightedness, refused to concur. The passage of such a measure would have enabled the community to anticipate and avoid the evil results of a sudden return to specie payments. As matters stand, it is difficult, but not quite impossible, to do so. The courts are more disposed now than they were during the war to enforce specie contracts; and with a little care such contracts may be drawn so as to protect all parties. We should advise all who have large sums to pay after next winter, and who expect to pay in full, to consider well the form of their obligation, and either to secure the right of paying in greenbacks or to agree to pay in gold of specified weight and fineness the equivalent of what they have received. Nevertheless, it must be distinctly understood that all our warning is founded upon surmise, and that no one must blame us if our predictions are not fulfilled. The Legal Tender act may be fully sustained. Every one must forecast for himself. But our belief and expectation are as we have set forth, and in calling the attention of the public to the possibilities of the case, we have done all our duty.

The Week.

It is hard to say whether it would be better or worse for the republicans to carry Maine in the September election by the usual majority. It is of considerable importance that Pennsylvania should be carried in October, and it is not to be denied that Pennsylvania is to-day a doubtful State. On the one hand, a decided republican gain in Maine would make some needed republican votes in Pennsylvania. On the other hand, a loss of some hundreds would set the republicans of that State hard at work, and it is doubtless apathy, springing from confidence in the result, which is at present hurting their campaign. Nearly as bad a thing as a heavy republican loss in Maine would be an average majority tending to confirm the Pennsylvanians in their sluggishness. In the two other great States of the middle tier which hold elections on the same day with Pennsylvania—Ohio and Indiana, namely—the prospect is decidedly better, reliable accounts from the latter State in particular making it seem sure that Mr. Hendricks is to be beaten as Governor, and that he will not get the Legislature he wants to send him again to the Senate. Of course, if elected with a favorable Legislature, he would not retain the governorship. Ohio is confidently claimed by the democrats, but with little or no reason, and may be set down as certain to go for the republicans. As to another point in the fall campaign which is of general interest—the question whether or not the Massachusetts republicans of the Fifth district will feel themselves strong enough to punish General Butler as the better sort of them wish—the prospect is apparently not favorable. General Butler, with what almost seems a display of a military quality, when he removed from Lowell, hunting office, shrewdly selected out of all the Massachusetts districts the one where the party happens to be the weakest in able men. Dr. Loring, an old fellow democrat of Butler's—who may be described as a miniature copy of the old politicians of national reputation who made politics a trade, and a mean one, for the thirty years before the war, and who only became a republican, if we are not mistaken, in 1864—is perhaps the most influential republican in the district. With him it is rumored that Butler has made arrangements whereby Loring is to be Governor and Butler is to keep his seat in the House. The *Tribune's* correspondents begin, we see, to speak of the fondness with which the "young and active republicans" regard Loring, and of the certainty that Butler, whom the *Commonwealth* praises, will be triumphantly nominated and re-elected. It will, in fact, be necessary to beat him in caucus, we fear, if he is to be beaten at all. The thing has evidently been all arranged, and anybody who enjoys seeing the internal workings of the political machine will do well to read the papers mentioned above.

Letter from Charles Sumner on Virginia.

In reply to an invitation to address a republican meeting at Richmond Senator Sumner sent the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1868.

DEAR SIR—It will not be in my power to be at the meeting to which you invite me. I know well how much I shall lose. Such a meeting would be full of inspiration. It is beautiful to think of Virginia thus redeemed to civilization and humanity. During the reign of slavery there was a peculiar barbarism in this State not to be mentioned without a blush. The vigintial crop of human flesh was her staple. Thank God this has disappeared. It remains that the constant crops of prejudice and indecent pretension, born of slavery, should disappear also. This can be brought about only by the triumph of equal rights.

It was a Virginian who wrote the Declaration of Independence. I rejoice to believe that the State of Jefferson will recognize at last his principles. To do this it must begin by renouncing the rebel party, which is the true name for our modern democracy.

Accept my thanks and best wishes, and believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

A Carpet-Bagger Come to Grief.

The Georgetown (S. C.) *Times* states that William L. Webb, of Rocky Hill, Conn., a brother of Henry W. Webb, who figured as a member of the Charleston Negro Convention, and is now a member of the Legislature from that district, was arrested for bigamy on a complaint made by his wife in Connecticut. The *Times* says Mr. Webb, the accused, is a carpet-bagger, who came to these parts soon after the close of the war to seek his fortune. He was made a register of voters, and acted in that capacity as long as there was anything to do in that line. In default of sufficient bail he now occupies apartments in the Georgetown jail.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A democratic exchange says Grant is the "coming man"—coming to grief.

Nehemiah G. Ordway, the radical Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, has charged and received pay for travelling 208,000 miles to summon witnesses before the several committees of the House! This would be equal to nine journeys round the world.

In 1854 the motto of the opponents of the democracy was, "Put none but Americans on guard." In 1868 the motto of the same party is, "Put none but Africans on guard."

The Washington *Express* states that General Grant will shortly come out with a letter avowing conservative sentiments.

The following were among the mottoes on the transparencies in the late democratic meeting in Portland, Me.:—

"We Demand Immediate Restoration of the Union."
"The Colored Troops Fought Nobly."
"Biddeford is Always True to the Union."
"This is a White Man's Government."
"One Currency for the Rich Man and the Poor Man." "Seymour and Blair."
"We will Protect our Adopted Citizens throughout the World."
"Pendleton, the Great Giant of the West."
"We will Vote as we Fought—For the Restoration of the Union."
"Hero of Fort Fisher." (A Picture of a Bottle with Butler inside, armed with Spoons.)
"Let us have Peace." (Caricature of Grant Hanging to a Mule's Tail, while on the Saddle were the Words, "Take your Seat, Horatio.")
"Liberty to the Down-trodden and Oppressed Nations of Europe."
"State Rights and Equal Taxation."
"Radical Reconstruction—Ships Owned in Portland in 1860, Forty—in 1868, One! Our Occupation's gone." (Carried by Ship-carpenters and Sailors.)
"Where, oh, where are the Hebrew children?" With Seymour and Blair.

At the great democratic demonstration in New Orleans on the 20th instant each State was represented by a lovely young lady, whose names are given as follows:—

Maine	Hattie Hozey.
New Hampshire	Galathea Bayssett.
Vermont	Jennie Randolph.
Massachusetts	Sallie Edgely.
Rhode Island	Adele Fowler.
Connecticut	Alice Baxter.
New York	Louise Skinner.
New Jersey	Mary Bell.
Pennsylvania	Minnie Wells.
Delaware	Frances Johnson.
Maryland	Allie Toley.
Virginia	Emily Kennedy.
West Virginia	Emma Bayssett.
North Carolina	Ida Smith.
South Carolina	Emma Smith.
Georgia	Fanny Blevins.
Florida	Sue Butler.
Alabama	Fanny Pitkett.
Mississippi	Frances Kennedy.
Louisiana	Kate McIlhenny.
Texas	Fanny Tobby.
Arkansas	Blanche Cenas.
Kentucky	Emma D. Ellis.
Missouri	Sophie Bell.
Tennessee	Addie Weekman.
Indiana	Olivia Robinson.
Illinois	Orleanna Robinson.
Michigan	Josephine Lensler.
Iowa	Lizzie Stephens.
Ohio	Sydonia Holmes.
Wisconsin	Miss McCutcheon.
Minnesota	Josie Cronan.
Nevada	Jessie Stephens.
Nebraska	Mollie Oliver.
Oregon	Katie Thompson.
California	Dorey Patten.
Kansas	Cassie Graham.

General Sickles says Grant is in favor of greenbacks, gold, lower taxes and economy. The Norfolk *Journal* says this is equal to the sentiment of a Suffolk man who, when called on for a toast at a Fourth of July dinner, hiccuped out, "Well, here's to everything nice and fine"—to which a neighbor responded in a glass of old applejack, "I heartily 'prove of my friend's toast—I—I—I—s—a—y, gen'l'm'n, dem's um."

Fillmore is out for Seymour. "Fill-more and Sey-more;" those are jolly names for a spirited campaign.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* (democratic) says:—"The scenes of 1844 are being re-enacted everywhere. The old enthusiasm and determination to win have reinspired the democratic masses. Hickory poles—the fashion in Jackson's and Polk's times—are the style everywhere." In 1844 Pennsylvania went for Polk against Clay by a majority of something over 6,000.

MEXICO.

The Reported Victory of Alatorre—Escobedo's Troops at Home—The Cabinet and Romero—Specie Exports—General Items.

HAVANA, August 20, 1868.

The French mail steamer Panama arrived here late on Sunday evening, bringing Vera news to the 13th and Mexico city advices to the 11th.

There is rather a complication and contradiction of reports as to the affairs of the Puebla Sierra. According to the government's declarations the insurgents had been defeated at Huahuantla by General Alatorre on August 1, Negrete commanding them; while on the same day and at about the same time General Carrion, with his brigade and that of General Cravioto, routed another body of the enemy under Vicente Galindo at Zacatlan. These victories are said to have disheartened and considerably weakened the insurgents, and it was in consequence expected that General Alatorre would soon and easily take Tetela, their stronghold, and thus end the insurrection. These are government reports and are given as found. They are fully and flatly contradicted by private Vera Cruz advices, that reaffirm the defeat of Alatorre and that he is now in Jalapa with the remnant of his army. A sneering, doubting article in one of the journals of Mexico city on the reported victories of the government troops appears to give confirmation to the Jalapa report. A few days will clear up all doubts either way. The revolution in the State of Vera Cruz has been reinforced by another *pronunciamiento*, this time at Azatlan, in the northwestern portion of the State, near the Puebla line. The national guards of Jalacingo have gone to suppress the movement. A battalion of cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Jimenez, has taken Huatusco and re-established the government authorities. It is expected next in Vera Cruz. Dominguez abandoned Huatusco without fighting. Since, he has taken Santa Rosa, and forced an adhesion from the population. He is now said to be near Boca del Rio, on the Jalapa road. José Maria Prieto is still at Medellin, with his insurgent forces. On the 11th he came with his troops within gunshot of the walls of Vera Cruz, but retired without making an attack. Governor Hernandez y Hernandez returned on the 10th to Vera Cruz from his tour of inspection in the north of the State. He has asked reinforcements from the national government, and has been promised some. General Bocardo is said to have already reached Coatepec with them. As soon as he shall come within hailing distance a grand movement against Prieto will no doubt be made. Whether it will be successful will depend a great deal upon the amount of success that shall have attended the efforts of Prieto towards recruiting and organizing his forces.

The Querétaro Sierra insurrection is now apparently at an end. General Escobedo was at the latest advices in San Luis Potosi, supposed on his way to the Rio Grande to watch the movements of apprehended American filibusters. All of his division, except the Second brigade, under Colonel Flores, had left the Queretaro Sierra. The First brigade, under Colonel Montesinos, had already returned to San Luis Potosi, and the Guanajuato State Guards had arrived at Guanajuato city. The papers say nothing as to what had become of Marcaris Silva and his few remaining followers, reported ten days ago as fleeing towards San Luis La Paz.

Señor Matias Romero arrived at Mexico city on the 6th, accompanied by Mrs. Romero (lately Miss Lula B. Allen, of Philadelphia) and by his mother-in-law. He came by way of Jalapa and Perote, the presence of Dominguez's and Marredo's insurrectionary bands about Paso del Macho and Cordova having made the usually travelled Orizaba road quite an unsafe route for one of President Juarez's ministers. On the 10th Señor Romero resumed his duties as Minister of Finance. It is not as yet known whether he will change his position in the Cabinet for that of Foreign Relations and Prime Minister, still vacant since Señor Lerdo de Tejada's rather involuntary retirement. It is generally thought he will. In all probability no change will be made for some time, at least until it is decided whether Señor Vallarta will have to quit the Cabinet for the Supreme Court bench. The election for the three vacant seats is being held. There are a multitude of candidates; but the results received indicate that Vallarta is very apt to be one of the three lucky ones. In such an event there will arise two vacancies in the Cabinet, when it will probably be remodelled and Señor Romero placed at its head.

A specie train was expected in Mexico city from Guanajuato for August 12. It brings over $600,000. As soon as arrived it will be incorporated with the conducta prepared for Vera Cruz and which thus will bring about $1,250,000. It is to reach that latter place in time for the English steamer leaving September 1. The press of the capital was denouncing the government for allowing so much specie to leave the country, now that money is so scarce. It was thought that the departure of the conducta would greatly add to the stringency of the money market, already great. The government was enforcing the collection of taxes in Mexico City and environs for the first quarter of 1867. At that time the rule of Marquez, acting for Maximilian, was supreme in those places, and he collected the taxes at least three times over. Naturally, the property holders, merchants, &c., grumble considerably at being called upon to pay those same taxes a fourth time. But such is fate in revolution-addicted Mexico.

The government has at last published the decree passed by Congress at its last session prohibiting the States from levying contributions on goods and merchandises *in transitu*, and from placing higher taxes on the productions of other States than on those of their own. Several States that have inaugurated contravening legislative enactments will have to conform with the government's order on the the subject or come in opposition with it.

A woman, said to have been intoxicated at the time, recently attempted to assassinate Governor Gomez Portugal, of Aguascalientes, wounding him slightly in the face with a razor blade. She was immediately arrested and imprisoned. Her motives for the act are unknown.

The Governor of Jalisco, with the consent of the State Legislature, has taken all the cemeteries of the State entirely from under the control of the clergy. He says they shall have nothing hereafter to say about them. The municipal and district authorities are those to whose exclusive management they are committed.

A new stage line is soon to be started between Tepic, Guadalajara and Mexico city. The charges will be somewhat less than those of the existing line and the trip from the first to the third place is to be made inside of six days.

The revolutionary band lately menacing Ciudad Guzman, in Jalisco State, retired without making an assault. Reinforcements received by the commander of the place, General Ortiz, no doubt did much to produce such a conclusion on the part of the besiegers.

Two hundred or more national guards have been armed in the District of Piedras Negras, State of Coahuila, to drive back the American filibusters, should they venture that way.

From Sinaloa State comes the information that General Donato Guerra had captured Colonel Adolfo Palacio, his brother and two other revolutionary officers at Estancia. General Guerra went to the place to attack the band of the brothers Ocegueda; but these were too quick for him, having safely gotten off in the direction of the Sierra of Guaileario.

The Mexican imperial prisoners of rank, imprisoned in the castle of Perote, have been brought back to Mexico city and lodged in the Santa Teresa convent. Among them was General Ramon Tabera, second in command to Marquez during the siege of the capital, who is reported to be in wretched health. An effort to get him out of prison on parole was being made by his friends.

Minister Mariscal, of the Bureau of Justice, has appointed Señors Manuel Inda, Alfredo Chavero and Miguel T. Barron a committee to revise the commercial code of the republic.

The *Victoria*, of Oaxaca city, contradicts the report that General Porfirio Diaz is going to Guatemala on a mission. It says the General is on his farm, quietly attending to his private affairs, and has no intention of leaving it for Guatemala or any other country. The General's brother, Governor Felix Diaz, has just married a Señorita Rafaela Varela, and the report of his illness was unfounded.

Governor Bustamente, of San Luis de Potosi, lately absolved of the charge of improperly tampering with the State's money, has published a manifesto on the subject of his trial, in which he handles without gloves those that accused him. He has removed Hilario Delgado, Administrator General of Revenues, for having been the main cause of his arraignment.

The troubles between the Governor and Judges of Puebla State still continue. The Legislature has the question before it, but seems at a loss for whom to decide. It was for a while rumored that Governor Garcia would resign; but this was soon denied by him.

Robbers and kidnappers were as plentiful as ever, and numerous depredations of theirs are reported in the Mexican papers before me. I deem it useless to particularize their deeds. Suicides showed a similar upward tendency, while infanticide, hitherto but little known in Mexico, since bastardy is not so fiercely frowned upon as in other countries, is likewise becoming common. I find no less than three cases of the kind chronicled in the Mexico city papers. Two notorious bandits—Perez and Juan Huerta—were hung August 2 at Huamantla for their attempted kidnapping of Gonzalo Esteva, a young man of Mexico city, of great wealth.

The Rebels Around Vera Cruz—Their Boldness—News from the Capital—Storms.

VERA CRUZ, August 13, 1868.

General Alatorre has been badly defeated by the insurgents of the Puebla Sierra, as hinted in my last, and has retreated to Jalapa. He is hourly expected in this city. Negrete found a very powerful auxiliary in Juan Francisco Lucas, the leader of the Indians of the insurrectionary section. These formerly belonged to the republic of Tlaxcala, of the times of Cortez, and have always preserved a certain independent organization. They are all hunters, brave and devoted to the cause they espouse. When the French, under General Lorencey, attacked Puebla, Juan Francisco Lucas and his Indians shared largely in the honor of defeating the Zouaves on May 5, 1862.

The French steamer Sonora, which arrived here on the morning of the 10th from Tampico, brought back Governor Hernandez and suite. His arrival had been anxiously looked for. It was expected that some steps would be at once taken to capture Colonel Prieto and his band, stationed at Medellin and Tejazia. In truth, an attempt of the kind was made on the 11th. A force by sea and another by land were employed. The inclemency of the weather prevented the troops that went by sea to reach their destination, and those sent by land thereupon came back to this city without having ventured into the enemy's lines. Thus the expedition was a complete failure, and has not been reattempted. Prieto's forces augment daily. The poor and discontented join him from all quarters. Frenchmen, Spaniards, Americans and Germans are already to be found in large numbers in his ranks. It is said his troops are paid, with the utmost regularity, fifty cents a day each, with daily rations of two pounds of beef. Horses and cattle have been taken away from the suburbs of the city without hindrance from the authorities, and yesterday Prieto himself came within gunshot of the walls. Honorato Dominguez, defeated on paper by the government journals, is with his command at Boca del Potreros, on the Jalapa Railroad. Five hundred cavalry, under Colonel Jimenez, are reported coming to assist in the pacification of the State. As yet no reinforcements have been received.

The State Legislature has been convened for the 15th. Some important measures will be presented for its consideration. One of them is concerning the circulation of money. If sanctioned it will have a most dreadful effect, and will give the finishing blow to commerce.

The national government has in contemplation the establishment of a military academy on the West Point plan.

Robbers and kidnappers are now plentiful in almost every State of the republic. Many are caught and executions take place daily, yet still they increase.

Several specie trains have left interior cities for the capital, others for Tampico. Over $1,000,000 left Mexico city on the 12th for Vera Cruz, to be shipped on the 1st of September next on board of the English mail