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The Indiana American.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and we regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

"2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

"3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as national crimes, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness, in the utmost good faith, to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

"4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as our national faith will permit.

"5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can honestly be done.

"6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

"7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for Radical reform.

"8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the voice of thirty five Senators.

"9. The doctrine of Great Britian and other European Powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal time, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence; naturalized citizens being entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were natural born, and no citizen of the United states, natural or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

"10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for those brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

"11. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

"12. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights."

"RESOLVED, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country, and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people, and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of loyalty will direct, as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people." [Cries of Good! good!]

"RESOLVED, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil."

What a Democratic Paper Said About Grant.

A few months before the nomination of Grant, under the head of "The Duty of the Democratic Party in a Certain Event," the Pittsburgh Post, in the course of a careful editorial article said:

Suppose that, contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, Gen. Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party what course ought the Democratic party to pursue? Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?

* * * * * *

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now than upon any other individual in the United States. We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far sighted policitians who have been ruling the nation without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as a straightforward man, and, so far as can be judged, a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.

* * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to vote for him for the Presidency? Our aim should be to strengthen his hands; to render him as much as possible independent of party, and to elect him as the President of the people. If unanimously, so much the better.

We solemnly believe that if the people generally of the United States can come together with real unanimity on General Grant, in regard to the President, it will be the happiest thing for our country that could occur. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

Circulating medium—An itinerant spiritualist.

When is a woman's hair like a swan's breast? When it's down.

Not current in Democratic circles—Neither Young nor Old Greenbacks.

THE GERMANS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Repudiation of Seymour and Blair.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier publishes a translation of an article from The Germania, a German paper printed in that city, which has heretofore been Democratic. Its present position will be seen by the editorial, which we reproduce:

The great Democratic National Convention recently essembled in New York, for the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, where the eyes of both continents were turned with eager and also with anxious expectation, which the great Industrial Exhibition did not equal nor call such a multitude of people to witness, has, at last, after 22 ballotings, united in selecting a candidate for the Presidency—a candidate who, it seems, from the beginning would not have his name used, and therefore one whom the Democratic party never more thought of, viz.: Horatio Seymour, of New York.

Notwithstanding they dragged long with the candidate for the Presidency, they were soon done with the Vice Presidency, the candidate being proposed, indeed, in a very thoughtless manner and accepted.

Shall we give our candid and impartial opinion about the whole matter? After following with the greatest attention and the highest interest the whole proceedings of the Convention, we can not help but—supported by the opinion of Conservative associations and prominent personalities—think that this is not the will of the Democratic people but that it is only the work of a grand, old, wide-and-broad spun, secret, political clique. Why shall we conceal the truth and deceive ourselves? Can patriots stand it with calm blood to be thus humbugged by the politicians and, like greenhorns, say to this political finesse: Yea and Amen?

Is this an introduction of the Democratic honesty destined to repudiate the pretended corruption? A bad omen.

The nomination is therefore, to speak freely (and a German recognizes freedom of speech), not the expression of the Democracy but the work of August Belmont, of New York, the rich banker and bondholder.

Where, in this connection, are the fruits of progressive Democracy, of Democracy that has learned something since the commencement of the war, and with whom conservative Republicans could unite? Is not this nemination rather a retrogading in the old ways of Democracy that once destroyed the party and nearly ruined the country? Or shall the nomination of Mr. Blair, who, in his letter to the New York Convention, preach *quasi* rebellion, and the installation of the President as a dictator, be a sign that Democracy will open a way to the prosperity and freedom of the country?

The people expected this Convention to form a renewed, newly-made, vigorous democracy, under whose wing upright Democrats and moderate Republicans could associate, and which would set aside the old wire-pullers of the party, and how were they cheated?

A Vallandigham was the first to bring the nomination of Seymour on the carpet. A notorious rebel general, Forrest, a Wade Hampton, and more of the same calibre, frame the platform, give the key note and play the big bass fiddle and the innocent delegates dance around the *ignus fatuus* and like bugs, burn their wings. A F. Blair, who not long ago stood in a miserable light, is put at the head as if he had through his rebel letter to the Convention not only received perfect remission for sins but also earned fulled grace.

Such acts as these certianly are greatly applauded by rebels, but received with great indignation on the part of war Democrats, who finding themselves deceived, will again tear themselves loose from the party enacting them. The fact of the matter is, they are speaking already. Consternation and anguish are in the Democratic camp. Nowhere, not even in New York, is there true enthusiasm. Gen. Sherman declares for Grant against Seymour, and so up to this time, do all hitherto Conservatives.

Thus stand, unhappily, the facts, and every Democrat who will face the truth can not deny that the Democratic National Convention was a miscarriage, and the nominations a swindle and blunder. Leading Democratic papers such as the New York Herald and others, acknowledge that a Democratic victory can only be brought on through a mircle,

The last chance, was given the Convention to help Democracy to the scepter, by the placing of men of progress, of tried Unionism and unswerving honesty before the people, but it missed its mission—it fell into wrong hands.

"Let us have peace," says Grant. 'Let us overturn the State governments of the South by the sword," say Frank Blair and Belmont's Convention.

Whether we shall have peace, with the thrift and blessings it brings, or war with its measureless calamities, must be decided by the people at the November election. Can there be a doubt that they will vote for Grant and peace?

Pickled Salmon—Chase.

The changeable terms in Democratic nomenclature—*geeenbacks and greybacks.*

French Fashion News—Mysteries of Paris.

A balloon hotel is a Paris suggestion—boarding therein would be high.

A cotemporary alludes to the "rare" acting of a lady at one of our threatres. It is too rare by half.

A modest old lady in Lowell characterized her canine when she applied for a license as "a boy dog of the pack spaniel variety."

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Returns from New York Before the Adjournment of the Convention —How the Nominations were received at the Corners.

From the Toledo Blade.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
July 13, 1868.

I didn't stay in Noo York till the Convenshun adjourned, for a most excellent reason, to-wit, viz: my money run out. The Milesian female with whom I wuz forst to board, required payment in advance, and uv course under such an arrangement there wuz nothing left for me but to succum. The length of my stay redoost itself to a mere matter uv money. I tried the borrowin dodge, and the check-in dodge, but good Lord! wat cood I do with an entire Convenshun, all uv 'em more or less tryin to live in the same way? I left and come home while I cood, and before it was everlastinly too late.

When I left I sposed ther was no doubt the nominashen uv Pendleton. The "yung eagle uv the West had received 155 votes, and wuz a gainin, and Seymour hed declined so offten and presistently that goin back on my usual disbelief in these fellers, having declined a great many offices myself that I wanted, I reely believed the cuss wuz in earnest, and saw nothin that cood stand between Pendleton and success. Ez I left the Ohio river, I got out of the reach of Railroads and telegraph, and I told the people all along that Pendleton hed been nominated on the 15th ballot, and that the country wuz all ablaze with enthusiasm for him and greenbax, so certin wuz I uv his success.

On arriving at the Corner I found that intense anxiety wuz manifested by the citizens thereof. They were all gathered at Bascom's discussin the matter when I hove in site on a mule wich I hed borrered at Secessionville to ride over onto.

"Who is it?" aska Dekin Pogram, ketchin the mule by the bridle. "Who is it and wat principles have we got to support this fall?"

"Pendleton and greenbax," shouted I—"Pendleton, the young eagle uv the west, who is opposed to the bloated aristocratic bondholders, wich wood crush us labrin men into the dust. Pendleton, who bleeves that ef greenbax is good enuff for the aristocrat, who like the King in the nursery rhyme, sits in his parlor, countin his money. Pendle—"

"Enuff!" sed Bascom, "enuff. Save that speech, Parson, till we hev our ratificashen. In the meantime, get off and take suthin. So good do I feel over the result, that I am willin to stand treet for the crowd. Come one, come all."

These few remarks uv Bascom's wuz hailed with satisfaction. Ez one man the entire crowd moved into his place, and ez one man they all asswaged their thirst. Bascom kin move the Corners quicker than any man in it. Wat a happy posishen is hizzin!

The next nite it wuz desided to hev a ratificashen, that the Corners mite contribbit her mite towards swellin the enthoosiasm on the buzzum uv wich Pendleton wuz to sweep to glory. We met in the open air, in front uv Bascom's, and the impashent crowd called upon me to give an account uv my stewardship.

I opened by statin that I went to Noo York under pekooyerly embarrassin circumstances. The whole money power uv the East wuz arrayed agin us. The aristocratic Belmont, which is the agent uv the Rothchilds, the money kings uv the world, wuz determined te foist onto the Dimocracy either Chase, the accursed Abolitionist, or Seymour, the pekoolyer pet uv Wall street, wich street is, I may sling in here for the benefit uv my hearers, where the money bizniss is mostly done, and where they sleep on Government bonds, and spend the heft uv their time a clippin off the coopons.

"Wat is coopons?" asked Deekin Pogram.

I explained to the blessed old saint wat coopons wuz, and went on.

"This Wall street influeence wood, my brethern, hev corrupted the Dimocrasy. Wall street came into Tammany Hall and wanted to control our ackshen. But we wuzent to be purchist. The more Wall street offered to enslave the Dimocrisy the more yoor representatives, gloryin in ther manhood, spurned ther proffered bribes. We went there determined to emancipate the yomanry uv the country from the bondige uv the bloated bondholder—we went ther pledged to Pendleton, the young eagle uv the West—pledged to tender the bloated bondholder the same dirty rags which he pade for his bonds—pledged to pay the bloated bondholder, if we pade them anything greenbacks for his bloated bonds or nothin. We went ther determined to annihilate this yer Seemore and his bloated supporters."

"Rah for Pendleton!" sung out the crowd.

"Three groans for Seemore, the bloated bondholders' agent."

Both cheers and groans were given with a will and I proceeded.

"My friends, you'll never know wat we, the people's defenders, hed to conted with The bloated bondholders hed money—we hed none. They were determined to fasten the yoke on yoor necks—we were determined to hist it off. They wuz determined to hev Seymour with all Wall street at his back fastened on to you to grind you into dust, but feelin that if he shood be nominated we cood never support him, we riz in our mite and manfully compelled em to withdraw this man and give us the people's choice, George H. Pendleton, the eagle of the—"

At this pint Deekin Pogram's son Gamaliel wuz seen puttin down the hill ez fast ez his mule cood git. Joe Bigler notist him fust and rushit out uv the crowd to intercept him. The boy hed a noospaper in his hand wich Josef took from him and rushed to where I wuz standin on the hed uv a barl.

"Here's the last Loosville paper, sed Josef, unfolding it. 'Shel I reed it?"

"Reed! Reed!" yelled the crowd. 'Giv us the nooze uv the downfall uv the bloated bondholders!"

"Before I reed," sed Josef, who hed glanced at the headins uv the telegraft collum, "give three more cheers for Pendleton greenbax. Hip, hip—"

"Rah!" cheered the crowd.

"Now three groans, and let them be good ones, for Seymour and his cussid doctrine wich will grind us into dust under uv Belmont, and aid the furrin capitalist by payin the bonds in gold!"

And they groned ez heartily as the hed cheered.

"We ez Dimocrats," continued Josef, "hev sworn by our altars and our fires, never to support for any offis, any man who wood pay a debt incurred by a unconstitushenel government in a unconstitushenel war in enything but the debased currency wich that unconstitushenel government ishood."

"Never! never! we swore!"

"Very good," sed Joseph, "this paper wich I hold in my hand conveys the afflictin intelligence that on the twenty-second ballot Governer Horasho Seymour, uv Noo York, wuz nominated, and that Frank Blair wuz nominated Vice President by acclamation. Ez Seymour is opposed bitterly to Pendleton's greenback policy, I spose, uv course, the Corners will repoodiate the ackshen uv the convenshun."

And with a laff which was devilish in the extreme, Josef left the stand.

The meetin broke up in a row. The Corners felt that they hed bin imposed upon, and hed I not got out of the way, I mite hev bin personelly injured.

The Deekin, Bascom, Kernel McPelter, Issaker Gavitt and I met in the postoffis after the excited crowd hed dispersed, and consulted. We wuz in rather a tite place. Reiyin on the strenth uv our candidate, we hed gond too far in denouncin the others, tho for that matter, what cood we do? The two policies is so kussed opposite that we can't support the one without denounsin tother. It wuz decided that we support the ticket. We felt it wuz safe. Seymore, if he is elected, can't diskriminate between his supporters in the distribution uv the post offisis, and after all, that is the reel question at ishoo. After given the subjick a more matoor considerashen, we come to conclooshon that the credit and standin uv the Nashnel indebtedness in gold, and that anything short uv that wood be repudiashin.

"I wonder," sed I, "that any honest man—any man who beleeves in maintaining unimpaired the credit of the Government, shood think for a moment uv payin the debt in anything but wot wuz contemplated—honest hard gold." At a meeting next nite to ratify Seymour's nomination, I sed this over agin, and asked em ef any Dimocrat who remembered the glorious fite Jackson made for hard money, wood consent for a moment to multiply a irredeemable papers currency? No! Let us, ez our glorious standard bearer, Seymour hez so boldly proclaimed, let us pay our debts in Dimokratic money—gold—hard, shinin yaller gold. Three cheers for Seymour!

And they cheered ez vigorously as I ever heard men cheer. Ther aint no trouble in managin the Dimocrasy. All they want is to hev it settled wot they are to hurrah for, and they hurrah for it. Notwithstandin the *fo paw* I made the first night, we shell poll the yoonal vote Seymour, and possibly more. Yet the experiment was a leetle risky. I will never ratify again till I know wat I am ratifyin and for whom,

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.

Their Record.

Seymour, the "*great* Statesman" nominated by the Southern Rebels and Northern sympathizers for the office of President, has never served in his State Legislature in either branch; has never been a member of Congress in either branch; has been twice beaten for State positions in New York, and elected once for Governor. There is his record. Can't you see his greatness?

Frank P. Blair, nominated for Vice President by three Rebel Generals, to-wit: Preston, Wade, Hampton and Forrest, was first elected to Congress as a "Know Nothing; 2nd, by the Republicans. He was commander of a corps under Sherman. In 1860, he worked for the election of Lincoln. He made a speech in Shelbyville, Ind., in which he remarked that "If the Republicans are defeated in that campaign, it would be by the d—d Dutch and Irish, an ignorant set that ought not be entrusted with the ballot, the whole d—d pack of them ought to be lashed up and shot from the mouth of a cannon as the British did with the Sepoys in India." He now declares, in his letter to the Democratic Convention, that it is the duty of the people to vote for men who will abrogate the acts of Congress reconstructing the late Rebel States, and upon a failure to do that, then it must be done by *force*. Upon his declaration of war the Rebels of the South and their sympathizers in the North have nominated him for Vice-President. There is Blair's Record. He has more of it than Seymour. It will require a great deal of labor, cursing, toiling, and sweating by the master flaggellators of Nasby's deciples, to get the "faithful" to vote that ticket.

The Democratic party means Revolution. It nominates a candidate who declared that the "duty of the President elect" is to "declare these [Reconstruction] 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 re-organize their own governments." As this can only be done by a dreadful war, the Convention gives us plainly to understand that its policyis for revolution, war, and anarchy. It cannot be said that Gen. Blair assumed this position heedlessly. He assumed it as a bid for the nomination which he received, and frankly announced his policy. The Convention indorsed him enthusiastically.

Daniel S. Dickinson on Horatio Seymour.

The following is an extract from the speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, delivered at the great ratification meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, October 8, 1862. As Mr. Dickinson was a life long Democrat, and in a position to be perfectly posted on Mr. Seymour's record, the picture he draws may be especially refreshing just now to those "Conservative solder" who, at their late Convention in New York, committed themselves so unreservedly the support of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency:

When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our National flag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison, placed there in a time of profound peace, according to uniform usage, for no other offense then asserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze, as emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brave volunteers who were hurrying to the defense of our nation's capital, to save it from mob rule and rebellion, and conflagration, were bleeding by traitorous hands—when strong men trembled, when women wept, and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom—when all communication between the loyal States and the capital was cut off by rebellious forces—when the President elect of the United States had been recently reached the seat of Government, where duty called him, by a circuitous and an unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement and consternation and alarm—when "shrieked the timid and stood still the brave," and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as examplars in such a crisis, he (Horatio Seymour) hied himself away upon the double-quick in the opposite direction [laughter], and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unrevenged amongst us." [Sensation.] There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, and turned and twisted [laughter,] until autumn, when a small knot of defunct, defeated, desperate, and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party in the State, came to his relief by entering the field. [Laughter.] They borrowed without leave the honored name of Democracy, under which to perpetrate their covert treason as the hypocrite

"Stole the livery of the court of Heaven
To serve the devil in."

Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the doings of men too stolid in political depravity to be gifted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of shame; and the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people, should serve as a warning to trimmers and traitors and parieides and ingrates, through all future time.

This movement drew the secluded one from his hiding place, and he came forth, with all the courage of him who, in a conflict with his wife, being driven under the bed, while remaining thus ensconced, declared, that whether she consented or not, he would look out through a knot-hole in the clap-boards, so long as he had the spirit of a man! [Great and repeated laughter and applause.] He entered the politican canvass, and on the 28th October, 1861, a few days before the election, made a speech, the burden of which was an apology for the rebellion, and a condemnation of the Administration for having meted out the rigor of martial law to those in arms against the Government. Though abounding with flimsy disguises and sophistical generalities, it contained one point worthy of not only notice, but of the severest reprehension, and here it is:

"If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which can not give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

What! Place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum for the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloated and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the stultified and stultifying institution of slavery! No! Sooner than see this Union severed, let not only the institution perish whenever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it, and be known no more forever. [Tremendous and long continued applause. "That's so." "That's the talk." Three cheers.] And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union! And the name of this man is Horatio Seymour. [Sensation.]

Why are blacksmiths bad citizens? Can't see it? Because they force and steel things.

In a game of cards a good playing depends on a good deal.

A secret has been admirably defined as "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

Six Reasons for the Unanimity of General Grant's Nomination and the Necessity and Probability of his Election.

The unanimity of General Grant's nomination by so large a body as the Chicago Convention is a thing which seldom happens to any candidate for office, much less to candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people. Its significance can neither be explained away nor its force lessened by conjectures or suppositions. The delegates were but the mouth pieces to express the strong popular preference, and good and sufficient reasons can be given for that preference.

1. The test questions of Thomas Jefferson can, in this case, be answered in the affirmative. General Grant is honest; he is capable.

2. No man living has rendered such great and important services to the nation as he.

3. He did not seek the office, a rare thing in these times.

4. He is eminently a practical man; fair minded and moderate in his views, but firm and determined in the discharge of his duties.

5. The election of such men will not only give peace and assurance at home, but will elevate the credit and prestige of the nation abroad, and remove all doubt among foreign people of the stability and permanence of our financial system, and of the complete restoration of civil authority.

6. The conflicting views and angry feelings engendered by civil strife not having entirely subsided, it is of the last importance that the President to be elected, should be a man of high character, having the confidence, love and gratitude of the people.

Could any man except President Washington have prevented the United States from drifting into the maelstroom of the French revolution?

The above reasons, and many more which might be urged, will account for the entire unanimity of General Grant's nomination, and, also, God grant, for his triumphant election.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

Braying.

The New York Citizen, an earnest supporter of Mr. Seymour, has raised the cry to save the Democratic ticket from its friends. It thus describes the fire in the rear it is receiving from the Southern Democracy, and invokes the fearful dispensation of a fool-killer:

FOOLS.

"Though you bray a fool in a mortar, his folly will not depart from him." We have not only brayed them in mortars, but in rifled cannon, in fifteen inch guns and in many other curious and unpleasantly effective intruments, and still their folly seems to be altogether their most prominent quality. At Vicksburg and Fort St. Philip we brayed them with our mortars, at Fort Pulaski we devoted our rifled ordinance to their service, at Savannah we turned our fifteen inch guns to their improvement, and at Richmond we gave them the finishing touch with whatever we had at command; and yet they come back to us—what is left of them—as fresh in their folly as ever. In fact the process seems only to have brought the disease to the surface, and they are blooming all over with folly spots, as well soaked topers do with gin blossoms. One of the most prominent of them helps along the election of Seymour and Blair by announcing that it would result in the salvation of the "Lost Cause." Another repudiates the plank of the Democratic platform which announces as the settled conviction of North and South alke—of Union and rebel soldiers—that secession is dead, and they all proclaim that the election of Seymour and Blair is to be the vindication, and possibly the renewal of rebellion.

This is bad enough; but worse remains to be told. It is announced that rebel generals and Congressmen, soldiers with hands red with the blood of our fellow-Northerners, and politicians fresh from plotting the destruction of the Union, are to stump the North against Grant and Colfax. We have all we can do to win this election at best—save us from this assistance or we are lost. Let them carry their own States; that employment will occupy their full time and require more abilities. If they can draw over the negro vote on a fair basis, such as qualified suffrage, let them do so. We do not care to have Buckner's opinion that Grant is no general. Questions of this kind are pretty well settled in our view, and are not involved in the present election. If they were, and the Democrats took the Southern side, we should not be left with a corporal's guard on election day. Every rebel speech made at the North—and rebels seem unable to make any but rebel speeches—will cost us a hundred votes for every one it gains. The North desires reunion—reunion of heart as well as of territory—and when the Southerners honestly desire the same, they can benefit themselves and their country by saying so openly and distinctly. Right glad will the North be to hear the utterance, but we can hear it from the South—the birth-place of secession—as well as at our own doors.

How to Keep Cool.

It is something to know how to keep cool during the dog days, for though we all use ice with lavish generosity, keep our butter in a tolerably cool condition, &c., neither fans nor ice will keep so the meat which we individually carry on our bones instead of in the refrigerator. In these hot days a cool apartment, for instance, is a real luxury and yet it is a luxury to be had far oftener than most people deem possible. The secret consists, though, not so much in letting in cool air, for naturally all do that whenever they have the chance, but in keeping out hot air. If the air outside a room or house be cooler than the air inside, let it in by all means; but if it be hotter, carefully keep it out. A staircase window left open during the night will often cool the passages of a house, and the rooms, too, if their doors be not shut; but it must be closed at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, or, if on the sunny side, at four or five o'clock, and the blind drawn down.

Mr. John Attfield, professor of practical chemistry to the London Pharmaceutical Society, says on this subject:

"The mistake people generally make is to throw open their windows at all hours of the day, no matter whether the atmosphere outside be cool or scorching. "Let us have some air,' say they, and in comes the treacherous breeze—for even hot air is pleasant while it is gently blowing, taking away perspiration, and thereby cooling the skin; but the apartment is made warmer, instead of cooler, and as soon as they move out of the draft, they find their room to be more uncomfortable than before. Let in cool air, keep out hot; that is the only formula to insure the minimum of discomfort. Sitting rooms may generally be kept cool during the whole day, if the doors be only opened for ingress and egress, and the windows be kept closed and shielded from direct sunshine by a blind. If persons do not object to sit in a direct draft of air, windows and doors may be opened, a breeze being more refreshing, even though several degrees warmer, than still air; but under nearly all other circumstances rooms should be kept closed as much as possible till after sundown, or till the air outside is cooler than that inside. Let in cool air, keep out hot."

Senator Morton on Whisky Frauds.

Senator Morton stated, in his place in the Senate, on the 7th inst, that our revenue from whisky, which ought to have been between fifty and one hundreds millions of dollars, has never been quite thirty millions, and now, by reason of frauds, has fallen to thirteen millions; that the Government has been defrauded out of one hundred and fifty millions of revenue; that there have been thousands of frauds, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of compromises, not twelve authenticated cases of conviction to imprisonment for these many thousand frauds, and less than twenty persons brought to trial.

The great failure is the failure to enforce the laws. The great failure comes right home to the courts, and perhaps to the District Attorneys more than to all other officers. While this great fact is staring the country in the face, we propose, substantially, to continue the same system. Will we learn nothing? Are we incapable of instruction by experience? That is what is substantially said again by this section. One hundred and fifty millions of revenue has been stolen, or the Government defrauded out of it, and there have been thousands of offenses committed, and yet less than twelve persons have been convicted throughout the whole United States. Sir, we need not wonder that the whisky tax has failed. There need be no surprise on that subject. The law has not been enforced. How does it occur? Indictments have been found by the hundred, I might say by the thousands, in the different States. What has become of them? Sir, they are frittered away, one way and another, *nol pros*, upon the advice of the District Attorney, perhaps with the consent of the court, taking it for granted that the District Attorney knows about the character of the cases; compromises have been made by the hundreds, and the thousand; and the general result is that detection in a fraud upon the revenue carries with it no other penalty than that of a compromise, in which the offender escapes by paying much less than the honest tax would be. Need we wonder, then, that the whisky tax has failed? We are now doing that which is humiliating and mortifying to me—acknowledging the incapacity of the law, and surrendering to the whisky thieves by bringing down the tax from two dollars to fifty cents—a confession that, because of the corruption of the judiciary and the revenue systems of the country, we are incapable of collecting the tax.

Why, sir, when a man is detected in a fraud upon the revenue the first thing he does is to start to Washington city with his friends. If he is a man of wealth, or has any kind of respectability, he can get men to go with him, and members of Congress sometimes, to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, if we refer this matter to him, to the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and represent that this man is an honest, intelligent man, who did not intend to do any wrong, and the thing is fixed up in some way. It has been done to such an enormous extent that the revenue upon whisky is a failure. Shall we repeat the same thing and provide for three compromises? I dare say that every dollar that this Government has obtained in the way of compromise of these whisky cases has cost the Government $200. We have lost $200 where we have made one dollar by a compromise. I would a great deal rather not provide for any compromise at all.

Mr. President, sometimes the greatest fact will fail to make any impression upon the public mind. Here is the great fact, and I must repeat it, that there have been thousand of offenses and many millions have been stolen, and these offenses have become so public and notorious that they are scarcely disguised, and yet less than twelve convictions have taken place to imprisonment in the United States.

Some close observer says that all young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers, are sure to possess winning ways, bird-like dispositions, have cultivated minds, never commit suicide, nor sing "No one to love;" are free from gossiping, always select good husbands, invariably make the sweetest and best wives, and never apply for a divorce.