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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
EX-GOV. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES P. PEERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second "	M. B. BRADY.
Third "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth "	A. DESLANZ.
Fifth "	N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATE:	
First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	GEO. W. RACK.
Third "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth "	E. N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	W. F. BLACKMAN. J. H. BRIGHAM.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the most eligibly located, well built stores on Tchoupitoulas street, near Poydras, right in the centre of the great Western produce trade, is offered at private sale by O. Valeton, auctioneer, corner Tchoupitoulas and Natchez streets. The figures are low, and capitalists will do well to inspect the store and judge for themselves. Apply at O. Valeton's for full particulars.

CHEAP STANDARD BOOKS.—The works of Shakspeare, Burns, Byron, Scott and Dickens are so much admired and sought after to day, by readers of taste, as when first presented to the public. It is an unpardonable sin not to have read them; great authors, and no one can plead poverty, now that they can be obtained in such cheap editions as are advertised for sale by Mr. James A. Gresham, Bookseller, No. 92 Camp street, in this issue of the *Bee*. The price of twenty five and fifty cents for works like these is within reach of everybody's purse. The edition is an English one, and Mr. Gresham will forward them through the Post Office free on receipt of price. See the advertisement.

CHARITY CONCERT.—A vocal and instrumental Concert will be given in the Lyceum Hall, on Lafayette Square, on Monday evening next, August 3d, by several amateur musicians under the direction of Mr. H. Tubbe, Chapel Master, of the St. Louis Cathedral, assisted by Mr. Herman Braun, the distinguished violoncellist, for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association.

Jefferson Davis.

The esteem and good wishes so appropriately and so cordially expressed by our cotemporary of the Vicksburg *Times*, towards this illustrious man, in the following extract from its columns, will find an echo in every manly Southern heart. We adopt them as our own, and do not hesitate to say that few, if any, citizens of the United States ever visited Europe better fitted to reflect honor upon the nation than Mr. Davis, whether we consider the qualities of his head or the nobleness of his heart. For all the qualities that dignify mankind, Mr. Davis is eminently distinguished, and the statesmen of Europe will hasten to recognize in an appropriate manner the worth of his character, when they find him among them. They were made fully aware of his rare intellectual gifts by the able and eloquent speeches delivered by him in the former Senate of the United States, and the statesmanlike papers from his pen while the leader of the late Confederate States. We believe this is Mr. Davis first visit to Europe:

"We shall present our readers that the Honorable Jefferson Davis, and family, sailed last Saturday for Europe. We know not how long Mr. Davis may be absent—he cannot know himself—but his friends may have progress across the ocean and a safe and happy arrival in the old world, is the earnest prayer of every true heart.

We venture to predict that Mr. Davis will be the recipient of much respectful attention and consideration from all classes of people in Europe, and admiredly the American has ever placed foot upon European soil, who is more eminently entitled to the homage and admiration of its people. We of the South, proudly present Jefferson Davis as our representative man, and in all the attributes of intellect, eloquence, statesmanship, courage, dignity and Christian character, we claim that he is at the least, the peer of the noblest in all the world."

May health, happiness, and all good fortune attend him in his travels, and when he determines to return to his country and again, he will find millions hearts to welcome him as warmly as when they proudly hailed him as their own chosen leader and ruler. Neither absence or distance can chill the love or the admiration which the people of the South feel for their own Heroic Chief, and in all his wanderings, wherever destiny may lead, the affection of a whole people will follow and abide with him.

We confess we have a hope that Mr. Davis, may find it convenient to pay his respects personally to the Holy Father of the Church, in the Eternal City. His Holiness, Pius IX. was the only ruler in the world that treated him like a gentleman, and for one we should be gratified to see Mr. Davis make a personal recognition of that christian courtesy, in his own graceful and most courteous manner.

Louisiana.

POLITICAL TERMS.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held at Greenwood last Saturday to ratify the party nominations. A large number were in attendance; the addresses inspiriting, and exhibited unbounded enthusiasm and zeal. The meeting was called to order by Dr. G. W. Riggin, Judge J. M. Ford was appointed chairman, and W. Tucker, Secretary. After firing a salute of thirty-seven guns, the Democratic platform was read amid great cheering and resolutions tendered and adopted, opposing it and promising a hearty support. Also, resolutions calling the Democracy and Conservative masses to unite throughout the whole country. A resolution was likewise passed condemnatory of the Legislature, and declaring their intention to do justice to the enfranchised men and secure them in all their rights of freedom, and to assist them in their improvement. Col. Cates, Maj. Wharton and Ambrose Eagle were the speakers of the day. The following joined the Greenwood Colored Democratic Club: Alex. Hearn, Cicero Miles, Dennis Powell, Kane Jackson, Robert Hawkins, John Black, Phil. Flournoy, Nick Moore, Dennis Clark, Robert Jackson, Lewis Spencer, Jack Spencer, Jack Haydock, Charles Goodman, Richard Andrews, Wright Justice, Jerry Wall, Benjamin Corbie, and some twenty others.—*Shreveport (La.) Democrat.*

The Minden Democratic Colored Club in Claiborne parish numbers over 300 members.

The new Town Council of Opelousas, F. A. King, Mayor, has organized.

The colored Democracy of Clinton have organized a Campaign Club.

There was a little *smoke* in town on Sunday evening last among the negroes. Some Radicals attempted to punish a Democrat for opinion sake. No one was hurt. They were promptly arrested, and on Monday morning the Mayor added somewhat to the finances of the town by fining them for their misbehavior.—*Clinton Democrat.*

The Lake Providence *Record* learns that the postmaster at that place has been notified by the Chairman of the Committee of the Radical party at Washington, that he has been assessed the sum of nine dollars, which sum he is required to pay, to assist in carrying on the campaign against the Democratic party.

Louisiana Crop Items.

CROPS.—From every section of our parish we hear the glowing words "good crops"—"*Les récoltes sont superbes*." The rice is now as good as made, and as splendid, the yield of 1868 will far surpass that of any previous year in Lafourche.

The corn crop will be nearly, if not amply sufficient for home consumption.—*Thibodaux Sentinel, August 1.*

The weather, as well nigh as elsewhere, has been the very worst imaginable, every day and night of the past week up to the present writing the rains have been general through the parish, and the whole country is more or less a perfect bedlake. Much harm can but be allotted to the cotton crop, which, then far, is the finest and most promising planted in Rapides for many a long year. But, we are glad to say that corn is safe and beyond the reach of casualties.—*Louisiana Democrat, 29th.*

The Bastrop *Dispatch* of the 29th says there are no worms in that parish, and that the cotton looks well and promises to yield abundantly.

There has been a good deal of rain in East Feliciana. The Clinton *Democrat*, of the 25th, says: No injury, as far as heard from, done to the growing crop, but interrupting field labor to a considerable extent. The rumor in relation to the much dreaded army worm has abated, though serious fears are entertained that if this moist weather continues, it will aid materially to their generation.

The Greenburg (St. Helena parish) *Star and Journal* says the crops in that parish are very good. No talk of worms.

The Lake Providence *Record* also acknowledges the receipt of a cotton bolt, well matured. Of crops generally, the *Record* says:

Mr. Wm. Hays sent to our office yesterday a full grown open boll of cotton which he took from his field on the 20th instant. A week or two sunshine will now make the fields white with the stable, and a good picking will be had early in September. We aim at about the 5 cent pillar as yet.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,509.

THE SPEECH OF MR. EUSTIS.

Desiring that our country readers may have the benefit of perusing the very encouraging address delivered by our able townsman, Hon. James B. Eustis, under the auspices of the Constitution Club, before a large audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Varieties Theatre of this city, on Thursday evening last, we publish it to-day to the exclusion of other matter. We are indebted to the columns of our cotemporary, the *Times*, for the report. Mr. Eustis having been a delegate to the Democratic Convention at New York, had a favorable opportunity of informing himself upon the subject of his address, which we commend to the attention of our friends in the interior:

Mr Eustis said: Ladies and fellow citizens—Although I have formally accepted the flattering invitation of the Constitution Club to address them, when I see this audience, composed of the intelligence, the patriotism, and the respectability of my native city, I regret that other engagements have prevented me from preparing an address which would be worthy of your attention and of the great cause that we advocate; but if I fail from want of ability, or from want of opportunity, to convey to you the few ideas that I have to present in gorgeous phrase of elaborate eloquence, I hope that you will share, before I close, the convictions that I feel and the confidence that I bring with me from that section of the country which is to render the final and the vital verdict of our destruction or our preservation. I have no interest in exaggerating anything that I may say. Your aspirations are my aspirations—your destiny will be my destiny. I state to you as a fact, that I know that where I have been—in the New England States, in the Western States, and in the Middle States, Democratic clubs are being organized in every community. Men who have never dreamed of politics, men who have never given a thought to public affairs, men who have never yet stopped to look up to the political sky to see whether it be clear or whether it be cloudy, now feel an individual and weighty responsibility; now feel that they must pledge their energies and their means to rescue the Government from the destructive and the debasing miasma of the hitherto dominant party. [Applause] When we deal with political probabilities, fellow-citizens, we cannot altogether deal with facts. The gift of prophecy is given to no man, but man has the power of reasoning from the evidence he may witness. When the National Democratic Convention met in the city of New York, our opponents, knowing the great possibilities resting upon that body, deluded themselves into the belief that by the very force of circumstances that Convention was compelled to make a mistake in the declaration of its principles or in the choice of its candidate, or else that they would have to go before the country with the policy which they, the Radicals, themselves had adopted, of putting forth a platform which no one has to this day been able to understand, or of solemnly choosing a candidate upon the supposed ground of availab lity. They supposed that the Southern delegates would appear in that body defiant and exacting. They knew the earnestness of the Western delegates, and they believed that that noble body of delegates would be unyielding in their prejudices. They believed that they were sufficiently acquainted with the patriotism of man cou'd not reconcile.

But we know, fellow citizens, what the interests, what the salvation of this country demanded of us. And the first important question that arose in that Convention was whether we should have a declaration of principles, a platform, before balloting for the candidate for the Presidency. We of the South told the Northern delegates, although we immediately perceived that we held the balance of power between the Eastern and Western Democracy, that we did not come there except to acquiesce (that we came there to impose no nomination upon the Convention. [Cheers] We asked merely that the Democratic party should take its stand upon its principles, and when the question came to be put upon the platform should be adopted before the balloting began, the Western and the Southern delegates rose as one man and demanded the platform first. [Cheers] We said that this fight must be conducted upon the principles of the party and not upon any mistaken availability of candidates. What was the result? That they put forth a platform which has made the Republican party shudder. [laughter and applause] instead of doing as the Republicans have done—put forth a platform of elegant equivocations, unmeaning generalities, double faced professions, and the very quint essence of ambiguities—a platform which one half of their political leaders have publicly proclaimed to be the merest political tomfoolery [Cheers]

The speaker described in graphic terms the scenes in the Convention which preceded and accompanied the nomination of Seymour and Blair. The names of Hancock and Hampton, when incidentally mentioned by him—(cheers in this connection, called forth ringing bursts of cheering second only to the plaudits bestowed upon the chosen candidates.

Speaking of Gen. Blair, Mr. Eustis said: For the Vice Presidency we have given the American people a man of unflinching determination, a man of resolute courage, a man who has been known to express his sentiments when pistols were pointed at his breast; and if to morrow the Radicals could place a halter round his neck and tell him that he would be hanged the next minute if he did not recant what he has written in what they call his revolutionary letter, he would and he would, he would take pen and paper and word would be rewritten by that fearless hand [Great cheering!] So that in giving you, fellow citizens, as account of our stewardship, I feel justified in stating that we have given to you the best brains and the best backbone we could find in the country. [Cheers!]

I am sorry that I cannot tarry what are the encouraging cases that I have seen, I could dwell at some length upon detail, but I will not. I could tell you that in towns of New England I have heard hundreds of guns fired in honor of the nomination; where the Radicals have told me they never knew there was a Democrat in town. I could tell you that on the cars which bore me hitched to a manufacturing town of one of the New England States, whiter, eighteen months ago, there were but fourteen Democrats, and we, the fifteen, a Democratic club started by himself, numbered 250 members. [Herrah for him! laughter and cheers] I could tell you that I received a telegram in Chicago who told me he had just returned from the annual meeting of his class at Hartford, and that in 1860 there was only one Democrat in that class, and in 1868 there was only one Radical. [Applause]

But these are mere details, they may be called straws which show which way the wind blows, but when the ship is tempest tossed when it becomes the sport of the raging billows, men don't watch for straws, they study the duration, the extent and the intensity of the tempest; and one reason why I believe we shall drive Radicalism from every stronghold at the next election, is when we look at the principles of the two parties, and observe how they are being judged by the people of the North. The issue of 1866 are not the issues of 1868. I was at the North during the campaign of 1866. I heard a great many of the arguments urged before Northern constituencies, and I believed and wrote early in the summer of that year that the Republicans would sweep the Northern States. The Republican party then appealed to the North. They said: "We have carried this country through a successful war; we have saved the integrity of this nation. Give us a lease of power, we are entitled to it, and we will bring the country back to a specie basis, we will restore order, prosperity and tranquility throughout the land, we will conciliate the Southern people, we will establish the Government upon a durable and solid and just basis." Then they asked "Why should you trust those Southern people? What evidence have they given—what evidence can they give except paper resolutions that they don't intend secretly to carry out the designs which they have failed to enforce openly? What guarantee have you that those people relative that the Constitution should rule this country? I must say that I considered at that time that the argument was entirely in favor of the Republicans. But what is the argument now? It is entirely in favor of the Democratic party, and the Republicans know it. In 1866 the Republicans didn't whisper to the Northern people that they intended to impose negro suffrage on this country. On the contrary, in 1866 their most prominent Senators and public speakers denounced negro suffrage because they declared it would inevitably bring on a war of races. The Northern people confided in the promises which the Republican party put forth and granted them the lease of power they asked. Now the question comes up, have you fulfilled those promises? Have you kept true to those proclamations which you made to us in 1866? Have you redeemed those pledges? Gold in 1866 was 127; to-day it is 141. Where is the peace, where is the contentment, where is the union you promised us? The troubles of the Republican party is that in the approaching canvass they have not to do with professions, they have to deal with stern facts, with fearful results. In May, when their Convention assembled at Chicago, they had the heartfelt satisfaction to congratulate the American people upon the results of the reconstruction policy yesterday—though they have told the Northern people that they have established peace throughout the land—only yesterday they were petitioning Congress to have a standing army of ten thousand men in the Southern States.

More than this, look at the figures. In 1867, only one year after this lease of power was granted to them—before they had consummated the outrages upon the corner stone of our political section of the country, when the Northern people were merely suspecting that this party would commit those indignities—I say, one year before negro suffrage was entirely enforced throughout the country, in the State of Massachusetts the Republican majority was reduced 43,000; in New York 61,000; in Ohio 40,000; and in California and other States in the same proportion. You heard the other day the gun which announced a Democratic victory in Oregon, and I say that if the Democratic party made such tremendous headway before these results were accomplished, it is certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow, that in November, when the real question, which is an issue vastly more than it was in 1867 is brought to bear, the Democratic party will sweep the Northern States from one end to the other [Loud cheers] You don't hear at the North anything about negro suffrage. That is not the question now—it is a thousand fold worse than that—it is negro supremacy, and the Northern Republican party have to back those Southern Conventions, those Southern Radical carpet baggers and scallawags, for having killed their party by successive blows. That is so, and cheers! The Northern Republicans who had charge of a disciplined and thoroughly organized and hitherto triumphant party intended to limit this question. They knew that the public conscience of the North would be shocked. They knew that humanity and civilization—that heart that all manhood at the North—would be under the ban of the ostracism, and that he has a pride of race to maintain—that only one argument was entirely in favor of the Republicans. But what is the argument now? It is entirely in favor of the Democratic party, and the Republicans know it. In 1866 the Republicans didn't whisper to the Northern people that they intended to impose negro enfrage on this country. On the contrary, in 1866 their most prominent Senators and public speakers denounced negro suffrage because they declared it would inevitably bring on a war of races. The Northern people confided in the promises which the Republican party put forth and granted them the lease of power they asked. Now the question comes up, have you fulfilled those promises? Have you kept true to those proclamations which you made to us in 1866? Have you redeemed those pledges? Gold in 1866 was 127; to-day it is 141. Where is the peace, where is the contentment, where is the union you promised us? The troubles of the Republican party is that in the approaching canvass they have not to do with professions, they have to deal with stern facts, with fearful results. In May, when their Convention assembled at Chicago, they had the heartfelt satisfaction to congratulate the American people upon the results of the reconstruction policy yesterday—though they have told the Northern people that they have established peace throughout the land—only yesterday they were petitioning Congress to have a standing army of ten thousand men in the Southern States.

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