

Vicksburg Herald

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Senator. We are authorized to announce Judge WARREN COWAN as a candidate for State Senator of Warren county, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce Hon. CHAS. E. FURBER as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, from Warren county, at the ensuing election, subject to the Democratic Primary Election, first Tuesday in September, 1877.

We are authorized to announce A. W. BRIDEN as a candidate for Senator from Warren county, at the ensuing election, subject to the Democratic Primary Election, first Tuesday in September, 1877.

We are authorized to announce W. H. FITZPATRICK as a candidate for Senator from Warren county, at the ensuing election, subject to the Democratic Primary Election, first Tuesday in September, 1877.

For Representatives. We are authorized to announce W. C. FERRIS as a candidate for the Legislature from Warren county, subject to the decision of the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN E. HOGAN as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature from Warren county, subject to the Democratic Primary Election first Tuesday in September, 1877.

We are authorized to announce W. R. BILLINGSLEY as a candidate to represent the county of Warren in the lower branch of the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. GEO. M. BATHURST is a candidate for the Legislature, in the Lower House, from Warren county, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of MARTIN MARSHALL, as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature from Warren county, subject to the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce F. H. TUBELY, as a candidate for re-election to the Lower House of the Legislature from Warren county, subject to the Democratic Primary Election first Tuesday in September, 1877.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. J. W. GODFREY is a candidate for the Legislature, in the Lower House, from Warren county, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce L. W. MAGRUDER as a candidate for the Lower House of the Legislature, subject to the Democratic Primary Election.

For County Treasurers. We are authorized to announce JAMES T. HOGUE as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JAMES HAZLETT as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. C. NEWMAN as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. FEALE as a candidate for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that GEORGE T. HARDY is a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the action of a Primary Election or a Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY W. BOWEN as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the ensuing election.

For Justice of the Peace, District No. 1. We are authorized to announce CHAS. H. FOUNTAIN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace, for District No. 1, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce W. M. FRENCH as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, District No. 1, subject to the decision of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Justice of the Peace in District No. 1, subject to the action of the Democratic party in Primary Election.

L. M. LOEWENBERG announces himself as a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Supervisor's District No. 1, subject to Democratic ratification. In asking the suffrage of his fellow-citizens, he refers to a faithful performance of the duties of his office in the past, as a guarantee of the future.

EDITOR HERALD: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Magistrate in District No. 1. If it will not crowd the columns too much, please announce my name, subject to the action of the Primary Election of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce JOHN AMBROSE as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for District No. 1, subject to the decision of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce H. E. O'BRIEN as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for District No. 1, subject to the decision of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES T. METZGER as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, District No. 1, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. MCGUIRE as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for District No. 1, subject to the decision of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce GEO. ALBERT GRAMMER as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for District No. 1, subject to the decision of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce W. H. ANDREWS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Warren county, subject to the action of the Democratic Executive Committee.

We are authorized to announce A. J. FLANAGAN as a Democratic candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Warren county, subject to the action of the Democratic party in Convention or Primary Election.

For Supervisors. We are authorized to announce A. H. ASTHUR, as a candidate for Member of Board of Supervisors for Vicksburg District, subject to the decision of Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce that Ed. W. FOLGER is a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of a Democratic Primary Election or Convention.

Coroner and Ranger. We are authorized to announce NEWTON J. HALL, as a candidate for Coroner and Ranger of Warren county, at the ensuing election, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election or Convention.

We are authorized to announce W. H. HOBBS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Coroner and Ranger of Warren county, subject to the action of the Democratic Executive Committee.

For Constable. We are authorized to announce JAMES HAYES as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of Beat No. 1 of Warren county, subject to the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce PULASKI MANN as a candidate for the office of Constable for Vicksburg Beat No. 1, subject to the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce F. W. LITTLE, as a candidate for election to the office of Constable for Vicksburg Beat No. 1, subject to the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce A. McBRIDE, as a candidate for election to the office of Constable for Vicksburg Beat No. 1, subject to the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce M. E. LAUGHLIN as a candidate for the office of Constable for Vicksburg Beat No. 1, subject to the Primary Election, September 4th, next.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable for Vicksburg Beat No. 1, subject to the Democratic Primary Election. JOHN W. POWELL.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce my name as a candidate for election to the office of Constable for Vicksburg Beat No. 1, subject to the Democratic Primary Election. J. WILSON CONELIN.

We are authorized to announce A. E. KEZEE as a candidate for the office of Constable for Vicksburg Beat No. 1, subject to the Democratic Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. LAVINS as a candidate for Constable in the Vicksburg District No. 1, subject to the Primary Election, September 4th, next.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, J. M. STONE, of Tishomingo.

For Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. SIMS, of Lowader.

For Secretary of State, KINLOCH FALCONER, of Marshall.

For Treasurer, W. L. HEMINGWAY, of Carroll.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, SYLVESTER GWIN, of Lawrence.

For Attorney-General, T. C. CATCHINGS, of Warren.

For Superintendent of Public Education, J. ARGYLE SMITH, of Jasper.

Thursday Morning, August 23.

The Jackson Times and the Hon. A. G. Brown are in full accord.

GRANT'S friends are angry with Sherman for stating in his Mansfield, Ohio, speech that Grant favored the recognition of the Nicholls government in Louisiana.

Two workmen's weekly papers have just started in Louisville, and a daily in the same interest under the control of Bionton Duncan will be started next Tuesday.

Our First of September edition will be an immense affair, and those who take advantage of it in advertising will surely be much benefited. We do not believe a business of any pretensions in Vicksburg will fail to secure a notice in it. We are using extraordinary efforts this season.

The Nashville American says of Sam Randall, that "situated where he can judge of the effect of the recent troubles upon popular opinion, and gifted with excellent powers of observation, and not given to mistakes, he does now what he never did before—come out conspicuously and squarely in favor of the Texas Pacific road and Mississippi levees." Then Mr. Randall ought to be taken up by the Southern Democrats and elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

We trust that Governor Stone will offer as large a reward as possible, for the capture of the man who murdered Cyrille Lambert, in this city Monday night. It is true there is little clue to go by, but a reward of \$500 or a \$1,000 may bring out information that will lead to the detection, and conviction of the murderer. This murder was so horrible and can else that it has sent a thrill of terror through this community. It is the duty of everyone, white and black, to pursue the least trace that will lead to the punishment of this cold-blooded wretch. Let the Governor set the example, by offering a reward of \$1,000, and then let all our citizens sustain any movement that promises to bring to justice this enemy of society.

To show that the Southern Immigration Agency of Indiana is in earnest, and that it is taking great care to secure the right kind of people to send South, we print in full the form of application that everyone is required to fill:

APPLICATION TO SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION AGENCY. (Husband's first name) (Wife's first name), reside at—; born in—; occupation—; lived in— County, State of— years; have— sons, aged— years, and— daughters, aged— years; worked last for—; Applicant desires to remove to— County, under the care of this agency, to engage in—, Indianapolis, 1877.

The Ohio Campaign. The election that will come off in Ohio, on the second Tuesday in October, will be one of the most interesting that ever came off in this always closely contested State. For many years the contests have been close and fierce, and Hayes last year in a vote of 650,000 only carried the State by about 7,500, but little more than one per cent.

This year the Republicans are divided about Hayes's Southern policy, and many of them disapprove of the financial policy of Secretary Sherman. This would seem to give the Democrats the advantage, and to foreshadow a sure defeat of the Republicans. These are certainly the indications, but it must be remembered that the State Government will use every means to save the election to the Republicans, and the National Administration will put forward superhuman exertions to get an endorsement for Hayes by his own State.

Circular of the State Executive Committee. JACKSON, Miss., August 21st, 1877.

The State Committee earnestly advises the Democrats, Conservatives, and all opposers of the Republican party in Mississippi by whatever name they may prefer to be called, to re-organize their Clubs in the different voting districts, and their County Executive Committees, without delay. If the Clubs have been dissolved, they should be re-organized. Upon proper notice, the voters can be called at some convenient place and time, and proceed to effect an organization.

In each county there should be a Committee, with a Chairman, convened to the county seat, and recommended for his zeal and executive ability. County Committees if not already appointed, can be chosen by representatives of the Clubs in a general county meeting. The Clubs should hold regular meetings and provide measures for challenging doubtful voters—revising the registration and securing an active canvass so as to develop the full strength of the party in the election—providing tickets, etc. They should make regular reports to the County Committees as to membership, progress, and other matters appertaining to the canvass; and the County Committees are requested to report to the State Committee.

Experience shows that the success of a canvass depends mainly upon the efficiency of the local organizations, and too much care cannot be taken to keep them in good working order. The voters of each locality are presumed to be better informed than others of the prospects of the party where they reside, and the necessities of the canvass. The principles of the party are well defined and approved, and it should be borne in mind that the first duty is to support the regular nominations. Relieved from the menace of organized opposition, majorities are liable to become indifferent to the maintenance of their own organization, and to divide among themselves. It should be remembered that the reforms which have been inaugurated can be perfected and carried out only by a rigid adherence to the discipline and observance of the methods by which the victories of 1875 and 1876 were won.

E. BARRSDALE, Chairman State Committee. MARION SMITH, Secretary.

The Most Remarkable Rain and Hail Storm on Record.

Mr. VERNON, Ill., August 19.—Farmers and others who arrived in this city yesterday from that portion of our county called Elk Prairie, twelve miles distant, reported as having occurred on the previous evening one of the most terrific rain and hail storms ever experienced in the locality named. It was in some respects a most remarkable visitation. The storm embraced an area of only four or five miles. Within that limit the rain fell in torrents flooding the previously parched fields and roads until the water rushed about like a foaming river. But the startling and interesting feature of the event was the enormous size and quantity of the hail stones that fell. Old farmers, who in their time have seen many strange sights, agree in the opinion that no such spectacle has ever before been witnessed in these parts. The size of these hail stones, and the violence with which they descended, may be imagined from the numerous birds, chickens, etc., known to have been killed. Of the former, one man picked up a dozen in his yard after the storm had subsided; while in the matter of poultry the loss is reported to be very great. Brief as was the storm in its duration, yet a gentleman of veracity informs your correspondent that the hail lay so thick upon the ground that it was scooped up by bucketful, many of the stones being as large as goose eggs, some much larger. The corn growing within the limits of the storm was badly damaged.

The Boston Herald has evidently tried to do its duty by Vermont in reporting the Bennington celebration, and on Friday it printed this general notice, which ought to be satisfactory to all concerned: "If there is any citizen of Vermont who has not had his name mentioned in connection with this week's festivities, we beseech him to send us word, and the omission shall be rectified."

Our colored brethren seem to be opposed to a standing or sitting army. The negro waiters at White Sulphur Springs all struck, resolving "not to wait on any d—d soldier."

THE SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

An interesting letter from the Secretary of Mississippi Immigration Agency at Indianapolis.

Vicksburg, Miss., August 22, 1877. Editor Herald:

Sir—In a recent issue of the HERALD you had a lengthy editorial on the subject of immigration, and mentioned the organization of a Society, the Southern Immigration Society, of Indianapolis, for the purpose of settling desirable localities in the South. Being desirous of contributing my own little mite to the welfare of our State, and to the building up of our waste places, I wrote to the Secretary of this Society, making inquiries as to the classes and character of the people who proposed immigrating South, and am just this morning in receipt of his reply, and the letter will be of interest to people in all parts of the State. I enclose it herewith for publication, that all may understand it. If any persons having lands for sale, or those desiring laborers in their cotton fields, will call on, or correspond with me, I will render them any assistance I can.

Yours, very respectfully, W. M. CHAMBERLIN.

The following is the letter referred to: INDIANAPOLIS, August 19, 1877. Mr. W. M. Chamberlin, Vicksburg, Miss.:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th inst., expressing a desire that your locality should receive a share of the attention of the agency of which I am Secretary and general manager, and offering your services, is just received, and I hasten to return you thanks.

We have, in this city and State, (in fact all over the North), large numbers of unemployed workmen, both skilled and unskilled, who are seeking to ascertain where their labor can be profitably invested. These men are our very best citizens; those in fact who have built our towns and cities, and who have made our fields to bud and blossom as the rose. Few of them have money, and none a sufficient competency to remove them beyond the necessity of laboring. The agency recently sent two of our most intelligent workmen into your State to seek localities where these men could get employment. Holly Springs and Valden were the principal localities visited, and at both these propositions were made. The planters propose to give our men employment at cotton picking. The wages range from 60c@1.00 per 100 lbs. and board. Secondly, Land will be rented them with everything furnished, including house rent, horses, implements, seed, etc., for one-half the crop. Where families have no means wherewithal to supply their wants the planters will be security for such necessities on the profits of the crop as realized, when the tenant will pay these bills. Thirdly, Land in any quantity and all cultivated, can be had at from \$5 to \$15 per acre, payable in three annual instalments of 300 lbs. of cotton per acre per annum without interest on deferred payments. Our men are all desirous of engaging in farming, and are not particular as to what part of your State they immigrate, provided the locality is healthy, affords good school and church facilities, and reasonable terms can be obtained. If the planters in your locality will make such terms as those above given and can give employment to a reasonable number of families (say not less than 25) I would like to hear from you.

I repeat, these men are all sober, industrious, and honest, and will make as good citizens in any locality as can be found either North or South. All of them will go South for the purpose of buying land ultimately, and permanently locating, but will be compelled to rent for two or three years. The colony will start from here about the 15th of September next, in a mixed train, taking with them household goods, stock, etc., and will run through to their destinations without change of cars. If this first enterprise proves successful, more than 1,000 families will remove from the locality to your State before the first of January. I propose making a tour of your entire State before three weeks, provided I succeed in getting the passes for which I am now negotiating; being a laboring man printer, without means, I must resort to this expedient or stay at home. If you and your friends have lands to dispose of, and will give us the agency, at a fair per cent, we will dispose of them at your figures, to good and reliable persons. Herewith you will find a form of application. Each applicant is examined thoroughly, as to morality, industrious habits, honesty, health, etc., and if he is found wanting in any of the essential requisites, he is rejected. Hoping to hear from you again, and at length upon this subject, I am, sir, Your most obedient servant,

L. P. Mc., Secretary Miss. Immigration Agency.

A Fight Progressing.

LONDON, August 22.—The following is the official Russian dispatch: "Russian General Headquarters, Garney Studen, August 21.—Forty battalions under Suleiman Pasha renewed the attack this morning on the Schipka pass and were again repulsed. The fight continues, although darkness has set in. The enemy advanced simultaneously from Sofcha toward Silva. Rifle firing began at noon at points occupied by our advance. The result is unknown."

Chinese Complaint.

EDINBURGH, August 22.—The London correspondent of the Scotsman telegraphs that he learns a petition from Chinese in Cuba, complaining of the cruelty of Spanish planters, has reached England. It is said to entirely confirm the statements of Commissioners whose report on the subject excited horror and indignation in the early part of last year.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Meeting of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in State Convention—Patriotic Speech of the Chairman—Clear Ring of the True Democratic Metal.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 22.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. Many of the most prominent Democrats in the State were present. At 12 o'clock noon Capt. Wm. McClelland, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order and presented the list of Delegates returned to him, and then handed the Convention over to them.

The Hon. Mr. Steager, who, it may be remembered, made a strong speech against the \$500,000 subsidy to the Centennial Exposition (which, it is fair to say, has been paid back), was elected permanent Chairman of the Convention. On taking the chair, he said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, accept my sincere thanks for the honor of being selected to preside over your deliberations. I congratulate you that we meet with a full representation from every district in the State. There is one striking fact about the Democratic party—it never dies. Others rise and fall, come and go with the ideas that called them into existence, but the Democratic party lives on amid all vicissitudes, because its principles are those of the Constitution. It has been defeated, laid out for dead, defrauded, [wild applause,] but still it lives, and our opponents may as well take notice from its vitality, that while earth lasts, like seed-time and harvest, Democratic Conventions shall not cease. Defrauded, I say, because I am not unmindful of the fact that while I speak the chair of Washington and Jefferson is filled by a man rejected by a quarter of a million majority of the American people, and a decided majority of the Electoral votes of the States. The wisdom of the recent Democratic policy is being vindicated in two points, especially. In 1874, a Democratic majority elected to the lower house of Congress instituted a plan for the adjustment of public difficulties, by applying the policy of economy, retrenchment and reform. They steadfastly adhered to it, and \$60,000,000 were thereby saved to the nation. Every Republican newspaper said the Democratic House was crippling the Government, and was cruel to its employees; but a few days ago the Financial Secretary of the Hayes Administration goes to Ohio, and claims credit for his party because it has recently dismissed a thousand employees. It was compelled to do so by the Democratic House, and now credit is claimed by the Hayes Administration. The Democratic party urged the removal of the army from the South. It was felt that peace and prosperity would come to the South only in this event, and that business derangement only then would cease. The House stood firm as a stone wall against the proposition to pay troops unless it was expressly stipulated that it should not be used to sustain bogus State Governments. It was a unit for the bill with this; a unit against it, unless it was included; and now Sherman is praising Hayes because he adopted the Democratic policy—another instance of economy compelled by the Democratic policy, credit for which is claimed by Hayes Administration. I do not propose to denigrate this Convention with an extended speech, but to follow the experience of my predecessor, venerable in Democracy if not in years. You are competent to discharge your duty, and what way invokes harmony. But why harmony? We are the party of law and order; in all history there was no grander spectacle than that of the great party quietly submitting, for the sake of peace and order and the prosperity of our free institutions, to the most monstrous political fraud of any age, for the act of the Electoral Commission was a foul stain upon our National honor which all the rains in the sweet heavens cannot wash out." The speech was very frequently interrupted by applause, and every allusion to the act of the Electoral Commission was loudly cheered.

The Treasury Department Troubled over the Colored Sugar Question—Importers Preparing to Protect their Interests.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The colored sugar question is proving to be a troublesome matter to the Treasury Department. The Appraiser of New York has been here to find out, if possible, what his duties are in regard to the Demarara sugars now restrained in that city, and how he can discharge the duties under authority of law. The importers are preparing to protect their interests from what they say is an unwarranted assumption of authority, for if Treasury officials may subject certain sugars to one process, why may not all imported sugars be subjected to any process the Department may decide upon? As to the seizure of cargoes after October 1st, importers state they will meet that issue in the courts. The matter is evidently one which perplexes all hands. The Department is advised that there have been large orders sent out from Boston, New York and Baltimore for the sugar now under the ban of the Government, now in New York in bond; and besides, large consignments are expected the latter part of the month, which will give the Appraiser's force additional trouble.

Chief Joseph Gets the Advantage of Howard.

SALT LAKE, August 22.—Howard ventured too near the rear of Chief Joseph; he lost one killed and seven wounded yesterday. The Indians stole 200 of Howard's horses before last. The Montana volunteers are returning home, disgusted—many of them on foot. (See Sherman's at Helms, Montana.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

They Continue to Talk in New England—A Good Old Methodist Re-union.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Gen. Devens said: "A few years ago the church of which you are a part, here represented, was torn and rent asunder by the great conflict of arms between liberty and slavery. Certainly, now that the great questions involved are settled there is great reason to rejoice. The members of the church North and South are again united." The President then said: "It is not best for one bred to the law to attempt to quote Scripture, but there is something like this: 'There is more joy over the repenting one than over a hundred that have not gone astray.' We have with us a friend who was for four years against us, and more recently made the mistake of voting against me; but now, on the question of the integrity and maintenance of the Union, and on the question of freedom and equality to all men, no man is before Judge Key."

The Postmaster-General spoke as follows: "It would not be expected that I should appear here without embarrassment. It is not without feelings of sadness that I view this scene. I am carried back to my boyhood days when in that far distant South, my sunny home, I attended meetings like this, for Methodists we found in that part of the Union, and my father was an humble minister in your church. He has been gone now ten years, and you have heard how I, his own son, have wandered. I will not attempt to quote scripture, for I might fall more signally than the President; but I have heard an old hymn that reads 'while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.' The fact that Gen. Devens and I are here together, shows that the principles of religion have a hold in this Cabinet, if not throughout the whole country. The people of New Hampshire need have no fears of the people of the South. Both political parties there have endorsed the constitution and all of its amendments, and the people have been placed by the President and his policy on their good behavior, and I am sure they will keep faith. I thank you sincerely for this greeting, and accept it, not as a compliment to myself, but as a mark of feeling you have for the people of the South."

CONCORD, N. H., August 22.—The procession arrived at the Eagle Hotel at 1 1/2 p.m. Dinner was served at the hotel at which the Presidential party and prominent gentlemen with their ladies were present. At the conclusion of the dinner, President Hayes, Secretary Everts, Postmaster-General Key, and Attorney-General Devens, accompanied by Governor Prescott and staff, Senators Wadleigh and Rollins and others, escorted by a militia company, proceeded to the rotunda of the State-house, where the President held a reception and some 10,000 people, men, women and children, passed through the hall and shook hands with him. After the reception, the party proceeded to the steps of the Capitol. Governor Prescott said: "Fellow-citizens—it is with great pleasure I introduce to you the President of the United States."

President Hayes then addressed the assemblage as follows: "Gov. Prescott, ladies and gentlemen—This custom of hand-shaking, which has just got through, comes down to us through several generations, and it is not altogether a satisfactory proceeding; and now having shaken hands, we hardly feel acquainted with each other. We wish to bear voices, and suppose it as proper now as at any time to make my acknowledgment to the authorities of the State of New Hampshire, to the Governor and members of the Legislature, and to the authorities of the city of Concord, for their kindness in bringing me to New Hampshire. We entered the State last Monday, and have been making our way through it, visiting the remarkable scenery of the mountain regions under circumstances every way favorable. The weather is perfect, the sky clear, the air bracing, and when on top of Mount Washington, there seemed nothing lacking to improve that wonderful spectacle, that is as surprising as it is perfect. It is possible we have had a few clouds in the sky, just enough to make the sky seem beautiful as their shadows floated over the great mountain; and passing from that, we come down into the region of the lakes, that beautiful part of New Hampshire, where your great river—rivers, perhaps—take their rise; where the great Merrimack, that river that builds up such cities as Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester, takes its rise. So I came on down here under a somewhat hotter sun than is usual in your climate. I am thankful that I have met you, my fellow-citizens, glad to exchange greetings with you, and to be met by you. I thought that it was not altogether proper in meeting this people that I should talk politics to them. Men of all parties have met me, Democrats, Republicans and Independent Republicans; Republicans that are satisfied, and Republicans that are dissatisfied, [applause and laughter.] And really I feel, by the way that laugh comes in, that there is a pretty large crowd here, [laughter.] But at any rate, we are here not to talk politics, and it does not seem proper to me that one in my situation should argue as to measures he thinks proper to pursue. What you want in the country as an Executive, is one that shall execute. That, I believe to be his duty; and all I want of my countrymen is that charitable judgment that is proper to be given by men among men, looking each other in the face, who believe that the man they are looking in the face whether he is right or wrong, after all, means to be right. [Cries of "good" and applause.]

The ladies are now beginning to bother their heads about the Fall and Winter styles.