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neighborhood are feeling to Texas, parish for protection in through, for in Texas the "new authorities" have the parish officers, and there is some measure of protection for life and property.

The bill to establish a constabulary force is just what is needed to remedy this horrible state of things; and in the meantime the assistance of the military authorities is indispensable. No honest man is to be molested or put in fear. Nor will the expense be great. If a parish chooses to be orderly its constabulary will be small. If a parish chooses to be an organized hell it will, of course, be necessary to have a large force at a large expense; but how can money be better spent than in protecting the peaceful, the innocent, and the industrious? The remarks of Governor Warmoth on this point in his inaugural were just and true, and we quote them as the fairest statement of this subject we have yet seen:

"We want peace and order; without it we can have no prosperity. Such measures must be adopted to secure life and property to support a strong constabulary force to do their duty as citizens by helping the officers—yes, by making the officers of the law keep the peace, and protect the life of every man, however poor, then the responsibility will be upon them, and not the State administration."

Everybody knows that the strong men, the property holders, and those who claim and command the respect of their parishes, could make it as peaceful and safe throughout the State as any part of the Union.

The hands of the courts must be strengthened and upheld—the peace officers must do their duty, who should rise up and vindicate the law. The people, too, must be dictive and partisan, should unite with the government in denouncing crime, and aid in the establishment of a healthy public sentiment which of itself would protect the peace by its frown upon evildoers. You should drive those drones upon society who eat but do not work, who consume and claim nothing, more dangerous to peace and prosperity than famine or pestilence, to go to work or find another country than this to curse.

The political meal tub of the Democracy, labeled on the outside "State Rights," is greatly fear contains several things besides meal, although a studied effort is made to induce the belief that there is nothing in it but meal. The tips of the neatly curving ears and the sharp claws of the big tom cat Secession, we opine, may be discerned by close inspection protruding themselves from beneath the mass of pulverized grain. The platform of the party, as readjusted lately, announces that there is to be no more secession, but it does not abjure the doctrine, nor declare the non-existence of the right to secede. We have searched in vain among their campaign songs to find a penitential hymn expressing contrition for having embraced the heresy. Plaintive jeremiads, thick as "autumn leaves," are every where met with evincing "obstinate condemnation" over the "lost cause." This lost cause the Democracy mourn for and refuse to be comforted. They as persistently assert to-day as they have at any past time that the "lost cause" was a righteous and a just cause. The right of a State to withdraw from the Union is, in their catalogue of State rights, the greatest, the most fundamental of all others. "State rights" without the secession right would in their estimation be as fat and jejune as the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted.

We have not the slightest ground to believe that the Democratic party, as now constituted, do not comprehend the right of secession as far as fat and jejune as the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted.

The term State rights, in the vocabulary of that party, is a pretentious title to very pernicious doctrines. The principles embraced by it admit of elaboration into formulas to cover all possible cases. It may be shown by "State rights" that against the Government of the United States rebellion is no crime—that it is merely an adventure in which everything is to be gained, and nothing lost; a mere game of heads I win, tails you lose. One State, or a number of States may, by rebellion, involve the nation in a ruinous and bloody war; and if the rebellion is unsuccessful no penalty is incurred, because "State rights" present the ready shield to protect the guilty State or the guilty people of a State from the legitimate consequences of treason and rebellion. Any disqualification for voting or office-holding that the government may impose upon the guilty is tyranny and oppression, because it is violative of "State rights." State rights are indestructible. They exist "per se," and the people of a State can never divest themselves of them. Such is the argument, the doctrine. But the people of the several States lately in rebellion, speaking solemnly in the names of their several States, voluntarily and unconditionally renounced all benefits and every right they possessed under the Constitution of the United States in virtue of their organization under the supreme law. They solemnly abjured the Constitution of the United States. They repudiated it as a failure. They affirmed it to be a failure. They established a constitution of their own, and swore to support it. These facts are notorious. Now, putting out of view altogether the old fog notion that men forfeit their lives and their property, and lose all their political rights by rebellion and treason, we see that our secessionists voluntarily divested themselves of their rights. They renounced by their voluntary act, among other rights, the right of establishing the qualification of voters. Being themselves without that right, they charge the government with usurpation and oppression for exercising it, and allege a violation by the government of "State rights." Such are the convenient uses of "State rights."

One of the heinous offenses of the government alleged by the Democracy is that in violation of State rights it made war upon the rebel States. The Buchanan and Seymour doctrine is that the government has no right to coerce a State that claims prerogative to secede, and therefore it was tyrannical on the part of the government after the rebels took up arms against it, and fired upon the national flag and its defenders, to make any effort to sustain the national authority.

Here, then, organized under Seymour and Blair is a party whose sympathies are in unison with the "lost cause," whose versatile and convenient doctrine of State rights are made to justify rebellion

and treason—whose dogmas pronounce error-erecting constitutional that accords with its purposes to regain lost power, and everything unconstitutional that stands in the way of that purpose. What follows is this effort of the Democracy to come again into power should succeed? It would involve the humiliating concession by the nation that the suppression of the rebellion was a great wrong. That upon the government must rest the dreadful responsibility of causing a long and bloody war with fearful loss of life. That that war was inaugurated in violation of the Constitution, and that the vast accumulation of debt to carry on that war was a damning iniquity. It would be going back upon the great principle finally settled by that war, that a State has no right to secede. It would be tarnishing dishonorably the undying fame of the brave loyal soldiers who carried triumphantly through the country's darkest hours of peril the national standard. It would be, in fact, a disgraceful slur upon the established fact which redounds so honorably to the form of the American government, and so disastrously to the hopes and wishes of monarchists everywhere, that the great republic is competent to deal with civil commotions of whatever magnitude, and to sustain itself against its enemies at home or abroad.

THE PRINTING BILL. The bill in reference to the public printing passed the State Senate yesterday, and will probably be approved by the Governor. Under its provisions a Republican newspaper in New Orleans will not doubt be selected to perform the printing for the Legislature, and such other work as comes within the scope of the act.

The Democratic newspapers will of course pursue their usual system of misrepresentation in regard to the effect of this proposed law. They have already well-nigh exhausted the springs of invective in this regard, but if there be hard words left we shall doubtless hear them. It is not likely, however, that the people will be misled by the scolding of a knot of disappointed publishers, who however they may desire public work themselves, are sure that to give such patronage to a Republican organ can be productive only of the direst mischief.

The real fact is, and it will plainly appear to any candid and practical person who will examine the provisions of the bill with care, that it is a measure of economy as compared with former acts on this subject. Under its provisions the public printing in the aggregate will cost less than ever before, and the profits of the work, if any, will be small.

As a matter of convenience the bill will meet the approval of the business men, for its effect will be that in this as in other States the business man will know where to look for information upon such public matters as are properly the subject of advertisement.

A WALL. The New York Citizen, which represents the more enlightened Democrats of the North, and heads, in local affairs, a strong opposition to the rotten policy of Tammany Hall, is rather unhappy over the nomination of Seymour and Blair. It gulps down the ticket but with the following remarkable language. We suppose that this is the "enthusiasm" of which we hear so much:

"Already we have our enemies chucking over that they call our blunder and their sneered accusations. Already have Grants' pro-claims approved a hundred fold, and the years occasioned by the names of Chase and Hancock have been put at rest forever. Our people have pronounced and, in the main, correct judgment; they have condemned the Republican party; it only remains to convince them that the nation is safe and sound, and that the Union is not to be dissolved by the election of Blair or Fremont. The foolish letter of Blair is virtually withdrawn and overruled by the platform. We can still prove our own candidates' record to be beyond reproach, and then we may save the nation and the party. Overconfidence and the pretense of certain success is useless. We have a hard fight before us, and to win it must put forth every effort. At least, if we fail, Seymour, we are saved from the unalterable disgrace of Fremont."

The recent heated term in New York must have made the following statement of Mr. James Brooks, of the Express, seem very refreshing:

"We are advised by our friends throughout the country that determined efforts are making (and with some success) to push into circulation Radical journals in the interest of the present ramp Congress, and believing that the circulation of half a million copies of the Weekly Express during the coming year would be more effectual in influencing and convincing voters, etc., etc."

As Mr. Brooks has been an active member of this same Congress, working hard, and talking till all was blue around him, and drawing his pay and mileage with great promptness, we think the people will see the point. If the Weekly Express has nothing better than that to say, we do not think its circulation will reach a half million; though perhaps the people who spend their money for the LaCrosse Democrat and neglect to pay their honest debts may subscribe.

SUPERSTITION. The Times, which combines ignorance with its unfairness in rather too large proportion, has discovered the following wonderful fact:

"The metropolitan police bill now before the Legislature makes it a penal offense to resist a policeman."

"From this as a text the Times proceeds to stir up the rogues of the city to resist, by beseeching them to estimate 'calmly' this enormous infringement of their rights. We beg to know if there was ever in any civilized country, a time when it was not a penal offense to resist a policeman. Would the Times wish to have a police that could be resisted with impunity? Perhaps its editorial paragraph to which we refer was written by Mr. John Snapper."

The prejudices of rebel generals still exist: Wade Hampton on his way South made a speech at a Democratic meeting in Baltimore, which he made his special acknowledgment to the rebel soldiers from Maryland, thanking them for having swept across the line, and stood shoulder to shoulder with the South in the late war. He advised them to now stand firm for the Union and Constitution, which they could do by voting for Seymour and Blair.

THE SEQUEL. A Camp street neighbor compares the recent pleasant visit of General Grant at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, near St. Louis, to the electrifying exploits of the Hon. Samuel Slumkey as satirized in Plockwick. We do not see anything extraordinary in a visit, on invitation, of the General of the Army to a Home for Soldiers' Orphans. But if the comparison of our neighbor be fair, would it not have been still fairer to have favored us with the rest of the story, as detailed by the charming Dickens? The Hon. Samuel Slumkey was elected. And there's where the laugh comes in.

THE HEATED TERM. A Terrible Day and Horrible Night—A Blinded City. (From the New York Times, July 15.)

The bold statement of the range in the shade of the thermometer for the last three days conveys but faint idea of the blistering heat upon the city, of the stifling atmosphere that weighed upon it. The days were the hottest of the year; the 7 adopted nights were exceptional and terrible in discomfort. The days baked the city—the nights scorched it.

The evening came on the heat grew more powerful, and night came bringing torture instead of relief. There was no relief anywhere. On the hotspots or in the ceiling of the houses, the heat of the sun or upon the piers stretching into the soundless, glassy rivers, was heaped, all pervading, all prostrating. Men, beasts, and birds, all alike, were driven to the streets, to the yards, to the cellars, and sought refuge in some cool, shaded spot. The ladies stirred not beyond the precincts of their homes, and the children were all packed up in the streets.

Evening business came to a standstill; save about the soda fountains and in the streets of the city, the streets were deserted. Men, women, and children, all alike, were driven to the streets, to the yards, to the cellars, and sought refuge in some cool, shaded spot. The ladies stirred not beyond the precincts of their homes, and the children were all packed up in the streets.

At a Grand ratification meeting in Waterbury, Massachusetts, recently, General John L. Wells, at one time Adjutant-General of Louisiana, and for a while a deluded follower of Andy, asked to be taken back into the bosom of the Republican party, and said he meant to stick this time.

The Boston Transcript writes an indignant New York Democrat writes to a friend in this city: "The Democratic convention to elect Seymour and Blair, which was held at New York, was a farce. The managers of the show should respond by issuing to these sturdy yeomen all the greenbacks they need to pay for their services on this occasion."—Chicago Post.

Hon. James L. Seward, ex-member of Congress, made a strong Republican speech in New York City on the 10th instant. He said the present political condition of the country was the result of the teachings of such men as Tombs, Cobb, Ben Hill, and the late Governor Seymour.

George Wilkes makes the following offer: "We have a little money left, notwithstanding our impeachment losses, and stand ready to start anew with a few thousands more. If you are willing to pay for the next Presidency, by way of making for us, we will double this offer if required, and go on until further if pressed hard. Who speaks?"

The Democratic papers don't like the distribution of national arms and other warlike material to the militia of the Southern States. They say that the same papers would have thought it all right to place arms in the hands of the South, even though the Democratic style of Secretary Floyd. The Democratic style of Secretary Floyd, the Democratic style of Secretary Floyd, and that makes a great difference.

The other day an old soldier who had lost an arm, said: "I am waiting to see if the people of this country are going to elect Seymour and Blair, and if they do I will swear that I lost an arm in a three-legged machine, not in defense of my country."

"The Butcher of St. Louis." This endearing epithet was applied to Frank P. Blair, Jr., by the LaCrosse Democrat of the 13th instant. It also wanted to know "if the Democratic party had fallen so low as to be used to the name of 'Butcher' as this 'Butcher' and the other members of the 'pestilential Blair family.' Three days after Blair was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, Blair was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

Last fall Frank P. Blair passed down the Missouri river on a steamer which lay for some time at our levee. A number of our citizens went aboard to pay their respects to Blair, and to congratulate him upon the relative merits of Grant and Sherman, when one of the gentlemen present expressed his opinion that Sherman was much the better man. Blair promptly replied, "By G—d, Grant knows more than Sherman."

The National Union Republican party, proxy Colonel Grant, and the well-known stallions Grant and Colfax, in harness, backed to make the best time on record.

The National Conservative Democracy, proxy Horatio Seymour, and the mottled jack Frank Blair, (and) the heavy wagon Reputation, Pendleton, Jockey, and the other members of the Blair family, backed to make the best time on record.

Encouraged by the success of the New York World in deriving its immense amount from its researches into the private history of General Grant's baptismal name, the Richmond Dispatch has instituted a competition between the patronage of the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Vice-Presidency. "Colfax," it says, "is a name without any associations or meaning. It sounds like an assumed name."

On the contrary, "Seymour" is a good, honest old name, known all the world over, and it appears to be an unpeppery consolation to our Richmond contemporary to know that the owner of it is the present instance is "the blood of the Virginia Blairs." That precious fact redounds many of the errors of the late National convention, and restores ray of hope to the advocates of the "Lost Cause." As an illustration of some peculiarities of style and Victorian pretension, which ought to be included in the next edition of "Blair's Rhetoric," the young standard-bearer of Democracy has additional claims to the attention of the public. Blair, according to the Sentinel, "stigmatized the Democrats as hell hounds."

THE BUCKETS FOR DEMOCRATS. The Rochester Democrat with much pitiless accuracy, and democratic nominations: "Seymour and Blair—oil and whisky."

The Albany Argus boasted a short time since of the accession of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. to the Bowles telegraph to the Springfield Republican that Mr. Adams left New York disgusted with the platform.

The New York Journal of Commerce, Democratic organ of the dignity school, says the Democratic platform promises of the government.

Daniel S. Dickinson used always to say that he knew that Horatio Seymour most desired to be a candidate for office by the pertinacity with which he declined it.

Among the "transparencies" carried in the Democratic torchlight procession in Louisville last week, were portraits of Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson.

The New York Tribune considers that Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware are the only States morally certain to vote for Seymour and Blair.

The Democracy object to General Grant that he is no taker. They have applied the epithet in their ticket—Seymour and Blair.

Telegram from a leading Republican at Washington to a friend in Boston. "The Democrats have ratified the nomination of Grant. He ought to be inaugurated tomorrow."

A Washington correspondent writes: "Chief Justice Chase was present on Thursday evening at a dinner party given by the British Minister to Rev. Mr. Adams. He remarked that it looked as though Grant would be elected President."

"A Democratic paper in the West says that 'Abe Lincoln will go to the Red Sulphur Springs.' This infamous and blasphemous phrase is characteristic of the canvass which has begun to open, not alone upon the lives of Lincoln, but upon the dead Lincoln.

The Boston Journal says: "A prominent member of the Democratic party said last night: 'I have talked over a hundred times since the election of Lincoln, and I think all that a man can do is to vote for Seymour, and so white man for Frank Blair.'"

John Forsythe, of the Mobile Register, says: "Let the incoming Democratic administration only agree to keep its hand off, and we will show which and how the 'facto' governments in the Southern States."

The Brooklyn Union says the Democratic platform is made up of wry faces. Those who looked on last night at the Courthouse Square, and the faces. They were very wry.—Chicago