

EUROPE TO BE AGAIN OVERRUN.

Is the assumption correct that the present civil commotion in Paris promises the virtual extinction of France as a first class power? Is the Latin race undergoing subjugation before the steady and consistent advance of the Slavie tribes?

In other words, is the North marching down to overwhelm the South? Has nature a generic storehouse from which to draw fresh supplies of population when the people of any particular locality have become exhausted by climatic influences?

These questions become momentous only as we see their answer reflected in the events that are at present taking place under our actual observation. Years ago the North was morally, socially and politically as rugged in her humanity as she was in her climate. She had emptied her migratory armies upon the South to her own depopulation. Italy was overrun. France was conquered, England fell before these predatory hordes swarming out of the great Northern hive. It is said that Scythia was the mother of the population that originally settled in Russia and Germany, but be this as it may, when the Vandals marched to the south of Europe they left depopulated States behind them. Since then years have rolled away and the few that remained behind in the North have recuperated in strength until now they are ready to swarm again. The first exodus has become emigrated under the sunny atmosphere of the South, and its parent is preparing to repair the ravages of climatic dilapidation by pushing a new column to the support of the weakened populations that have lost their strength since they emigrated from the rigorous and robust North. Do we not see the same law in partial operation on our own continent to-day, that the effects and concomitant tribes of Spanish America are actually being pushed into their graves before the steady advance of the Anglo Saxon? Life is too easy in the tropics. Industry and exertion stagnate when nature relieves them from effort; and stagnation is the inevitable precursor of mold and decay. Mankind loses strength when he ceases to exercise his strength. Under the palm, the mango and the banana life becomes a sleepy and dreamy condition of existence, the very poetry of action. Under the snow, it becomes the fierce and active enemy of rest and inactivity. The North, therefore, is ever in motion, while the South is ever at rest.

Our vitality exists by virtue of the transfusion which is constantly excited in its favor from the fountain head. We travel North, we rub against recuperative forces, we are impelled forward by contention with opposing elements, we imbibe activity and rejuvenation by attrition with what is progressive. The United States is in process of growth, and her vitality is due to the same causes which now threaten the south of Europe with a second subjugation at the hands of the Northern races.

Italy is already undergoing a transformation which will deliver her from the weakness that has stricken her with national palsy. Spain is provoking the same intermixture, because the tendency of events in that unfortunate country is in favor of interference from abroad. Her people have maintained their indolence and exclusiveness so long that it will soon be a necessity that Europe shall interpose to arrest their decadence and downfall. Spain is the Mexico of Europe, and as it will become our duty in time to rescue the rich and lovely valleys of Mexico from misrule and stupor, so it will ultimately become the duty of Northern Europe to save Spain from the same evil fortune. It may not come at once, because the movement of population is at present directed from Germany to America; but once let this tide cease, and the people who now crowd across the Atlantic will turn their attention to the valleys of Andalusia, and the Pyrenees will resound with the voices of a column that must emigrate from its crowded homes into fields that invite by their beauty and wealth the hardy children of the North. The tide of nations is only temporarily arrested in its movement against the South of Europe, but the present war in France may unlock the fountain, and then we shall see the beginning of that transfusion which must effect the absolute solidarity of the people from the Volga to the Tagus.

These are the suggestions that force themselves upon the consideration of the thoughtful when it is intimated that Germany is subduing France, as she was once before subdued by the people from across the Rhine. We do not assert the existence of this revolution, but simply content ourselves with discussing it as a law that is said to be declaring itself.

THE EDUCATION OF MINISTERS.

The agency of the pulpit of the country in controlling and directing the movements of the people in regard to matters outside of their regular denominational routine and instruction, has for a long time past been a subject of discussion. With large numbers of the non-religious people of the country it has been objected that the duties of ministers should not go beyond the limit of religious teachings in and among their own sects. It was charged upon many of the Northern ministers that they ought not to preach upon any of the political questions of the time, even though morals are involved in them. Professor Seeley, in an article in his volume of miscellanies, draws the attention of the English people to the great defects of the English church as a teacher of morality. He draws a very dark picture of the impractical, indirect, dogmatical, formal character of the teaching of that church. He says that the only morality the church teaches enouch is that of alms-giving. He inveighs at length upon the character of the most of the so-called ministers of the established church as men who seek worldliness, and then our ease and comfort rather than the spiritual advancement of the people and nation. However just and

fit seem the strictures of this excellent man upon his own church and people, it must be confessed that in all things the ministers of our country are not, in example and precept, such as they ought to be. If it were so, there would not be so much lying, cheating, stealing and other great sins as are now constantly reported throughout our country. If we go to a lecture, or take up a magazine article in which the superiority of the age we live in is insisted on, it will be found as one of the salient points in which the comparison utterly fails that of common honesty, and that is carefully avoided. The orator or miter shows how much more comfort we have in our houses; how the facilities and comfort of travel are increased; how much more kind we are to prisoners, captives and paupers; how much less severity, there is in the management of children. But he fails to tell the audience that the people are more truthful and just and scrupulous in their dealings, less prone to tell a good profitable lie, or sand the sugar, or put bits of lead to the bottom of the scales, and such like vices. In fact, fraud is generally acknowledged to be the vice of our time par excellence.

We cheat in buying and selling, in the administration of justice, in the election of public officers, in the passage of laws, in the transportation of passengers, in the insuring of lives, in the administration of trusts. It is asserted that the propagation of pet ideas is urged by lies, and the same course is adopted for the promotion of our pet charities. Under all these circumstances what can be expected but that the poison of vice must extend further and wider, unless its progress is stayed? Who, then, is to begin and carry on the work? The press, in many notable instances, is doing its duty, but its efforts are mostly turned in another direction.

To what class of men can the work of reform be entrusted, and who ought to be so earnest in it, in season and out of season, as the ministers of the Christian religion? They are not open to the suspicion of pursuing their profession as a commercial venture. Never since the world began were the questions of morals so perplexing as they are now; never was the rule of conduct, even to the eye of a conscientious man, hidden under such a load of circumstance, destination, allowance and custom. One who sets up as a teacher of morals in our day must be a skillful casuist; whose knowledge of affairs is not very extensive—that is, for the skillful application of moral rules, to given states of fact, familiarity with affairs as they transpire and pass in panoramic display before him.

Professor Seeley, to whom reference is already made, a thoughtful and religious man, and an influential religious paper, the Christian Union—One English, the other American—both call on the clergy for the inculcation, from the pulpit, of practical morality, for the discussion of honesty and its principles, the trials, temptations of the times, and its specific practical difficulties, or the duty of the people in "the government, dress, manners and morals of their children."

When we look around us on every side, in the daily and hourly perplexities, trials and temptations which surround and are interwoven in the life of all classes of business, professional and social life, who can understand them or administer relief, rebuke or admonition better than such as are thrown constantly into it by association and practical experience? Can a minister do this, or be a teacher of morals in our day unless he himself has had the advantage of a varied and long experience of life and its trials? Who are the great and powerful, as well as distinguished, divines of the present time but just such men? The people of our time want no long theological discussion about creeds, doctrines, ecclesiastical history, literature, biblical exegisis, moral or mental philosophy or homiletics; they want men who can wrestle with them in the strife, conflicts and temptations of life, and combat successfully with the moral differences of a society of extraordinary complexity and corruption, which is fast drifting from the moorings of an old faith, uncertain or unconcerned by a new one.

Amid all these social, political and physical changes, which are constantly going on in the march of human progress, the education of the clergy should be, to "seize the moment as it flies," and with its picture daguerretypied as it passes, in its beauty or deformity, present it to the hearts and sympathies of the people. What can our theological seminaries know in their curriculum of the sufferings, sorrows, trials, temptations and buffetings of poor, toiling humanity, other than is told them by others? The Great Exemplar knew, and felt it in his day, when he said, "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

There is a wisdom which rarely comes but with years, and often with sorrow and disappointment, without which the best equipped philosopher, or student, or observer will, after all, to a great body of persons perplexed by life's problems, be but an indifferent adviser. This wisdom our ministers should possess, as far as they have opportunity to gain it, then their preaching will be powerful, effective and heart-searching to the overthrow and eradication of vice and iniquity, and the growth of their people in honesty, truth and virtue.

THE NEW TREATY.

It is impossible at the present time to determine what will be the fate of the treaty which is now before the American Senate for confirmation. It has received the sanction of the executive departments of both the American and the English governments, but whether this sanction will be sufficient to insure its acceptance by the legislative departments of the two governments is an open question at present. At home we are assured that a strong effort will be made by certain leading Republicans to amend the treaty in respect to the principle contained in the disposition of the Alabama claims, and also

in regard to the settlement concerning the fisheries; and it is likely that the Democrats in the United States Senate will cast a united vote against the treaty. This much is foreshadowed already, and it is one of the probabilities therefore that even the United States will reject the work of the Joint High Commission. In England a very decided expression of opinion has been uttered against the treaty, on account of the disposition made of the Alabama question. Earl Russell intimates that Parliament cannot accept the action of the convention without doing violence to the dignity of Great Britain. In the English provinces a strong sentiment of hostility has arisen to oppose the ratification of the treaty, and addresses have been forwarded from Canada and New Brunswick invoking Parliament to reject the settlement made by the Joint High Commission.

In view of these obstructive declarations it is impossible to determine, at present, what the fate of the treaty is to be. If it is rejected by the suggestion of amendments, these additional terms may be accepted on both sides; but if it is rejected because the two governments can not agree on the principle that ought to prevail in the matter of the Alabama claims, it is difficult to see where the controversy can end without an appeal to arms. The American people have decided that England must pay for the damage which the Alabama inflicted upon us, and they are prepared to fight upon this question. Any discussion, therefore, which defeats the settlement of this subject matter of dispute only precipitates a war.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

Since the time when it was a matter of doubt whether Kentucky would stick to the Union or go with the Confederacy, there never has arisen a matter of so much interest to the country as that which is now in process of solution as to what action Kentucky will adopt in the pending election for Governor. Will she be Republican, or will she cling to the Democracy? Both parties are in the field with unexceptionable tickets, and both are confident. Kentucky cast, at the last election, a Democratic majority of about eighty thousand votes, but the condition of affairs is materially changed at present from what it was two years ago. Then the Republicans were badly organized; they were demoralized in the presence of the systematic violence which was opposed to them, and their moral power was weakened in presence of the odium which attached to the advocacy of negro suffrage. Hundreds, yes, thousands, refrained from voting because they had not reached the level of the same political rights for all men. To-day the party is well organized, it is not afraid, it is manfully advanced to the support of universal suffrage, and it has been strengthened by the addition of seventy thousand colored votes. Counting, then, its recruits, and the lagards who have strengthened their backbones sufficiently to admit that they are in accord with the principles of the party on all the great questions of the day, we think that the prospect is very fair for a Republican victory. Besides there is another element which must be counted. The Republicans have nominated one of the strongest men in the State for Governor. John M. Harlan is admitted to be a gentleman, a statesman and an honest politician. He is a life-long Whig. He has been identified with all the Whigs in the State. Thousands of Whigs recognize him as worthy of their support. All the candidates on the general ticket are of the same character as regards capacity and integrity. Kentucky loves a Whig, and she always detested a Democrat. Her traditions give her to the Republicans as an inheritance, and only by violence has this heritage been defeated. Now that the violence is to be restrained, now that an old Whig appeals to his former friends to rally where they belong, is it saying too much to intimate that John M. Harlan stands a fair chance to be the first out-and-out Republican Governor in Kentucky? Let us hope that the saying will prove a true one.

As it has often been charged as a prospective truth in these columns, although often denied, so it now comes to pass that the Bulletin distinctly affirms that its mission is "to oppose the Republican party and its 'nigger' allies." There is a psychological principle in all living creatures that is far more reliable than any process of deductive reasoning to inform the weak that an enemy is at hand. The horse instinctively starts at the hiss of the snake, and birds fly from the purr of the cat. So the colored people refuse to be led away by the seductive promises of the Democrats, because they see in a thousand incidents that their promises are only the deceptive flowers that treachery uses to pave the way to its pitfalls of destruction. While we regret the fact, it is still our duty to declare it.

A fact developed by the census overthrows a conclusion proclaimed by prejudice. It has been the constant assertion of the Democrats that the negroes of the South were decreasing in numbers under the effects of emancipation, and that in the course of time the entire African race would disappear from the country. On the contrary, the census affirms that while the white population of the United States has increased only twenty-five per cent within the last ten years, the negroes have increased eight and one-half per cent. If we consider that Europe has furnished us with an immense addition to the white population, and that the negroes have only had their natural increase to rely upon, it will appear that the colored element is not disappearing as rapidly as its enemies seem to think.

Since the new fountain on Canal street is a well-spring of pleasure in our great commercial family—something like a baby in a well regulated domestic household—why may we not have two or three others, say one in Jackson square, another in Lafayette, and a third on Tivoli Circle, and so forth? Water never hurt anybody

yet in the shape that it is administered at one of these fountains, and we are in favor of its extended use.

The New York Sun, which is a kind of newspaper bruiser, is good authority in prize fighting rules, and its opinion is that Coburn won the right, in his late failure to fight Mace, to be called a first-class cheat and coward. As Hoyle rules in card playing, so let the Sun rule in arbitrating prize fights.

MARRIED.

TIMMERMAN—SMITH—By Rev. L. C. Matlack in New Orleans, May 13, 1871, at 5 P. M., CARL TIMMERMAN and MARY AGNES SMITH.

DELEC—REED—On Thursday, May 13, 1871, at St. James Chapel, by Elder J. R. V. Thomas, Mr. P. A. DELEC to Miss MARY REED, both of this city.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc9 1p

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The officers and members of this Company, "active and exempt," are hereby notified to meet at the engine-house, with "belts," THIS DAY (Sunday), May 21, 1871, at seven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the "Trial" of the new Steam Fire Engine, built by William Jeffers, Esq., Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The officers and members of "Volunteer" Fire Company No. 1, of New Orleans, "Brooklyn" Fire Company No. 2, of Algiers, and "Washington" Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Algiers, are respectfully invited to assist on this occasion.

The officers and members of the New Orleans Fire Department and the friends of the Company are respectfully invited to be present.

The trial will take place THIS DAY, at nine o'clock A. M., at the head of Canal street.

By order of the Foreman, THOMAS H. JONES, Secretary.

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A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully tender his sincere thanks to the Fire Department of New Orleans for their prompt and efficient services rendered in saving a large portion of his property from the fire at his residence, on the night of the 19th inst.

To Colonel William Roy and family for the timely assistance and generous hospitality extended to my family and self, and to our neighbors for their many acts of kindness.

Also, to Captain Edgeworth, of the Metropolitan Police, and the officers under his command, for their protection of property.

my21 1t 2p THOMAS M. 565 Annunciation street.

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A CARD.

New York, March 21, 1871, No. 16 Cedar Street.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day appointed Mr. W. H. HENNING, of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, Agent for the exclusive sale of Dr. J. C. Segert & Sons' ANGOS-TERIA BITTERS in the market of New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM H. KNEEPEL, Sole Agent for the United States. ap6 2p

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