# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No 94 Camp street. Terms: $16 a year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.



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## STATE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

### Adjournment Sine Die.

The proceedings of the third day's session were opened with prayer, after which the report of the committee on resolutions was read, provoking considerable discussion.

TALK OVER THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'Hara, of Terrebonne, objected strongly to the clause requiring compulsory education; might as well direct what should be eaten as to ask the legislative body to carry out compulsory education.

Mr. Underwood suggested the resolution be read.

It was read.

Mr. O'Hara said he had misunderstood them, and here the question dropped.

Mr. Burch—To adopt the resolutions without discussion will give color to the statement that the convention has assembled with impure motives. I move they be considered seriatim.

Mr. Underwood—I move the resolutions be acted upon this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. O'Hara—I for one don't know why I came here. The whole question is involved in these resolutions, and I understood that orations were to be delivered on the subject.

Judge Dibble—I rise to make a motion to postpone until after the address is read.

Mr. O'Hara—Where is the necessity of that? You arrive at the same conclusion I do, but by a different road.

Mr. Rollins, answering this suggestion, rose to read an address upon compulsory education.

Mr. Burch interrupted. Wanted to set himself right; desired a fair discussion (when nobody denied it). Believed the legitimate business should take its course. Should the convention do nothing but postpone, the people may think we came here to do nothing but listen to speeches.

Judge Dibble—I withdraw the motion to postpone.

This brought the resolutions before the house, and they were read seriatim, and they were finally adopted as a whole as follows. Before adoption a lively discussion took place on the resolution affirming Louisiana's the best system:

WHEREAS, The impartial education of the whole people of the State is of imperative necessity, comprehending in its results the highest moral, material and social interests of the commonwealth; and

Whereas, The previous condition of a large portion of our people was such as to exclude them from the commonest advantages of education, thus entailing on the State a mass of ignorance, from the continuance of which the most serious evils may be apprehended, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the most earnest and enlightened legislation is demanded to remove the illiteracy which, as a consequence of past injustice, exists throughout the State, by promptly providing facilities for instruction to the entire people.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the State, while providing the means for education, to see that the opportunities afforded are made available to the children and youth of the commonwealth by the enactment of such laws as shall insure the advantages of education to every one, leaving the parent or guardian free to select his own method of instruction, but insisting on the proper education of every child.

*Resolved*, That a liberal system of taxation for the erection of schoolhouses and support of free public schools commends itself to the judgment and support of every patriot and philanthropist, and that resistance to taxes for such objects can be prompted only by a low estimate of the value of popular education, or by a desire to perpetuate the illiteracy which blights the prosperity of the State.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly urge the police juries and corporate authorities of the respective parishes to levy the tax authorized by law for the erection of schoolhouses and the more efficient prosecution of the educational work.

*Resolved*, That as the delegates present come from all portions of the State, and having been actually engaged in the school work under the guidance of the division superintendents, are thereby qualified to form an enlightened judgment of the merits and demerits of the public school system, and said delegates possess ocular evidence of the manner in which the respective division and State Superintendents performed their several duties, we most heartily endorse our public school system as one of the best and most practical within our knowledge, and we do hereby commend it to the affection and support of our fellow-citizens, and to the protecting care of our laws, and of all who are in authority.

*Resolved*, That while we believe the system, in some of its minor details, susceptible of improvement, we deprecate any change in its prominent features; that its present form of State Superintendent, division superintendents and parish boards is the best economical form for realizing power and efficacy, and that any departure therefrom would be followed only by evil.

*Resolved*, That in view of the largeness of the work; the determined opposition that met it at its birth; the unrelenting enmity that has steadily pursued it; the almost insurmountable obstacles that have environed the system from the first, and the painful hindrance interposed by the lukewarmness of a portion of its friends, our warmest thanks and the gratitude of the people are eminently due to the State Superintendent for the firmness, energy, perseverance and fidelity with which he has presided over and directed the educational interests of the State, and that the grand result, the signal success achieved, as manifested by his last annual report, entitles him to the highest praise.

*Resolved*, That as able and co-workers, the division superintendents are worthy of the thanks and confidence of their respective districts. We believe their personal attention has been as regular and frequent as the extent of territory and their other duties would justify, and that to their devotion to duty, and their fidelity in its discharge, the satisfactory results of the system are largely due.

*Resolved*, That as many cases of incurable disease are clearly traceable to the school-room for their origin, the health of our pupils and other usefulness as citizens demand that provision be made for their comfort and convenience during study hours, and that appropriate school furniture is indispensable to promote these necessary ends. We therefore urge all boards of school directors, as soon as practicable, to furnish their schoolhouses with suitable desks and seats.

*Resolved*, That we indorse the establishment of model schools, as a wise and necessary means of elevating the character of our district shools as a step in the right direction toward perfecting our system and increasing its usefulness by supplying the general demand of schools of a higher grade.

Mr. O'Hara—I move this amendment: "That the Legislature be recommended to pass a law requiring every man, woman and child to visit church every Sabbath."

Mr. Burch—I've been connected with the State schools for some time, and I am not prepared to say our school system is the best. They'll say, in case we adopt this "best" resolution, that we only came here as a mutual admiration society.

Mr. Rogers—I do not think the public can claim this association as a mutual admiration society. Thousands of people believe the school system radically wrong. We can do no better than to adopt this resolution.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche—I am the last man to say the system is not of the best, since now is the first time the schools have been opened from one end of the parishes to the other. This is the reason why I believe, for one, the system is of the best in use.

Dr. Johnson, of Tangipahoa—I, for one, believe it to be of the best. We want more energy in the execution of this law. Before the introduction of this system the State has known nothing of the free school system. There is one thing to be said: Officials should do their own work, and labor with more vim.

Judge Mason—I believe our system is of the best. Several years ago I was run out of my parish because I came there to build a schoolhouse with government money, and now there are sixteen schools in full operation. [Applause.]

Mr. Burch—What I want to know is, does this resolution refer to a system?

S. S. Ashley—Because our system educates all classes I believe it to be of the best.

Judge Dibble—Why was it that before the war, notwithstanding a larger school fund, free schools were not universal? Because the people of the State outside the city did not believe in free schools. [Referred to the history of the Louisiana school system]. The gentleman from Claiborne, last night, said the system in Claiborne was not a success. But the sun does not rise and set in Claiborne parish. It was also said, "There were prejudices which rose superior to law;" they dont rise superior to law in St. Charles parish, in Orleans parish, nor anywhere the people have expressed their will. I believe in the right of mixed schools.

Mr. Underwood—The gentleman is not speaking to the subject.

Mr. Burch—The gentleman is stating his belief. This is too close on to a nominating convention.

Mr. O'Hara rose.

Judge Dibble—I am speaking to the resolution, saying why this is the best system. Gentlemen who do not like me personally can't drive me from my path.

The Judge spoke for some minutes, stating that 700 schools now were in full operation to which all were admitted.

Mr. O'Hara—My objection is that the schools of the State are made a political machine. Whatever else applied to the management of the schools I have nothing to say. [Point of order: That the results of the system were not before the house, but the system itself.] If your system is good it will bear discussion; if bad it will not stand it. In my parish there are twenty-two schools on paper, attended by 1400 scholars on paper, and I tell you there are men there drawing $75 a month who, I pledge my word, can not write their names. Men have been turned out because their political—

Point of order: That no political discussion should be dragged in.

Mr. E. S. Stoddard—The gentleman says there are twenty-two schools (on paper). Now, I have visited these schools three times within a year, and have frequently called upon the gentleman to go with me, without avail.

Mr. O'Hara—For every time the gentleman has visited the schools, I have gone fifty.

Mr. Stoddard—The gentleman's statement is not founded in truth.

Mr. O'Hara—Did not a committee wait upon you to represent their grievances?

Mr. Stoddard—Yes, and their grievances were properly attended to.

Mr. Underwood—If I mistake not, all this discussion came from the gentleman from East Baton Rouge, who, with the gentleman from Terrebonne, were the strongest advocates in the Legislature of the system now under discussion.

Mr. O'Hara—I only referred here to the abuse.

Mr. Underwood—It is not by the abuse of any system we can arrive at a judgment on its merits. The speaker here compared the school condition of his own parish four years ago with 1872.

Similar comparisons were made by other members of the convention, ending in the adoption of the resolutions "as a whole."

Mr. Underwood—I move representatives of the different parishes render reports of the schools in their parishes.

Mr. Conway—I have another resolution which will cover that case, and, perhaps, render it useless.

Mr. Conway here read the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,<br>Bureau of Education.<br>WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—We find that distributing $2,000,000 a year to the different States, pro rata, on the basis of illiteracy, using the number ten years old and over reported unable to write by the last census, would give to the following States and Territories the sum set against their names respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Delaware | $9,163 54 |
| Maryland | 47,835 34 |
| District of Columbia | 10,149 30 |
| Virginia | 147,579 58 |
| West Virginia | 29,794 56 |
| Kentucky | 117,391 00 |
| North Carolina | 140,543 64 |
| Tennessee | 128,830 92 |
| South Carolina | 103,017 94 |
| Georgia | 165,601 94 |
| Alabama | 135,356 44 |
| Florida | 25,275 18 |
| Mississippi | 110,721 76 |
| Missouri | 73,600 04 |
| Arkansas | 27,122 00 |
| Louisiana | 97,594 24 |
| Texas | 70,349 34 |
| Illinois | 46,008 58 |
| Idaho | 1,197 34 |
| Massachusetts | 24,542 02 |
| Maine | 6,732 98 |
| Ohio | 61,193 98 |
| Rhode Island | 7,746 84 |
| New Mexico | 18,454 54 |

It will be observed that it will yield to Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, where the struggle for public instruction of the colored people has been hardest, the very stimulus needed to overcome the opposition. It will be seen that about four-fifths of the money would go to the Southern States, where it is most needed.

Very respectfully,

JOHN EATON, JR.,<br>Commissioner.

To Hon. T. W. Conway, New Orleans.

The following was, on the reading of the above letter, adopted:

*Be it resolved*, By the Educational Convention of the State of Louisiana, That the Senate of the United States be and is hereby requested to pass the bill which has already passed the House of Representatives, giving in aid of public education the proceeds resulting from the sale of public lands, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of that body.

Mr. Bentley—I move that a committee of three be appointed on publication, whose duty it shall be to provide for the publication of the proceedings of this body, and that some means be provided for payment of expenses.

Adopted.

The president here announced the termination of official business, and hence the arrival of the time for orations and lectures.

The address of Judge Dibble upon the subject selected was here read, and attracted the earnest attention of the house.

A resolution was adopted to solicit commutation fare on the railroads.

Mr. William Rollinson delivered a careful lecture, advocating compulsory education.

The following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of five, who shall be empowered to organize a permanent State Educational Convention, and that when this convention adjourn, it be to such time in 1873 as the committee shall determine.

A resolution was offered by J. M. Dirrhammer, and adopted, which called for a correspondence with the various schools and universities in our own country and in England, France and Germany, in order to get at the plans and methods of education pursued in those countries, the correspondence to be conducted by committees appointed by the president.

Mr. Conway suggested information of the kind had already been obtained, and was found in the circular of Commissioner Eaton

Votes of thanks having been passed "all round," the convention adjourned sine die.

## LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

### Jackson and Mississippi Central Roads—Their Excellent Condition—Rough Travel from Humboldt to Columbus—Indifferent Eating-Houses—Connecting Steamboat—Illinois Central Road—Backward Crops—Increased Corn Area—Greeley and Grant on the Track—A Passenger Vote—George Francis Train—Chicago Lively.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CHICAGO, May 20, 1872.

I arrived here yesterday safe and sound, and will give you this time a few jottings of my trip. I left your city on the sixteenth instant, at half-past five o'clock, by the "evening express" on the Jackson road. I found at the depot a handsome, new silver palace sleeping-car, the "Glendale." I took a berth in the car, and found it all I could desire. The Jackson road has been vastly improved since last fall. I doubt if there is any road in the country that rides smoother than the old "reliable."

The Mississippi Central, clear out to Jackson, Tennessee, is also very good, and certainly shows that, with such a man for superintendent as Colonel E. D. Frost, these roads can not fail to be popular. At Humboldt I had to change cars to go to Columbus, via the Mobile and Ohio road. I found the cars on this road filthy in the extreme, windows broken, etc. The road is as rough as one would desire. I would suggest to the management of this road to at least put on cleaner cars.

Having spoken thus far of the roads, I would just mention that for poor meals, between New Orleans and Humboldt, I doubt if any other section of the country can show its equal. At Amite the proprietor could easily set a better supper at $1 for each person than he did. Not wishing to go into detail, I would remark that the breakfast at the sixty-two mile siding, Mississippi, was much worse—steak tough, coffee abominable, the proprietor, with one hand in his pocket and his hat on, going around the room distributing the coffee, and quarreling with his wife for allowing too much milk. If there is a meaner place than this for a meal on any road, I am open to a challenge. The dinner at Grand Junction was no better. Now, speaking of meal stations, why can they not furnish a decent meal at $1?

It was at least better when we reached Columbus. There I found the steamer Illinois waiting for us. She is well adapted for the pupose, intended as a connecting boat of the Illinois Central Railroad. She is plain and neat, and a very good meal is furnished at fifty cents. Everybody seems to know his business, and everything is in the best of order. Arrived at Cairo, I took the sleeping car there, and found it one of the most comfortable I ever rode in. The Illinois Central is in good order, and passengers are not delayed on any part of the road. The meals, too, are most reasonable and very good. The conductors are polite, and every attention is paid by them to passengers' comforts, and I found them ready to give any information most cheerfully.

The crops through Louisiana are backward on account of continued dry weather. The cotton especially looks poor. Through Mississippi they have had rain lately, and the crops look exceeding well, though the season is backward. A larger area of corn has been planted there this year than ever before. The cotton has a splendid look, and a good crop is predicted. The towns along the road look thriving, and appear to be doing well. Everybody talks Greeley and Brown. Just to show the sentiment of the people I canvassed the train, and eighty-three passengers gave Greeley and Brown eighty-two votes—one only for Grant. This one man was just from Cuba, and I think was an office-holder. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

Chicago is looking up finely; buildings are going up by the score, and all handsome and substantial.

Yesterday I had an interview with George Francis Train, the "irrepressible." He lectured here last night. He crushed everybody—Greeley, Grant, Horace White, the newspapers and everybody *ad libitum*.

He told me that twenty years ago he was president of the Chamber of Commerce, in Australia; the only man that was ever president of that august body. He said he was going to be the next President of the United States. It was fate; it was the will of the people that he should be so. He said said Belmont was for Grant—he knew it eight years ago. He also said that he, Train, was the leader of the Commune since the death of Rossel, and was president of the "International." He said the Chicago relief fund was stolen by the press and clergy. Train said he would come to New Orleans, but he did not want to be lionized, and hated to be made a pet of. He gave me his autograph and picture. His sign at the entrance of the theatre, read, "No blue-bellied Yankees, members of the press or clergy, admitted as dead-heads." though he gave your correspondent a pass for two.

In my next I will give you, or try to give you, a more interesting letter.

NOSKID.

### Over the Jackson Railroad—Magnolia—Liberty and Magnolia Railroad Project—Summit Described—McComb City—Round House for Locomotives—Second Largest in the Country—The Car Shops.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

By some exertion we reached the depot just in time to hear our old comrade, Conductor M. Noll, cry out "all aboard," who with his usual smile, greeted us with that same familiar expression that had so often impressed us in the times when the souls of men were tried. We were soon seated, and away we went at a respectable speed, with a good supply of ice on board, and other little requisites to enable us to contend successfully against all unavoidable and objectionable visitations. On we went, from station to station, occasionally recognizing an old acquaintance. In the course of time the town of Magnolia was reached—a pleasant location, with its first-class hotel and alluring streams, and populated with a people as agreeable and generous as can be found anywhere. In conversation with some of the prominent men of that place, we were informed that the question of the contemplated railroad from there to Liberty had again been revived, and it would be commenced very soon, which, if such should be the case, would be a great benefit to that ambitious little city.

In the course of an hour the mail train arrived (on time), and we were soon "all aboard" for Summit. We were not many minutes in reaching that high and healthy place. We arrived late at night, when every thing was still, and nothing could be heard save the rumbling train, moving as a living thing, the palatial cars of which contained many travelers, who were enjoying balmy sleep and peaceful dreams. At this time the appearance of the town indicated that it was at rest, after struggling all the day long with its many arduous duties.

In the morning, as the sun arose from behind the eastern hills, casting its brightness over the earth, bringing joy and glad tidings of another beautiful day, we were out among the roses, jessamines and all else in their bloom. After a kindly consideration for the inner man, we were soon mingling with the gay throng of that little city. Each and every one seemed to be intent on doing their part before the day closed. We were well received by our friends and acquaintances, some of whom had "stood guard" with us in the Valley, when the keen, cold blasts of winter came whistling through their tattered garments, or were with us on the march when the scorching rays of the sun would prostrate them to the earth.

When the day's work was done, and night had spread its mantle over all, there was a gathering of social hearts, in which many reminiscences of the past were referred to, and the prospects of the future argued. The future seemed bright to all present, as the people of this great country had spoken, and resolved to place a shining light at the capital in the person of that honest and good man, Horace Greeley, whereby all good citizens might see, and feel secure in their investments and undertakings.

As our time was limited, we were compelled to bid adieu to those kind people, and take back tracks for the city. On getting aboard of the train we discovered that fortune had favored us, as we found that accomplished officer and gentleman, Mr. McAvoy, in charge of the train. No one need fear while he presides, as his kind considerations have no limit.]

McComb City is soon reached, and a glance of a few minutes showed plainly that the originators of that place meant business. The roundhouse for locomotives, said to be the second largest in the United States, is about completed, together with several first-class two-story dwellings for the accommodation of mechanics. We were informed that by the first of July next the car shops would be completed and in full operation. Mr. Billings, the master-mechanic, deserves much credit for the rapidity with which he has had all this work done.

"All aboard!" is again the cry. In making the "grand rounds," we found that indefatigable business manager and gentleman, Colonel Wister, on the train, which was an agreeable surprise to us. After passing the ordinary salutations, we were soon engaged in discussing coming events. We found in him a bright example for all those intending to make the South their home—a generous and magnanimous man.

All along our route we heard complaints of the dry weather, and that the crops were suffering for the want of rain. Ere this, no doubt, the farmers have been favored with several showers.

Our trip, altogether, was delightful, and such a one as can always be had on the line of the Jackson railroad.

D.

### Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

| Place. | Ther. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta, Ga | 71 | W. | Cloudy. |
| Baltimore | 73 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Boston | 70 | W. | Clearing. |
| Buffalo | 56 | S. W. | Clear. |
| Cairo | 74 | N. | Cloudy. |
| Charleston | 75 | S. W. | Clearing. |
| Chicago | 64 | E. | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 75 | N. | Fair. |
| Davenport | 70 | S. W. | Fair. |
| Galveston | 87 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| Indianola | 85 | E. | Fair. |
| Indianapolis | 75 | S. W. | Fair. |
| Jacksonville, Fla | 82 | N. E. | Cloudy. |
| Key West | 85 | S. E. | Fair. |
| Leavenworth | 78 | S. | Fair. |
| Louisville | 72 | N. W. | Fair. |
| Memphis | 74 | N. W. | Fair. |
| Mobile | 84 | S. | Fair. |
| Nashville | 66 | S. E. | Threatening. |
| New Orleans | 79 | N. W. | Fair. |
| New York | 74 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Norfolk | 64 | N. | Heavy rain. |
| Omaha | 74 | S. | Fair. |
| Pittsburg | 70 | N. | Clear. |
| Portland, Maine | 56 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Punta Rassa, Fla | 85 | S. W. | Cloudy. |
| Savannah | 79 | W. | Fair. |
| Shreveport | 78 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| St. Louis | 72 | S. E. | Fair. |
| St. Paul | 76 | S. | Fair. |
| Vicksburg | 81 | S. W. | Clear. |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 81 | S. | Cloudy. |

RIVERS.

| Stations. | Rise, inches. | Fall, inches. | Above low water mark, Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | .. | .. | 24 | 7 |
| Cincinnati | .. | 22 | 8 | 10 |
| Davenport | 3 | .. | 8 | 5 |
| Leavenworth | .. | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| Louisville | .. | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Memphis | 8 | .. | 7 | 6 |
| Nashville | 8 | .. | 5 | 0 |
| New Orleans | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Omaha | 1 | .. | 5 | 6 |
| Pittsburg | 10 | .. | 3 | 7 |
| Shreveport | 24 | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Louis | .. | 10 | 24 | 7 |
| St. Paul | .. | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Vicksburg | 9 | .. | 22 | 9 |

The river here is five feet three inches below high water mark of 1871.

### Conference of Liberal Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—A conference of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held in this city to-day. After a general interchange of opinions the Liberal Republicans adopted a resolution that a State central committee of thirteen be appointed to issue a call for a Liberal Republican mass State convention to nominate State officers and Presidential electors, and take such steps as it may deem proper for the organization of a Liberal party in this State, and recommending that said convention be held at Springfield on the twenty-sixth of June; also, that said committee take immediate steps to organize Greeley and Brown clubs throughout the State. The resolution was adopted by the Democrats present requesting the Democratic State Central Committee to supplement a call, issued by them, for a Democratic State Convention on the twenty-sixth of June, by adding to the business of selecting delegates that of nominating a State ticket. The meeting was attended by about one hundred Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and its deliberations were harmonious and the feeling enthusiastic.

The Bay St. Louis *Republican* says:

The railroad company are digging out a canal at the English Lookout, from Pearl river to and along the track, of the depth of eleven feet. It will, when finished, be a great convenience to vessels loading or unloading at that station, but before commerce can reap the full benefit of the improvement, there will have to be a draw put in the bridge over East or Main Pearl river, so that shipping can come in and pass out of that public highway. The bar at that place admits vessels of ten or eleven feet. In Little Lake, the present outlet, there is on an average scarcely four feet depth.

### Interview with a Roman Prelate.

A London correspondent had an interview with Monsieur Capel (the Caterly of Lothain), one of the most influential Roman prelates in Great Britain. Capel said, in a recent conversation: I am fond of the Americans, although I see their faults as clearly as those who are not fond of them. Many of my converts have been Americans. During my life in Rome I met hosts of them. Here I am continually meeting them. I have in New York and your other cities great numbers of personal friends. One of my cherished hopes is to visit your country. I should try to go there at once if it were possible. I have a great scheme in my head for the establishment here of an immense middle class school for the education of our young people in secondary education, and my American friends tell me that if I will only come over to see them, they will send me back with all the money that I need for that purpose.

He added, concerning his creed and its diffusion abroad: England will again become Catholic, but she will return to her old faith through the path of infidelity. Two great movements are going on here. The Catholic church is daily, hourly, receiving accessions from every quarter, and the established church is preparing the way first for its separation from the State, whose authority is all that keeps it together, and then for its disintegration. These dissenters, by their action on the educational question, have thrown themselves into the arms of the secularists. When the establishment is split in two the secularists will again receive accessions to their ranks. You must have seen how fast these men travel toward virtual infidelity who once cut loose from a belief that the authority of the church is a witness and teacher of infallible truth, and who begin to exercise their private right of judgment upon the question of whether God is true.

The ignorant Protestant remains a Christian because, without knowing or confessing it, he believes the truths of salvation not on the authority of his own judgment, but on the authority of the church; but the educated Protestant is very apt to be at heart an infidel. He sees that science about revelation, what he calls science, that is, and as he fancies that science conflicts with revelation in his heart, he rejects the latter, although with his lips he may still continue to profess it. This is the road on which Protestantism in England is now traveling. The really honest and earnest men and women of the educated Protestants come to us, and in the church they find the rock on which they can rest. The others, who are in the majority, go on in the path that leads, sooner or later, to infidelity.

The change that has occurred here with regard to the feeling entertained toward the church is really wonderful. The Catholic clergy used to be shunned and avoided and despised. Now they are sought after, consulted and respected. Ten years ago, if I chanced to put my head out of a railway carriage, I was certain to have the carriage all to myself for the whole of the journey; to-day, if I am seen in a railway carriage, there are plenty of fellow-travelers for me. So it is with all of us. You and I will live to see four millions of Catholics in England, and with us there will be perhaps six millions of Christian Protestants who will be ready to fight at our side in the battle then to be waged against infidelity. I only fear that the battle will have to be fought too soon.

We are greatly in want of English priests. The foreign priests who are here are doing noble work, but they don't know the English character well, and can't, in the nature of things, guide Englishmen so well as their own countrymen can.

### Proposing to Expel a Reporter.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Senator Hamlin can win no laurels by seeking to expel from the Senate gallery the Associated Press reporter, Devine, for rather sharply denying the charges of partial reporting remarks made by Senator Conkling. The Associated Press reports, taken in general, have not infrequently betrayed partisan bias, but as to how far Devine may be in fault we can not know. His right to reply, however, is quite as clear as any Senator's to accuse him, and no better turn could be done for him than to press this motion for his expulsion. Mr. Hamlin's resolution sets forth that Mr. Devine holds his place in the Senate gallery "by favor of the Senate." On the same principle all the reporters would have to be regarded as present "by favor of the Senate," and the rule would logically include any listeners or spectators in the Senate chamber. It amounts to assuming that the sessions are public "by favor of the Senate," and that the country has no right to know what transpires in that body. No. The Senators are there "by favor of the" people, and the people will excuse them from assuming any such airs as the passage of this absurd resolution would imply. Both the Senate and the country have a right to accurate reports, which could not be expected if the reporters wrote under penalty of expulsion for merely denying charges of partiality. If the proposal to expel were based upon the charges made by Senator Conkling, the case would wear entirely another aspect.

The Chicago *Tribune* says on the subject:

Senator Conkling has taken the war path against the newspapers, and is now engaged in his first tilt against the windmill of the Associated Press. Mr. Hamlin appeared, at the request of the Senator from New York (who, when he enters on a crusade against journalism, is always in the background, and puts forward some other Senator as figure head), introduced in the Senate a resolution for the removal of A. Devine, Associated Press reporter of the Senate proceedings, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Sprague, who, on more than one occasion, has in a quiet but very effective way shown himself a true friend of a free and independent press, objected to the reference of the bill to-day. Many attempts have, from time to time, been made in the Senate to control the reports of the Associated Press. One of the most notable of these was made in December, 1860, by Senator Rhidell, who moved to expel the Associated Press reporters from the gallery because they would not ascertain for him the name of the author of a dispatch sent from New York to the New Orleans papers. He afterward withdrew his resolution.

### Lord Gordon Again.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

NEW YORK, May 17.—Lord Gordon, who succeeded in getting 50,000 in Erie shares from Jay Gould, was in court again to-day as defendant in Gould's suit. The developments were entertaining. Gordon gave his testimony with all the coolness and ingenuity of another Tichborne. He swore to-day that he is the illegimate son of a duke whom he never saw. On being asked his father's name he declined to answer, saying no gentleman would ask such a question. He testified that he inherited a fortune of three millions, and now owns half a million United States bonds, half a million in greenbacks, and nearly a million more in other stocks and property abroad, to say nothing of forty thousand acres in Kansas. He admits that he received Erie shares from Gould to the amount of $600,000, accompanied by $180,000 in greenbacks, to reimburse him for alleged expenditure of a million to keep Gould at the head of the Erie railway. The fact is abundantly apparent that Gordon has been smart enough to dupe Gould, Tom Scott, Greeley and James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and is still maintaining a bold front in his transactions and his right to be addressed as "my lord."

The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* compliments the new railroad and steamboat route between that city and New Orleans, in these terms:

Those of our parish or of the surrounding parishes, who desire to visit New Orleans, should bear in mind that the St. Mary leaves our landing every morning at half-past six, carrying them to Donaldsonville, where they can take the cars and land in New Orleans ahead of any other time in the trade and for less money. The advantages of taking passage by this line are obvious. The trip from here to Donaldsonville is made in quick time, there the mode of travel is changed from quick to double quick, which affords not only a quicker transit than by any other route, but also affords a sort of variety of travel every one will appreciate. A through passage for one price, and less than the packets charge. Try it.

## THE REFORM THERMOMETER.

### Views of Leading Southern Politicians—Enthusiasm for Greeley.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, who is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has not been actively engaged in political matters for the past year, but is well informed concerning the condition of the various parties and factions in his State. The two wings of the Republican party known as "Brindle-tails" and "Minstrels," and headed respectively by Senator Rice and Senator Clayton, are bitterly hostile to each other and with no apparent prospect of any compromises. The Clayton wing, which is the larger, held a convention on Saturday, and elected delegates to the Philadelphia convention. The Rice wing will do the same on Tuesday, and the National Convention will have to decide which is entitled to admission. The Liberal Republicans of the State are not entangled with either of these wings, and will hold a convention June 18 for the nomination of a State ticket. The Democrats meet for the same purpose on the nineteenth, and there will probably be harmony of action between the two. In comparative strength, the Clayton Republicans and Democrats are about equal, and so are the Rice men and Liberals. The Republicans have a majority of several thousand in the State, but, in the present position of the party factions, a union of the Liberals and Democrats would inevitably succeed. The Democrats will either send no delegation to Baltimore, or will send one instructed to support the Cincinnati nominations.

In relation to the feeling in Kentucky, the following expressions were obtained from Colonel Z. F. Smith, a prominent citizen, and formerly a State officer: The great mass of the people of the State are strongly in favor of the Cincinnati nominations. There was general but not unpleasant surprise at the selection of Mr. Greeley, as it was supposed the choice of the convention would fall upon either Adams or Trumbull, but many active politicians in the State have told Colonel Smith that they consider the ticket the best that could have been nominated. Some of the old party hacks are working to secure the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore, and as they understand the party organization in the State better than the conservative members of the party, there is some chance of their succeeding. The great need of the Liberals and their Democratic allies is organization. The result of the indorsement of the Cincinnati movement will be the destruction of the Democratic party, which has already outlived its usefulness.

At another hotel the reporter found a gentleman with a national reputation, known before the war as one of the most intense secessionists of South Carolina, and during the war as one of the foremost leaders of the Southern army. Since the war he has been living in Mississippi, and is also interested in cattle-raising in Texas. He had recently been in a number of the Southern States, and had the best opportunities for ascertaining popular feeling. Speaking for Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, he said that enthusiasm for Greeley is sweeping everything before it. The people will vote for him no matter what action the Baltimore convention may take. The gentleman spoke of his former belief in slavery and his hatred of Mr. Greeley, whom he then considered an honest but mistaken fanatic. He was particularly opposed to him on account of his free soil doctrines, but he was now willing to admit that Mr. Greeley was right and he himself wrong. He had been earnest and sincere in his former actions, and he now wished to bury the hatchet and work for the harmony and welfare of the whole country. The issues of the past are dead and ought to be burried and kept out of sight. No good could result to any part of the country in keeping alive old animosities. He believed the election of Mr. Greeley, who had been an honest and magnanimous advocate of human rights, would be for the benefit of the whole country.

### Wrong Notions About Mr. Greeley.

[From the Golden Age.]

Among the popular fallacies concerning Horace Greeley are a few which we will point out and correct.

He is thought to be deficient in business tact or executive force. On the contrary, those who have been long and intimately associated in business with him, know that he has a staunch and excellent judgment in all affairs of money and property. His governance of the *Tribune*—a great institution of which he is not only the outward figure-head but the central soul—has, from the beginning of its history, and particularly during the last dozen years, been a signal executive success. Mr. Greeley has always had as much to do with the pecuniary as with the editorial management of his paper. To preside with skill over such an establishment—involving, as such an office does, a daily control and direction of hundreds of employes—calls into exercise the very highest executive and administrative faculties. No better tribute can be paid to the success with which Mr. Greeley gets along with his associates than the fact that the same men remain year after year in the same stations, with as little change almost as among the feudal retainers of a mediæval lord. The foreman in the pressroom—now a bearded patriarch—is the same man who helped Mr. Greeley more than thirty years ago to get out the first copy of the *Tribune*. The foreman in the composing room did the same. Thus, two heads of departments have remained at their posts for a third of a century, and both are proprietors. Ask these men whether Mr. Greeley understands anything about business. There is not a paper miller in Manayunck who understands the paper market better than the farmer of Chappaqua. All radicals are conservative somewhere. Mr. Greeley's conservatism is in finance. He is a great believer in thrift, economy, debt-paying and money-saving. He long ago found the philosopher's stone—"pay as you go." The only reason he is not a millionaire is because of his unbridled generosity. He turns nobody empty away. But he has business tact and administrative judgment of the same shrewd kind which characterized Benjamin Franklin.

Another current absurdity about him is that while he is an honest man himself, he is surrounded by a coterie of knaves. Mr. Greeley habitually associates with the best men and women of his time. Editors, lawyers, Senators, judges, Governors—from all parts of the country—these are the people who daily seek him, and with whom he eats and drinks. Of course, a newspaper office keeps an open gate to all comers, and as Mr. Greeley is the most accessible of men, very many schemers and charlatans and rogues enter with the rest, saluting him, and receiving in return his self-absorbed and half recognizing nod. But anybody who imagines that Mr. Greeley has not a disciplined and penetrating instinct for character makes as great a mistake as in supposing that when he goes to sleep in church he does not hear the sermon. We have known Mr. Greeley to sleep through a long speech, and then, at its close, rise and reply to it, point for point. In like manner, through the same gentle oblivion which some people fancy rests upon his judgment of men there is a wakefulness of scrutiny which detects the scoundrel at a glance. In this sort of insight he reminds us of Abraham Lincoln.

Another of the fallacies is that he is given to blunders. We do not say that Mr. Greeley is free from blundering. But it must be remembered that the editor of a daily paper is necessarily a frequent blunderer. No matter who the man is, if he publicly prints his opinion 365 time a year, he will inevitably be wrong sometimes—nay, often. Another person may wait till his judgment of a case ripens, but an editor must express his judgment without waiting. Accordingly, he says to-day what he must unsay to-morrow. This is the exigency of his profession. The foremost man in it is not free from the law which includes all its votaries in this common infirmity of misjudgment. But put any other man on such a rostrum as the *Tribune*, and bid him speak six days in the week for thirty years, and count his blunders during that time! Who could have done better than Mr. Greeley? Nay, who could have done so well? Then, too, even where he has failed his "failings have leaned to virtue's side." He has never blundered into enriching his private pockets. He has never stumbled into the public treasury with grasping and grabbing hands. He has never tripped by happy accident into the county courthouse, lined with purple carpets and golden chairs. His chief blunders have been against himself, and not against his country. And such are virtuous vices.

Another of the popular caprices is that that he is not a safe man. This is a vague and indefinite indictment. If it means that the federal government would be unsteady in his hands—that he would have one policy to-day and another to-morrow—nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Greeley is as steadfast in his intellectual judgments as he is in his moral convictions. Fickleness does not belong to his nature. His sincerity, his earnestness, his straightforwardness—all these qualities are as patent as the sunshine to all who know him well enough to know anything of the movements of his mind. He would be as safe, as prudent, as conservative a President as ever sat in the executive chair; his administration would deal pre-eminently with the business interests and practical development of the country; he would have the grandest cabinet that the nation could produce; and his ministers and all their under officers would be expected to work about eighteen hours out of the twenty-four—under the tireless example of their chief, who is one of the hardest working of "the sons of toil."

We have thought fit to notice these fallacies to-day, and shall from time to time correct other misjudgments concerning one of the best known yet least understood of American statesmen.

### The Liberal Reform Party.

[From the Golden Age.]

More than a year ago the *Golden Age*, in speaking of President Grant's administration, characterized it as "too good to be bad, and too bad to be good." From that time to this the good in the administration has steadily grown less, the bad grown more. At last the President's misgovernment stands arraigned under the solemn charges preferred against it at Cincinnati.

These charges are that he has wantonly disregarded the laws of the land; that he has usurped powers not granted by the constitution; that he has used his high office for personal ends; that he has kept corrupt and unworthy men in high places; that he has officiously interfered with the affairs of States and municipalities; that he has given political rewards to men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents; that he has opposed investigations and indispensable reforms; that he has kept alive the passions and resentments of the civil war; that he has been, to a disgraceful degree, a nepotist; and that his administration has forfeited the confidence of the American people, and is unworthy of a continued lease of power.

In our judgment, the Cincinnati indictment of President Grant's civil career, instead of being too strong and cutting, was too mild and moderate to be commensurate with the truth. Had the accusation been still more direct and ringing, the case would have been more justly met. The administration might rightly have been smitten with still harder words. To tell the plain truth about its misdemeanors would be the surest way to overthrow it before the people.

This indictment is the more necessary to be now made in view of the extraordinary pretenses put forth in behalf of the administration by its partisans. These men point to the President, and with uncommon effrontery say he has paid the debt; he has reduced the taxes; he has collected the revenue; he has tranquilized the Indians; he has settled the Alabama claims; and he has restored the South. On the contrary, not one of these allegations is true; each and every one is false. Has he paid the debt? The people—they alone—have paid it. Has he reduced the taxes? Congress—not the President—has reduced them. Has he collected the revenue? His officers have fattened themselves upon it. Has he pacified the Indians? This pretense was lately washed out in the blood of a massacre on the frontier. Has he settled the Alabama claims? They never were so unsettled as at this moment. Has he brought back order and prosperity to the South? Disgraceful to civilization is the existing type of those Southern State governments which, in the name of liberty, tread justice and equity under foot.

Against all the frauds and shams inspired or fostered by the administration the Liberal Republicans protest. They demand a new and nobler regime. They want order instead of chaos at the South; honesty instead of corruption at the North. They ask for a government of civil supremacy instead of military caprice; a government whose President shall be the servant instead of the master of the law; a government under which the people shall rule and the ruler be ruled; a government whose executive shall no more dare to cross the threshold of the legislative chamber than a chief captain of the Jews would dare to intrude into the holy of holies in the Temple at Jerusalem; a government that shall regard dishonesty as treason and a political ring a conspiracy against the State; a government which shall be as guiltless as Jefferson's not only of the fact, but even of the suspicion, of nepotism; a government in which the civil service shall be reformed at the Presidency itself by a wholesome limitation to one term; a government which, at seven years' distance from a civil war, shall doff its helmet, sheathe its sword, and hush its brazen trumpet of military menace; a government, in short, which, by a humane policy, shall incline the North and the South each toward the other like the two cherubim over the arch of the covenant, and shall in some sense realize the prophecy, "Mercy and truth have met together, and righteousness and peace have kissed each other."

Such is the spirit of the Liberal movement. The new party does not propose a campaign based on free trade or protection, nor on any nice balance between these; nor does it in anywise concern itself, as a main issue, with any vexed theories of commerce and finance. Its cardinal principles are the equality of all men before the law; the sanctity and inviolable security of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments; the removal of all political disabilities; immediate and universal amnesty for all political offenses; local self-government, with impartial suffrage, including the right of the States to manage their affairs in their own way without federal intrusion; and civil service reform, including (as its primal element and chief illustrative instance) the limitation of the Presidency to one term.

Such is the scope of the new movement. Is it not true statesmanship? Does it not minister to the national need of the hour? Can it be that its appeal will be made in vain to the common sense of the American people? Should not all just-minded citizens join in its ranks and consummate its success?

### Fearful Horror at Sea—Brig Driven on the Rocks and Wrecked—Out of a Crew of Sixty-five, Only Seventeen Escape.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 25.—Harbor Grace papers contain the details of a fearful disaster which occurred at Labrador on the eleventh of March last. The brig Huntsman, Captain Robert Dawes, sailed from Harbor Grace with a crew of sixty-five men on a sealing voyage. When off Cape Charles, Saturday, April 20, in company with the Rescue, Vesta and Lord Clyde, and near Battle Harbor, the Huntsman forced ahead, a gale suddenly sprung up from the northwest, and the Huntsman was driven upon the rocks. The night was pitch dark. Before the vessel struck three seamen saw the rocks and jumped overboard to try and save themselves, but were instantly killed by the rush of floating ice. The remaining fifty-nine took to the rigging, and in five minutes afterward both masts went over at six feet above the deck, and only seventeen of the crew escaped. Of these seventeen, all but three were variously injured by having arms and legs broken, and bodies bruised. They managed to reach the Rescue by crawling over the ice a distance of half a mile. Forty-five men were lost, most of them leaving families at or near Harbor Grace. The other vessels escaped with little damage.

A letter from Margaret W. Campbell, written in Chicago, says:

Building is the order of the day here. At the dry goods openings no one would have guessed that a few months ago that whole city was reaching out arms imploringly for help. The most extravagant purchases were made by ladies who reside in the city, and who must be aware of the need of economy. It will take more fire than they have yet seen to burn up the vain pride of foolish women.