New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

REPUDIATING GRANT.

The Rev. Sella Martin to Frederick Douglass—An Able Review of Grant's Administration by a Colored Clergyman.

We reproduce the following letter from the New York *Tribune*:

The Hon. Frederick Douglass:

DEAR SIR—For nearly twenty years I have sat at your feet to learn the duties of a black man toward his race. I think you will bear me witness that I have paid you the worship which an ordinary mind owes to genius, and that in all public gatherings my enthusiasm has been contagious, so that on three several occasions I have been an assistant of those who lifted you to the highest honors the negro race had in its gift—the presidency of three national conventions. If, therefore, I differ from you now, our past relations will absolve me from the apparent sins of egotism and selfishness. I mean selfishness, because I find the following paragraph in the *New National Era*. In speaking of Mr. Greeley, you say:

He has united his fortune with a party, based upon personal grievances, and not upon broad grounds of national good. Personal disappointments, personal envy, personal resentments, personal ambitions, have united in personal opposition to Grant and in personal favor of Horace Greeley. Now, we are utterly opposed to this sort of personal politics. A man who abandons a party because his party has not the same sense of his personal merits that he has himself, and who joins another, hoping for better luck with the new than with the old, may be courageous as well as cunning, but it is impossible to commend such a one for political wisdom or virtue. He acts upon the principle that what is good for him must be good to the country, and makes himself greater than the nation, and affirms that a part is more than the whole. He puts himself first and country last. He may not always do this consciously, but, whether intentionally or not, the thing is done; and the whole Cincinnati movement has its foundation, its starting point and mainspring in this sort of personal politics. They accuse General Grant of personal government, while every department of it is as independent to-day of the executive as under any administration since Washington.

Now, sir, I think I understand your personal feelings and your political ethics, and I honor them when seen from your standpoint. A long life of usefulness and the outgrowth of a competency in your ripened years give you an exalted look and a serene spirit. But we were not all born Fred. Douglasses, and those who may yet rival you have got to stand on their lot and master their surroundings, as you mastered yours, before they can attain to the disinterested plane upon which your powers and your experience have lifted you.

I think you are mistaken in estimating the Cincinnati convention by your abomination of personalties. Men as strong in moral convictions, and as disinterested as yourself, were there. I have not time, nor would the journals grant space to say all I desired about "personal disappointments," "personal envy," "personal ambition," etc., but a word in passing may be useful in reminding you that Grant and his friends have set the examples in christening the personalties you denounce. When General Grant tried to have A. T. Stewart made Secretary of the Treasury, and failed, he showed his personal disappointment by ignoring those who pointed out the law forbidding it, he showed his personal resentment toward Mr. Sumner especially, by recalling Mr. Motley from the Court of St. James. He exhibited his personal enmity of Mr. Sumner's popularity as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and had him removed by an unconstitutional interference with a co-ordinate branch of the government, though he knew he was degrading the best foreign Secretary the nation ever had to put in his place the worst it was possible to get. His personal resentments are too numerous to mention, while his personal ambition to be renominated gave the Cincinnati movement its strongest hold upon the people. When he insulted and, through his minions, degraded Mr. Sumner the hilltops of New England began to grow gray with his political destiny; when his ambition led him into an unconstitutional interference with San Domingo the nation became alarmed at his usurpations, and when he cut off the official heads of all but sycophants and deceivers the people began to practice the personalities he had taught them. Then personalities returned to plague the inventor.

Let me illustrate as to his ambition. When a minister finds one-third of his church opposed to him he ought to resign. If he is right his church will find it out and he can go back if he likes. If he is wrong it is difficult for him to find it out under the daily reports and officiousness of his heated partisans. So he is likely to plunge deeper into wrong. A government is much more sacred than a church. It conserves the institutions of a country, the churches included. If, therefore, the people saw one-third of the Republican party so far dissatisfied at Cincinnati as to nominate a Republican ticket for the purpose of putting another man in the President's seat, ought not this third of the party to be credited with as much unselfishness in trying to get one man out as he is credited for trying to stay in, especially if, when you come to canvass their moral and mental make-up, you find as many original Abolitionists and clear-headed men at Cincinnati as you find advocating the renomination and re-election of Grant?

The nation knows how his brother-in-law, under Packard's direction, mobbed the colored people out of the Customhouse at New Orleans last August, flanked us with United States soldiers and bearded us with United States bayonets. But it may not know that at Baton Rouge, a few weeks ago—a place to which the convention adjourned from New Orleans because there was a garrison of soldiers there—colored men were denied their seats in the convention where they were known to be intelligent and independent and other colored men, the servile tools of the Customhouse, were seated in the places of delegates from the country parishes. I was one of these delegates. It was admitted that I had a right to my seat, and the president invited me to the stand to explain, when Packard sent the president—a simple-minded young colored man—a word, and I was dragged from the hall because I persisted in asserting my rights in a Republican meeting. When Grant retains such men he becomes responsible for their conduct.

Now, sir, the colored people know Greeley as an original Abolitionist. In the North they know him to be a staunch Republican and an honest man. They know that General Grant knows nothing about abolition except as he opposed it in the Democratic ranks. He knows nothing about our great men or he would have been as obstinate in trying to send Frederick Douglass as a minister to some great power as he was in trying to make A. T. Stewart Secretary of the Treasury. Neither is he a Republican. Bought as a pig in the bag, the Republicans never had any claim upon him, and he never paid any. With the same selfish indifference that he sacrificed Vice President Colfax to rebuke Senator Sumner, and to gain New England through Wilson, he will sacrifice the negro through his relatives and friends here, and in other Southern States. I was for Grant as long as he would allow me to be, but now I am for anybody that will not lease out the offices of the State for the holders to prey upon the ignorance of the colored people, and to deceive them into blocking up the pathway of their future.

I am, sir, yours as ever,

SELLA MARTIN.

Shreveport, La., July 21, 1872.

The *Tribune* says in reference to the foregoing letter:

He is a wise man who thoroughly comprehends all the ramifications of Louisiana politics. In the maze of conflicting statements, however, one thing is clear enough—that the opposition to Grant is almost solid. Why it is at all divided is explained minutely by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, whose letter we print on another page. This exposition is somewhat clarifying, and seems

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

The Lone Stars Flushed with Victory—The Burnt District in Chicago—The Stars and the Actives.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CHICAGO, July 27, 1872.

Flushed with an unexpected victory over the Empires of St. Louis, the Lone Star club arrived in Chicago on Monday evening about half-past nine o'clock. There being no one there from any of the clubs, the boys had to look out as best they could. Having such good times in former years at the old St. James, they, of course, repaired to the hotel of that name, which was found not to be the one of old, being of very inferior accommodations and away down in South Chicago. They slept at the hotel, but went to a restaurant for meals. This kind of thing did not suit the boys, so they went to the Barnes House, on the West side, a great improvement on the St. James.

There has been so much written about the fire in Chicago that it would be useless to attempt any further account. However, it is really surprising to notice how rapidly the place is being rebuilt. Some fine buildings are going up where inferior ones were before, and in some few instances an inferior one is taking the place of where once stood an ornament to Chicago. One can not now see through the burnt district as far almost as the eye can reach, but on the contrary, the improvement being so great that a vacant square of ground is unusual. The old St. James is not being rebuilt at present.

A great many of the merchants are transacting business on Michigan avenue in wooden structures, and others are occupying what were residences. This is away down in South Chicago, below Harrison street. The greater number of the business men, however, went over on the west side which is the business mart of Chicago now. Prices are somewhat higher on the south side than they are on the west. Your correspondent spent most of his time looking over the burnt district, wondering how the fire could have reduced this building and that one, they formerly appearing fireproof. The sidewalks and part of the streets in some places in the city are obstructed partly from the debris of the ruins and material for erection of new buildings.

There evidently seems, and I was told there is, plenty of work, and workmen to do it in abundance. There was a strike of some kind or other, but it had no effect. Things are looming up again in Chicago, and another year will not have come and went (judging from what has been done) before it will be entirely rebuilt.

The "boys" on Friday encountered the Actives, a club which bids fair to be a strong, if not the strongest amateur club in the United States, although they were unable to capture a ball from the Stars. They have four or five late professional players who are very good.

The Stars feel somewhat even now with the Springfield club, who gave them such a dressing two years ago, the Actives having Sawyer, of that club, as their pitcher, and whose pitching the boys pitched into with a vim that made them feel proud. After the game we took the train for St. Louis, where we arrived on Saturday morning. The Stars played the Empires on Sunday, and had to succumb for one time in five to the St. Louis chaps. The Stars did not play up to their mark in this game, their pitching and batting being very defective, and contributed in a great measure to the losing of the game. The Riverside club was here, but would not play the Stars at all. They played the Empires on Monday, and received a sound drubbing.

The Stars leave for home on Wednesday evening on the steamer Harry Johnson—this trip being her first down to New Orleans, and running in conjunction with the Iron Mountain and Illinois Central railroads.

SHORT STOP.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Games by the Lone Stars—Actives and Empires.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1872.

The Stars arrived in St. Louis from Chicago this morning. After playing the Actives a good game, doing some safe batting, they played the Empires to-day, batting poorly and pitching bad. The Stars losing the toss were sent to the bat.

FIRST INNING.

Stars—Tennison to bat, reached first on an error. Leonard to first on safe hit. Scott out on fly to right field. Benton's safe hit brought Tennison home. Tracy to first on safe hit, Leonard tallied. Lauer to first on safe hit. Tracy tallied. Lauer out at second. Matthews out on a fly to right. Four runs.

Empires—Seward out on fly to Scott. Wirth to first on called balls. Oran out at first. Reynolds same. No runs.

SECOND INNING.

Stars—Redon to first on safe hit. Thibault to first on called balls. Tennison out on fly to right field. Leonard ditto. Scott out on fly to center. No runs.

Empires—Marry to first on safe hit. Kline out on foul bound by Tennison, good catch. Shimper out at first, Murray tallying. Spaulding to first on called balls. Barron out at first. One run.

THIRD INNING.

Stars—Benton flied by left field. Tracy out at first. Lauer out on foul fly. No runs.

Empires—Seward to first on safe hit. Werth to first on error. Oran to first on safe hit, Seward tallying. Werth out trying to steal home. Murray out on fly to centre field, Oran tallying. Kline out at first. Two runs.

FOURTH INNING.

Stars—Matthews to first on called balls. Redon likewise. Matthews out at third on Thibault's hit. Tennison out on fly to third. Leonard to first on safe hit, Redon and Thibault tallying. Scott to first on safe hit, Leonard tallying. Benton to first on error, Scott tallying. Benton out at second. Four runs.

Empires—Shimper flew out to Benton. Spaulding to first on called balls, stealing second and third. Barron to first on error. Spaulding home, Barron following. Seward to first on error, and home on passed balls. Werth to first on error. Oran struck to Tracy, he stepping on second forcing Werth out, and threw to first in time to cut off Oran. Three runs.

FIFTH INNING.

Stars—Tracy to first on called balls, stealing second. Lauer out on a fly to right field, Tracy going to third. Matthews out at first, Tracy home. Redon to first on called balls. Thibault out on foul bound to catcher. Thibault left. One run.

Empires—Reynolds to first on called balls. Murray out at first. Kline to first on called balls, Reynolds home on passed balls. Shimper to first on safe hit. Kline, Shimper, Spaulding and Barron scored on errors. Seward out on fly to Scott at left, good running catch. Werth to second on a splendid two baser. Oran out on fly to Scott. Five runs.

SIXTH INNING.

Stars—Tennison out on fly to short. Leonard to first on called balls, Scott striking out. Benton out at first. No runs.

Empires—Reynolds out on foul bound. Murray to first on called balls. Kline to first on error. Shimper to first on a safe hit. Murray out, trying to stealing home. Spaulding to third on a good drive to left field, a fair foul hit, Kline and Shimper tallying. Barren out on fly to first. Two runs.

SEVENTH INNING.

Stars—Tracy to first on safe hit, out trying to steal second. Lauer out on fly to short. Matthews out on a foul bound. No runs.

Empires—Seward out on a foul bound to Tennison. Werth and Oran to base on errors. Reynolds to first on called balls. Werth home on passed ball. By some splendid safe hitting they scored five more runs. Spaulding out on foul fly, and Seward caught napping at first, after reaching there on a good hit. Six runs.

EIGHTH INNING.

Stars—Redon to first on safe hit. Thibault ditto. Tennison out on foul fly. Leonard to first on called balls, Redon tallying. Scott out on fly to centre field. Leonard out at second. One run.

Empires—Werth out at first. Oran out on foul bound. Reynolds to first on called balls, and run out between first and second. No runs.

NINTH INNING.

Stars—Scott out at first. Benton ditto. Tracy out on fly to centre field. No runs.

Empires—Murray to first on error, going to third on passed balls. Kline struck out. Shimper to first on called balls, Murray tallying. Spaulding reached first by an error. Shimper home. Barron out at first. Seward out to Tracy on a red hot liner. Two runs.

STARS.	O	R	EMPIRES.	O	R
Tennison, 3d b.	4	1	Leonard	4	2
Leonard, p.	2	2	Werth	3	1
Scott, l. f.	5	1	Oran, 3d b.	4	2
Benton, 2d b.	4	1	Reynolds	4	2
Tracy, s s.	3	2	Murray	3	3
Lauer, 1st b.	4	0	Kline	3	3
Matthews, c. f.	4	0	Shimper	2	4
Redon, c. f.	0	2	Spaulding	1	2
Thibault, c.	1	1	Barron	3	2
Total	27	10	Total	27	21

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Empires	0	1	2	3	5	2	6	0	2	—21
Stars	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	—10

Umpire—Mr. Medart.

The Case of Dr. Howard.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Letters from Cadiz, Spain, give the latest intelligence from Dr. Emelio Howard. He was awaiting a remittance from relatives, and expected to sail direct from Cadiz, July 28, in the steamer Alexandria, for New York. Dr. Howard tells how he was compelled to accept his release based on a pardon. Thereupon he sent to the Spanish government a vigorous protest, concluding as follows: "Conscious of my innocence of each and every one of the charges by virtue of which I was sentenced by the Cuban general of war to ten years' imprisonment and confiscation of my property, I protest against the idea that in thus being ejected from prison, I admit my guilt or abandon any claim I may have on the Spanish government for damages and redress. In witness whereof, I enter this protest at the consulate of the United States in the city of Cadiz, the tenth day of July, 1872, before the consul of my nation."

Howard denounces the jail at Cadiz as filthy beyond description, and the jailor as a veritable devil in human shape. He declares he has for nearly two years suffered cruel, unjustifiable and illegal imprisonment, his business meantime being ruined and his health impaired. Having never been granted any hearing in the civil court, he claims, as an American citizen, that Spain has violated her treaty with the United States, and on arriving in America he will seek redress by all possible means. The pardon forced upon him he regards as insult added to injury.

Treasury Decisions Affecting Canadian Ships.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Canadian steamers can not carry excursion parties to Canadian ports and afterward bring them back into American waters without first reporting at a customhouse. American steamers are subjected to numerous restrictions in the way of inspection of boilers, licenses to captains, engineers and pilots, and it is considered unfair to allow vessels of other nations not subject to such restrictions to compete with them. The Secretary has also directed collectors of customs to seize and forfeit Canadian tugs when they tow vessels from Canadian waters into American ports and do not report at the customhouse for the purpose of entering and clearing and paying tonnage dues.

The Way They do it in Illinois.

The St. Louis *Times* has been shown one of the permits issued by married women of Illinois to their bibulously inclined husbands, in order that a full compliance may be had with the new liquor law. The following is a copy:

PERMIT.

Permission is hereby granted by me, the lawful wife of ——, and I declare and witness by my own signature, that my husband has the perfect right and liberty to drink, and as often as he chooses to drink, and what he chooses to drink, and I hereby relinquish all the claims arising therefrom.

L. S.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has recently published in the London journals an advertisement inviting proposals for a seven per cent loan of $1,500,000, to be applied to the construction of a large eight-story building, at the corner of Broadway and Dey streets, New York, the cost of the site being $850,000, and the cost of the building and fittings being $650,000. This advertisement contains an interesting narrative of the operations and business of the company, the details of which are usually kept secret in this country. From this narrative it appears that the Western Union Telegraph Company has in operation 69,502 miles of line and 133,890 miles of wire. The gross receipts of the company for the year ending May 1, 1872, amounted to $8,251,694, and the net profits amounted to $2,697,816. The aggregate receipts for the five years ending May 1, 1872, amount to $38,035,456, giving an average of $7,607,091 per annum. The share capital of the company amounts to $41,071,510, and the bonded debt to $6,039,900.

At Montravail, in France, a property has recently been sold, in the court-yard of which stands the famous "Montravail oak" which naturalists assert to be more than 2000 years old. This noble tree is thus capable of measuring existence with the forest giants of Calaveras county, California. This oak, which is entirely hollow, has had its interior provided with stone benches, on which twelve persons can comfortably sit around a table, and an entrance door and two windows have been cut out of its sides. In order to ascertain its age M. d'Orbigny cut off a piece of its entire thickness and boiled it in oil, which is an infallible mode of bringing to light the separate layers produced by each year. By this method, in counting from the centre to the circumference, he was easily able to prove that the layers amounted to two thousand and some hundreds. This tree is of course a great natural curiosity, and every year numbers of persons visit that neighborhood to view so venerable a relic of the past, which was living and yielding shelter, as now, to the birds of the air whole centuries before the birth of Jesus Christ.

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

The rebel documents which Mr. Boutwell, without the warrant of law, bought from John T. Pickett for $75,000 government money, are now being used by the administration as campaign documents. The whole force of the photographic establishment attached to the Treasury Department is being used to make copies of these documents, and a large force in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury are busily employed every day in preparing them for the mail. They are sent from here under the frank of the Secretary and various bureaus of the Treasury Department.

At least fifty department clerks have been detailed to serve at the Capitol at Washington to frank and address political documents. Among those performing these duties are about ten ladies and six or seven colored clerks. One of the latter is engaged in franking envelopes with the name of "Henry Wilson, U. S. S." The Radicals are sending off "The Greeley Record," as it is called, containing extracts from the *Tribune* for a number of years, and the speeches of Senators Carpenter and Logan, intended to be replies to and refutations of the charges made by Senator Sumner in his great speech against General Grant.

Miss Charlotte Thompson at the Olympic, New York.

As this lady is so closely allied with New Orleans, we copy the following from the New York *Sun*:

A very clever and deserving actress has come to us from the West to take the chief part in an English adaptation of young Dumas' sensational play of "La Princesse Georges," which title it might not be amiss to change to "Adultery Made Easy; or, A Warning Against Matrimony." We have had enough of this dirty sort of drama in the opera bouffes without suggesting in the English language to our rising generation the delights of illicit intrigues and the contemptibility of the office of husband. Miss Charlotte Thompson is a lady of attractive personality, gentle voice and artistic culture. She has few of the mannerisms which frequently characterize provincial leading ladies, and in several particulars recalls Miss Agnes Ethel's style, whom she personally resembles on the stage. Of the play itself little requires to be said, except that the adapter has succeeded in producing a crude and unsatisfactory piece of literary work. It is "talky" where we want action, tame where we expect to be excited, immoral in sentiment and abrupt and inartistic in its denouement. When the curtain fell part of the audience retained their seats in the expectation of other acts to come, and among the lingerers were at least one stage manager and several critics. Miss Thompson did her best to make the play succeed, but she was poorly supported in the main. Some of the principal artists did not know their parts, and there was not merit enough in the drama itself to give promise of more than a temporary vitality for it.

The Peace Reunion.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Arrangements for a national reunion at the falls of the Ohio river are at length set on foot; an organization has been effected; working committees have been appointed; the eleventh and twelfth of September have been chosen as the time, and there is no reason to doubt that the proposed peace meeting will be a great affair.

Kentucky and Indiana, represented directly by Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, will do their part. The season and the point are propitious. No stint of money in the equipment, and no lack of warmth in the welcome, will mark this honest effort to revive old-time memories, sentiments and associations.

Carl Schurz and John Quincy Adams, Emerson Etheridge and Ben Hill, Charles Sumner and Austin Blair, Lyman Trumbull and Horatio Seymour, Hendricks, Voorhees, Doolittle, Vance, Bradley Johnson, Groesbeck, Walker, of Virginia, and many others eminent in the North and South will be present.

We hope the Liberal press will everywhere aid us in giving the occasion universality and significance. It is our design to make it simple, old-fashioned and hearty. It is our wish to have it represent the spirit of hospitality and peace which marked the ancient era of sectional good will, when there was a union of hearts no less than of States. The time for such a revival has come, and we shall provide the means.

The President and the Colored Cadet.

The New York *Tribune* says:

The case of the colored cadet at West Point which made so much talk some time ago has never yet been told in full. We present this morning a curious contribution to history in the form of a letter from the Hon. David Clark, of Hartford, who may be remembered as the patron of the boy Smith, to the Hon. Sayles J. Bowen, ex-mayor of Washington. It appears from this letter that the real persecutors of the colored cadet were not a mere parcel of school boys and snobbish young military officers, but Master Frederic Dent Grant and his excellent father.

The statements of this letter are extraordinary, but they are made with every appearance of sincerity and upon most excellent authority. A word about the writer of the letter may not be amiss. Mr. Clark is a wealthy and benevolent gentleman, who has devoted a large share of his means to the education of the Southern blacks. He has traveled extensively in the South to study the needs of the freed people; he has given more than $75,000 for the establishment of schools among them and the support of teachers, and is constantly giving more; he gave $50,000 to the Howard University; his other charities have been correspondingly liberal; and throughout North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, especially, he is well known as a warm friend to the colored race. He was a Grant elector, we believe, in 1868, and until recently he was a zealous supporter of the administration. Whether the organs of the re-electionists will have the effrontery to assail the personal character and motives of this gentleman, as they do all the opponents of their candidate, we are rather curious to see.

A Scientific Lover's Revenge.

A truly scientific revenge was recently effected by a young chemist in Venice, named Orlando Farnerini, upon a pair of lovers, whose mutual passion had disturbed the current of his own affections. He loved a young lady, but she loved a young tailor better. Orlando owed him money for clothes, and sent word that would pay him and make his betrothed a present if they would both come to his laboratory. They accepted the invitation, and were politely received and slyly led in conversation to the subject of electricity, about which he had much to say; both listened with astonishment, and were quite delighted when the professor proposed that they should allow themselves to be electrified. He bade them give him their hands, put the one pole of a Runkorf apparatus between the girl's fingers, and the other into the tailor's hand and then joined the currents. A terrible cry broke from the pair of lovers; they fell to the ground in convulsive fits, then got up again, in the greatest torment, but Farnerini only laughed. The two wretched beings drew the apparatus after them, tumbled over the furniture, and almost broke their limbs in their frantic efforts to rid themselves of the mighty current, but in five minutes they had become two distorted corpses. Then, and only then, Farnerini stopped the electric fluid, and went to report the matter to the police, which he did with the greatest sang froid possible.

Work of a New Special Agent.

We rather like the way Mr. Selye, the new special agent of the Postoffice Department reforms abuses of mail contractors, as appears by the following from the Shreveport *Southwestern*:

It seems that some misunderstanding has arisen between Mr. Selye, the mail agent of whom we made mention a few days since, and the Chaffe stage line. Mr. Keeting, the postmaster, informs us that he has employed Mr. John Caldwell temporarily to carry the mails east. The following dispatch was shown us by Mr. Keeting to explain the reason why he did not deliver the mail to the stage yesterday:

MONROE, La., July 27, 1872.

To Postmaster, Shreveport, Louisiana:

Decline to deliver any more mail to Bradley Barlow, Christopher Chaffe, or their agents, on route No. 4043. Employ temporary carrier to-day, Wednesday and Friday to convey the mails to this and way offices, and be particular that the carriers have the necessary oath administered to them. Acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

EDGAR SELYE,
Special Agent Postoffice Department.

Mr. John Caldwell left yesterday evening with the eastern mail, and will continue to carry it until other arrangements are consummated.

Iowa has a five legged mule, and its owner did not know what the fifth foot was for until the other day, when he attempted to tighten up the breeching before going down hill. The doctors who patched him up said they never saw three prettier line shots in all their army experience. The mule can stand on his two fore feet and kick with all three of his hind feet, and to see him when he is in motion reminds the spectator of a buzz saw.

Geologists say that the immense delta of the Mississippi was manufactured by an ancient river of prodigious magnitude which ran from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, and flowed at about 800 feet below the present land level.

Stanley, the Livingstone Discoverer.

As there is some curiosity to know about Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, we copy the following from *Harper's Weekly*:

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the leader of the *Herald* expedition, is a native of Missouri, and, "raised" in the border wilderness, enjoyed comparatively scanty educational advantages. His parents died while he was still very young, and he found himself, about the middle of the war, a youth of eighteen, with a small patrimony yielding a modest annual income, but without calling or profession. He had, however, the ambition and industry that are our most conspicuous national characteristics, and looking about for a field in which to distinguish himself, he drifted East, and became a war correspondent of the *Herald*. His chief recommendation at this time was his energy and industry and fearlessness in collecting facts, not the style in which he told them; for, although he had previously shown some indications of literary ability, and had occasionally found a place in the poet's corner of obscure country papers, his pen was as yet neither practiced nor fluent. During the war he succeeded in doing his duty, and established a steady, but not very brilliant reputation. About a year after the surrender he temporarily left the journal with which his name has since become so closely associated.

In 1866, or the early part of 1867, he determined to go to Europe and enlist in the Cretan army as a volunteer, making arrangements before leaving New York to send occasional letters to the *Herald*. He was, however, greatly disappointed in the character of his intended companions in arms, and soon changed his plans. He then, in company with three traveling compatriots, one of whom was his step-brother, arranged for a walking tour through the heart of Asia, passing through Asia Minor, the provinces of Russian Asia, the Khanates, Bokhara and Khiva, Eastern Turkestan, and so through China to the coast. This project, however, came to a disastrous end. The little party had penetrated only a hundred miles from Smyrna, when it was plundered by brigands and compelled to return.

The next year Mr. Stanley spent in traveling about Europe. In 1868 he accompanied the Abyssinian expedition to Magdala, and contrived on several occasions to get important news through to New York ahead of the dispatches of the British government and of the rival correspondents. These successes, of course, strongly recommended him to the favor of his journal, and when the *Herald* determined upon its quest of the great explorer, Mr. Stanley was selected to head the expedition.

Mr. Stanley is now about twenty-nine years of age. He is a thickset, powerful man, though, like William the Conqueror and other celebrated people, he is short in stature—only about five feet seven inches. A sure shot, an expert swimmer, a practiced horseman, and a trained athlete, with a very wide and varied experience of "roughing it," he was admirably fitted for the duty he has so gallantly and successfully performed.

Interesting Labor Experiments.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has made an experiment which, by its successful result, seems to have solved the labor question, so far as the corporation is concerned. Several months ago the superintendent initiated the plan of paying the employes of the company by the hour. The mechanics in the shops of the company were all paid by this standard, while engineers and other train men were paid according to the number of miles they ran. The latter plan, although obviously liable to produce inequalities of compensation, is said to have worked satisfactorily, so that in busy seasons the engineers made as much as $150 a month. In the shops the men were employed all through the season, but worked a reduced number of hours, while in slack times they were also employed fewer hours instead of being discharged. At first some of the workmen objected, but a trial of the scheme is said to have convinced all of them of its fairness. It affords the corporation a perfect protection against strikes and removes all causes of ill feeling between the employers and employed. The success of the experiment renders it worthy of attention. To some extent the same mode of payment is practiced by the Reading Railroad Company. The braksmen and probably the engineers and conductors are paid by the number of trips made.

Fixing the National Debt Finances.

A special to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A little piece of sharp practice has just been developed in the Treasury Department, which shows the desperate tactics to which the administration is resorting to keep up its end of the present campaign. It seems that the usual monthly exhibit of the national finances for July makes a very favorable showing as to the public debt. To prevent any supposed damage which might arise from the publication of the usual monthly statement, the plan was conceived of turning the discount fund, arising from the deduction of mutilated currency, into the amount credited to the payment of the public debt. This fund has been accumulating since 1867, and amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. No law of Congress authorized this disposition of the money, but, on the contrary, expressly provides that it should be held subject to appropriation. There are honest officials in the Treasury Department who do not hesitate to declare that the act is both fraudulent and without excuse.

Upolo.

A correspondent writes to the *Alta California* of the American colony established at Port Apia, Upolo, and of his first view of the far-distant island, as follows: "Upon entering the harbor the eye rests upon the most perfect tropical verdure, the beach skirted with palm trees, in the background breadstuffs, guava and vil trees. A cascade leaping from the highest mountain on the island lends a charm to the scene unsurpassed in any other country." The natives, he says, seem happy at being under the protection of the American flag, and no longer indulge in devastating warfares. Heretofore their custom has been to decapitate any captive either side took, and the head was presented to the king, who received it with great joy, rewarding the captor with his royal favor. The island covers an area of 1027 square miles, and the land is said to be the most fertile in the world.

Treasury Regulations.

The Washington *Patriot* says:

Since the passage of the new tariff law the officials of the Treasury Department have been engaged in the preparation of various regulations affecting goods made subjects of special and prominent attention under the new law. Already the tobacco and whisky regulations have been, after much attention and clerical labor, put in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the country to the officials whose action is to be governed thereby. Several important questions are before the department, having been presented by merchants and business men in various sections of the country, which will be decided under the provisions of the new law, but which will not be determined during the absence of the Secretary.

The Third Congregational Church of San Francisco has 134 members and $3500 of debt. A short time since it enjoyed a revival, and began great missionary efforts. At the next communion the fruits of these efforts, in the shape of eight Chinamen, applied for admission. The apparently reasonable request was vigorously opposed by a quarter of the members. It was not that kind of a church, they said. The Mongolians might start a church of their own. Did not the members have Chinese waiters at their own tables, and should they suffer Chinamen to sit beside them at the table of the Lord? Finally, they prevailed on the majority to put the Mongolians who had the bad taste to prefer Christ to Confucius on six months' probation. This has now expired, but the minority threaten to secede if the eight yellow believers are admitted to membership. If those Chinamen do not relapse into heathenism, their faith must be exceeding strong.

What is fashion, Annie? Fashion is something that causes Betsy, who goes bareheaded all week, when the sun is shining, to wear gloves and carry a parasol on Sunday, when it is cloudy.

Gratz Brown in Ohio.

We copy the following dispatch from the Memphis *Appeal* of Thursday:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—The Liberal and Democratic mass convention reassembled at two o'clock at the east front of the State House. After choosing two electors, as stated in the afternoon dispatches, the committee appointed to wait on B. Gratz Brown at his hotel soon returned with that gentleman, who was introduced by Judge Spaulding as the next Vice President of the United States.

On taking the stand, Mr. Brown said he was physically unable to make a long speech. His speech at Frankfort yesterday, united with his ride to this city, gave him a severe headache. He said Ohio had always had a controlling interest in national politics, and it has always so happened that her voice has always been decisive in the great presidential contests of the past. It would seem as if that influence was not to be lessened in the present contest. She is looked upon from all quarters of the nation with great interest. He said that so far as the questions that are before the people are concerned, it reduces it substantially to this: Whether it shall be possible for the people of the United States to install, in March, an administration that will give a better account of the troubles of the country, a better solution of the diversities that have sprung up between the sections, a more certain adjustment of that conflict of races that has been brewing for some years past, than the one which now holds power there. The speaker declared that the Grant speakers, instead of answering such questions as to why they have not fulfilled their promises made about peace in the South, it was found, they said, a little above a cordial shaking of right hands between the races, but they were only told that under the Grant administration the national debt had been reduced at the rate of $100,000,000 annually. He said that the people knew, to their sorrow, who paid this debt.

In regard to the reconstruction policy of President Grant, the speaker said that it had been a failure, and had not succeeded in restoring peace, order, good government and an honest administration in any of the States under its control. He said, on the other hand, that in Virginia, where Liberalism has had full sway, all went well; none, either black or white, was oppressed. Tennessee, which had been a perfect hell under Brownlow's administration, has also changed; and, continued the speaker, go there to-day, where Liberalism is triumphant, and you find peace and good order, and kindly feeling toward the black race. You find that the State is rapidly resuming its condition of natural prosperity; putting its finances in order, building up its railroads, laboring to protect and secure the rights of its citizens. You hear nothing of this antagonism of races that is the cry to-day in North Carolina. I might add that if you would go further, and go to Missouri, where, perhaps, this policy has had its most emphatic trial. You might see there, as I will say, although I don't desire to be boastful of my own State, as prosperous a condition of things as in any State in this nation. You will find that that State, which was upheaved almost by volcanic action, as it were, and left with the edges of society ragged, jagged and sharp, and cutting against each other—you will find it as smooth and pleasant as in any other State in the Union; you will find in the politics of Missouri that there are not now existing any animosities that grew out of the war. Its people are all in harmony and accord, and are engaged in industrial pursuits. The have forgotten animosities of the past, and no longer even think of them. You will find, furthermore, if you want to protect the colored race in its freedom, its franchise is an illustration of the manner of doing it. You will find that their principles are not only imbedded in the constitution of the State, but are granted by Democrats by a unanimous vote of the whole State, which has a hundred and some odd thousand, I believe, and a few thousand opposition. You will find that there is no feeling in all that land to disturb the present condition of affairs. You will find no white man there with prejudices and animosities against the colored race. You will find them there taken by the hand, that their feelings and their rights are respected. You will find they have all through that State established their schools and churches, and are rebuilding themselves to be worthy members of society. You will find that they have their normal schools, that they have their State university, so to speak, and that that State university or normal school has received its endowment at the hands of a Democratic Legislature. I call that proof of the results of the Liberal policy. I appeal to you to judge of this work on one hand as against the policy, and the administration on the other, and when you make your calculations as to what is best for the nation, do it honestly, do it conscientiously, and do it with a full knowledge of what you are doing. Fellow-citizens, I would gladly, if I were able, go on with a line of these remarks, and undertake to show you that the policy of the administration, so far as the elements of society which are at work at the South are concerned, has been a failure, and why has it been a failure? I could show you that it could not by any possibility have been anything other than a failure. I would like to show you, furthermore, that as far as the safety of the colored race, in their franchises and in their freedom, is concerned, it can never be comparable with a war against the white race. I say that whenever it is so antagonistic, it has been made so by the power of the administration. It is the administration which has produced this animosity and hostility. This indirect antagonism will be fatal to the black men, even if they should not touch their liberties themselves. But I have not time to-day to go into the argument of these questions.

The speaker then closed by saying that he hoped to again speak to the people of Ohio during the campaign.

Boutwell Then and Now.

A Washington special to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

When Secretary (then Congressman) Boutwell was one of the prime prosecutors in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, one of the high crimes and misdemeanors which he alleged against the then acting President was that of corrupt interference with elections in this, that he sent agents of the Postoffice and Treasury Departments out into the States electioneering, and that they made long tours and multitudinous speeches in behalf of the President's policy, at the same time drawing government pay for which no other services were rendered; and to make this crime and outrage of law more glaring on Johnson's part, Boutwell adduced the instance of two Cabinet officers being present at a political convention, which had for its object the organization of a party to sustain the President's policy—a fact which, he observed, was unparalleled in the political history of the country.

In view of the fact that not only the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior, but the commissioner of pensions, auditors and heads of bureaus without number, have been actively engaged in the North Carolina canvass on behalf of Grant, Mr. Boutwell's views in the past on this kind of business are worth reproducing.

One of the crew of a brig running down the coast was lately paid off, and with his fist full of bright half dollars he rolled into a slop shop on Pacific, near Davis street, San Francisco. He there called for a pocketbook, and having got one to his liking, he put the remains of his cash into a pocket in his waistcoat, while the book was securely stowed in a pocket in his round jacket. The storekeeper, who had watched the movement with some interest, told his customer it was the fashion to put money in the pocketbook; but Jack answered that he was up to the tricks of the land lubbers, and, buttoning his pockets, walked off. The next day he called at the store and asked for another pocketbook, saying, "The d—d blackfish had captured the book, but had missed the shiners." He had them still in his waistcoat pocket. Jack, for once, had outwitted the land sharks.

It is said Tom Scott has invested $150,000 in saw mills at Apalachicola, to get out cross ties from cypress and juniper, which will be chemicalized in some way to be rendered fire-proof, and used on the Southern Pacific railroad.

Cotton Crop Report.

Messrs. Perry Nugent, R. De Gas, Harrison Watts and Richard Flower, of the committee on information and statistics, reported yesterday to the president and board of directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange:

We respectfully submit the following report of information condensed from letters received by us from the States hereinafter named, concerning the growing crop of cotton. For the dates at which we put commencement of picking, etc., we take the average of estimates and statements sent to us. Our letters are mostly dated about the fifteenth of July.

MISSISSIPPI.

The weather since the fifteenth of June is reported to us as having been warm, with frequent showers, and much more favorable than during the same period last year. Our correspondents have seen or heard of army worms in twenty counties, and boll worms in sixteen, but generally only a few of these insects have appeared in each county. The plant, with very few exceptions, is represented as being well formed and bolled. Laborers continue to work well. Picking commenced last year about the first of September, and will probably begin this year in early planting about the twentieth of August, and in late not before the tenth of September.

LOUISIANA.

The weather has been in some places too dry, but generally warm, with frequent showers. Latterly too much rain has fallen in some parishes, particularly in those adjacent to the Mississippi river. The earlier part of the crop is well formed and bolled. The later is generally doing very well, but is said to be not "fruiting" well in some parishes, especially in those on the Mississippi river, already mentioned as having had an excess of wet weather. Scarcely any complaint is made of labor. Average of estimates in relation to commencement of picking place it last year at about August 31; this year, in early planting, at about August 16, and in late at about September 10. The army worm is reported as having appeared in twenty and the boll worm in eighteen parishes.

TEXAS.

The weather since fifteenth June has been very favorable, much more so than last year. The plant is in fine condition, well formed and bolled. No complaint is made of the labor. In some of the lower counties picking has already commenced, but taking the average of our reports for the whole State we find that it will begin in the early planting, about thirteenth August, and in the late (a very small portion of the crop) about first September. It is said to have been general last year about twenty-second August. A few army worms have been reported in ten, and boll worms in seven counties.

ARKANSAS.

The weather since the fifteenth of June has in some parts of the State been seasonable, in others too dry and in others too wet; on the whole not favorable. Throughout the State, averaging the reports sent us, it can not be said to have been either decidedly more or decidedly less favorable than during the same period last year. In some counties the plant is said to be well formed and bolled, but as a general thing it is not so. We have some complaint of labor being interrupted by political excitement, but the bulk of laborers are doing well. Picking began last year about the fifth of September, and is expected to commence about the same time or a trifle later this year in early cotton, and about the twenty-second of September in late.

TENNESSEE.

The weather since the fifteenth of June has been favorable to the growing crop, generally more so than last year. A few only of our latest letters speak of heavy rains. The plant is reported as very thrifty, being better formed and bolled than usual. Neither army nor boll worm is reported. Labor is satisfactory. Picking is said to have been general last year by the fifteenth of September, and this year will probably be so in early cotton by the seventh of September, and in late by the twenty-fifth of September.

ALABAMA.

The weather from the fifteenth of June until early in July was favorable, but has been since very unfavorable. Heavy rains have fallen, causing overflow of bottom lands on which very many entire crops have been destroyed. It is estimated by some of our correspondents that the damage done to the crop throughout the State by rains, storms and overflow, during the month of July, will amount to a reduction of fully forty per cent from what, at the end of June, it promised to yield. Until the beginning of July the weather was more favorable than last year. The plant is said to be well formed and bolled. Laborers are working well. We have reports of army worms having appeared in fourteen named counties. One correspondent reports them in ten counties which he does not name, and which may, perhaps, be included in the fourteen already mentioned. Boll worms are reported in only a few counties. Picking began last year about August 27, and is expected to commence this year in early cotton about August 17, and in late about September 7.

NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The weather has been generally wet since fifteenth June, and not more favorable than last year. The bulk of the crop is not well "formed" and "bolled." Laborers are not working as well in North Carolina as in other States, a considerable portion of their time being devoted to attendance upon public meetings. Army and boll worms are reported in only one or two counties. Picking last year began about fifth September, and this year will begin in early cotton about tenth September, and in late about the twenty-fifth September.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The weather since the fifteenth June has been showery (the rains having become excessive in some counties in July.) On the whole it has been more favorable than last year. Taking favorable and unfavorable reports together (which are about equal in number), the crop seems to be only moderately well "formed" and "bolled." A few army worms are reported in only one county, and boll worms (in small numbers) in three. Picking commenced last year about the twenty fourth August, and will probably begin this year in early planting about the twenty-first August, and in late about the thirteenth September. Laborers continue to work well.

GEORGIA.

The weather, from the fifteenth of June to about the first of July, was quite favorable, but since the latter date it has been too wet. On the whole, however, more f[illegible] vorable than last year. The crop is we[illegible] "formed" and the early planting w[illegible] "bolled." Laborers continue to work we[illegible] Caterpillars are reported to have been se[illegible] or heard of by our correspondents in s[illegible] teen counties—boll worms in only a f[illegible] Average of statements put the beginnin[illegible] picking last year at about the twenty-[illegible] of August. Picking is expected to b[illegible] this year in early planting about the tw[illegible] second of August, and in late cotton a[illegible] the fourteenth of September.

FLORIDA.

Our reports from this State are me[illegible] The weather since fifteenth of June presented as generally favorable (w[illegible] with frequent showers) and as more f[illegible] able than during same period last [illegible] Cotton is said to be well formed and b[illegible] and labor good. Picking commenced [illegible] year about twentieth of August, this y[illegible] early cotton will begin a little earlier [illegible] in late cotton about second of Septe[illegible] Army worm is reported in three coun[illegible] boll worm only in one county (Jac[illegible] but in considerable numbers.

The Shreveport *Times* says:

We are informed by a gentlema[illegible] from several of the eastern count[illegible] Texas, that in Panola, Shelby, Nacog[illegible] and we think he said Henderson, th[illegible] of cotton and corn are the finest he h[illegible] in an experience of forty years. He [illegible] us that he visited a young white fa[illegible] Nacogdoches county who has ten [illegible] cotton and ten in corn: this crop th[illegible] man has cultivated himself, exce[illegible] days' extra labor of one hand. [illegible] formant, who is an experienced [illegible] thinks the crop, with an ordinar[illegible] able season, will yield one bale [illegible] to the acre, and the corn land fo[illegible] of corn to the acre.