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AFLOAT.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

The south wind wanders through the noon,
Half coolness and half fire:
Plays in the tree a rustling tune,
Then, seeming to expire,
Leaves all the burning noonday heat
Upon my drowsy brain to beat.

In summer meadows lies the hay,
And sends a fragrant breath
Across its heaps of misty gray—
The plaintive sweet of death.
So vernal odors come to me
From summer days that fade and flee.

Far down the blue and gleaming lake
Aerial shadows glide;
The little waves forever break
Along its grassy side;
A lulling murmur of repose,
A monotone no music knows.

Sweet, sweeter than all sweetnesses
Of May time or of June,
Is this cool shadow's quietness,
This lapping water's tune:
The soft green light of wave and shore,
The scent of woods, the dripping oar.

Then up through heaven the mighty stars
March all their glittering host;
The low horizon's sunset bars
Are faded out and lost;
Those sparks that crowd the solemn sky
Are fragments of eternity.

Afloat between the dark and light,
What gracious peace and rest
Fills all the dusk and dewy night,
The broad earth's tranquil breast.
The fret and fever of the day
In this sweet silence dies away.

Beyond all mortal faith or fear,
Like some embodied soul
I glide, and dream, and idle here,
A speck of Titan's bowl
Nor care if, in haste to sup,
The thirsty giant drink me up!

THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT.

A Sermon Preached in the First Congregational Church, September 27, by Rev. E. T. Hooker, Pastor.

Thou Shalt Not Kill.—Ex. xx. 13.

Physical life is the condition of all present human relations. There are spiritual relations which survive natural life, a kingdom which "is not of this world," but all other kingdoms and governments among men, and the present practical bearings of this upon them are conditioned upon their animal existence. The fifth commandment, the first that has reference to man's social duties, has also reference to God, the heavenly Father as represented in a manner by the earthly father, and thus blends an allegiance to both worlds, the natural and the supernatural. On the human side this command respects physical relations in their origin.

The next command, the sixth, respects those relations in their preservation.

Thou shalt not kill is the platform on which alone allegience to the remaining four is supposable. They all respect material or natural and temporal relations, the family, property, reputation, earthly desires and the preservation of life is, of course, indispensable to their preservation. The sixth command is therefore more nearly fundamental, more important, greater than those which follow. There are greatest commands as there are least, for Christ speaks of the littleness of those souls who break and teach the breaking of the least of his commands.

Life is of more value than the domestic happiness and honor destroyed by the breach of the seventh commandment. Though there is apparently an unwritten law in some communities which tacitly justifies the forfeiting of such destruction by the destruction of life. This is not Bible justice, however. Strict justice, according to its code, is "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth;" not an eye for a tooth, or *vice versa;* for an eye is worth more than a tooth. So life is worth more than property, or a character not slandered. It is not preferable to real shame and perfidy, which is a different thing altogether from that contemplated in the ninth commandment. Martyrs have worthily died and patriots have fought for principles involving all that is worth living for in this world and the next.

It follows, then, that any power which undertakes to administer the second table of the law of Sinai, which concerns man's moral, social relations, his duties to his fellow-men, must make the preservation of life, from violence, at least, its first duty. We sometimes speak as though morality was outside the scope of civil law, rather related to God and religion. But morality is just the province of civil law. It has no other. Moral duties are those which relate to our fellow-men; religious duties, those which relate to God. The civil code covers just the conditions of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which are covered by the record table of the law, even penetrating to the thoughts and intents of the heart as truly as the tenth commandment does. That code even extends to the first table of religious duties, so far, in some cases, as to forbid profane swearing, Sabbath breaking, and to correct insubordination to parents. It has not yet anywhere re-enacted the first, second and fourth commandments so far as to prescribe atheism, idolatry or idleness on the six week days.

The principles that underlie man's social well being are all contained in the ten commandments, and the most obvious and valuable of them in the record five.

Organized society corporate government is chartered in these, based upon them. It has no foundation outside of them, and does not need any. They are as broad and deep a foundation as the wit of man can desire or his necessities discover—broad as the earth, and enduring as time and deep as the springs of his natural life. Being such, the principles that are prominent in them will be prominent in civil government which seeks to re-enact them. There is not a question of representation or finance or administration, of political and social economy, in short, as embodied in human law, which does not find its only crucial test in this law and its epitome: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

If, then, the natural life of man is the condition of his other temporal and social relations, it must be the most sacred and the central citidel to be protected by civil law. It is not to be outweighted in value by considerations of property or even so-called honor. Real honor, "that cometh from God only," is more important than life. But insult or injuries to property are not to invoke the risk of life in a duel or a pitched battle. If any man or men interfere with a right less than the right of life, the remedy is to be without involving life. Self-defense against deadly assault is a right both of individuals and of governments, but aggression never

All attempts to reform our local governments in behalf of a more economical or acceptable admistration by methods which involve an exposure of life, would sacrifice life to property or so-called liberty, or some chosen pursuit of happiness, and that unnecessarily and unsuccessfully—unnecessarily, for the right to life is guaranteed by the existing authorities (unless, indeed, they are powerless or unwilling to bring murderers to justice, or themselves to assume the offensive actually), and with that may and should be guaranteed the other rights, unsuccessfully, because all that endangers life by act or precedent, endangers also the other things sought. Men say they "rather be dead than live under" a certain conditionof things, but that feeling is not brave or wise.

The contest for the very existence of adequate civil authority somewhere in the community, be the same larger or smaller, may justly require the risk of life in war. For upon the existence of such authority in possession of the physical force to sanction it, depends the preservation of life from violence and social war. A bloody contest for the existence of a nation, which has right and reason to be in its integrity and separateness from the rest of the world, is a contest to avoid bloodshed by establishing the power best fitted to prevent it within its borders—that is what a nation is for, in its organized shape, viz: to guarantee the first right of all earthly existence, the right to life. Even, the right to liberty, and still more, that to the pursuit of happiness, comes after this, and has more limitations and qualifications. Until the first of these three is put upon a secure and lasting basis the other two are of comparatively little value. If there is no power anywhere in the community to prevent violence and protect life, then there is no civil authority to secure liberty and the blessings of industry.

As all human relations rest back upon physical life as their condition, so all human law rests back upon physical power as its sanction and final executor. A law that can not be enforced is no law. And enforcement means the use of physical force ultimately, if necessary. Thus all civil government, like all human life, is at bottom physical government, physical life. And even our sanctification and ultimate salvation are promoted and provided for during our natural life, and by the incarnation of the Son of God, "the word made flesh," the present practical bearings of that eternal kingdom are conditioned upon our temporal existence.

Such being the scope and necessary functions of human governments, it is apparent that they do but carry out, re-enact and enforce the law of God, and as such are required and sanctioned by Him—are a part of His will. "He that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God." As the moral law is strictly the philosophy of man's natural life as a social being, and governments are charged with the execution of it, we should expect the operation of civil law to be analogous, in some important respects, to the operation of natural law—*e. g.*, in the certainty of punishment. Nature is wise in the long run, and the God of nature is wise in making penalty for transgression of natural law inexorably certain.

That is the most wholesome discipline, correction, means of evolution, education, perfection, viz: The unerring course of law, of cause in modifying effects. In all her administration nature is right in making penalty certain and in appealing to the physical conscience as it were by physical penalties and vetoes. She is right, and, therefore, beneficent in so doing; truly and only merciful in following out her enactments to the exact uttermost. "Verily, I say unto thee, thou shalt not come out" of her debtors prison "until thou hast paid the uttermost farthing." She will admit remedy, atonement by law operating in its own legitimate sphere; the modification of our law by another, as we constantly see water putting out fire, the antidote neutralizing the poison, medicine and the laws of health put in force removing disease. So is it in God's atonement. The law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus making free from the law of sin and death, legally and necessarily. But each and every law has its full execution. It is only right and salutary, therefore sufficiently merciful on the largest scale, that nature should follow up her sinners with the effects of their sin as well as the effects of their rights or remedial acts.

Now, what should be the analogy to this in civil government, having to enforce the moral law, which is a transcript of social law inwrought with our nature, therefore a part of nature's system, as distinct from the supernatural and the hereafter? Civil law being a part of natural law must be right and beneficent, in the same way that nature is, viz: By certain and thorough execution of penalty for transgression, the execution of law in every case to the full extent to which it is applicable. In the case of murder, for instance, "A life for a life," is justice according to natural, scriptural, and the best human law. It is also the highest beneficence or mercy to the individual member of society, as a deterring influence, and to society as a whole by protecting it against the crime. Society has rights as well as the criminal, and clemency to him alone is cruelty to it, while justice to him is not cruelty, though it send him out of life speedily. His repentance unto salvation can be accomplished as well in a month as in a life time of imprisonment. But natural law, and so true civil law knows nothing of repentance, reformation and remedy, protection to society against this crime by any such means; they do not remedy the evil inflicted by the sinner. No repentance for murder will do that. It may be said the man's execution does not bring back his victim to life. No; but the execution of law always and everywhere is remedial and nothing else is. Nothing else is right, beneficent, merciful in the end.

The facility with which men get into a fight in our city and State and in other States, the promptness with which they whisk out deadly weapons, "go off at half-cock," if I may be allowed the expression, in the killing business, is a badge of barbarism, an ear mark of a low form of civilization. Such communities sometimes pride themselves on their quick sense of honor, their courtesy and gentility. But a gentleman is first and forever a gentle man. And the degree of the sacredness of human life anywhere is a thermometer of civilization there. Something is gained, whatever happens, when life is made more secure than before in this part of our country; for without that we can not get on at all. Let it be established, demonstrated, driven in upon all the springs of human action here, that life is inviolable, except in strict self-defense or by due process of law; and the first step, the indispensible step, is taken toward a developing civilization. Without that we build upon the sand. It is to this same point that remarks of two United States Senators, who have spoken best on our recent troubles, are directed, when they unite in saying that only by the cessation of murder and the security of life in the South can our recovery begin. And the People's party, so styled, of a sister State far north of Louisiana, have in their recently-adopted platform a resolution that the brigandage and violence that have made their State unpleasantly famous and drawn away emigration, must be abated. These are rational convictions. It is a step toward progress never before taken, if either by the power of the general or the local government, all but peaceful methods of action are effectually and forever excluded from society in all our States, then reason and deliberation, religion, education, legislation and commercial enterprise can exhaust their appliances for the upbuilding of society as never before, and with a certainty of success which has never before existed. This gained, all is gained that can be preliminary to rational methods, wisely elaborated systems, sound bases of improvement. And when we get this, then let us give thanks as never before.

The statistical editor of the *Times*, Grand Island, Nebraska, says: "90,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 grasshoppers, at least, passed over here yesterday. There might have been a few more or less, as we did not count very closely."

"CORN IS KING OF THE WEST."

See! left and right of us,
Far out of sight of us,
His mighty battalions
Are marshaled to-day!
Standing up, one by one,
High in the gleaming sun,
See the lines stretching
Away and away!
No guns or cannonade
Marshaled on dress parade—
Only the gleaming blade:
Mark you that gleaming blade
Artisan never made—
Emerald uniform,
Tassels of gold,
Banners of silken sheen:
Deep their bright folds between
A cornucopia
Each soldier's hands hold.

Long since their march begun;
Never will their march be done
'Till, neath the setting sun
How their heads, one by one—
Bow in the sunshine,
The Ocean to greet:
Know neither pause nor rest,
Never till gleams their crest
O'er all the mighty West,
And the waves of Ocean
Roll at my feet.

Prairies grow green with them!
See you the sheen of them—
Line upon line of them
Stretching away!
Ranks upon ranks of them,
Emerald banks of them,
Who will outnumber
These legions to day?
Kings upon ancient thrones,
Builded on human bones,
'Neath whose foundation-stones
Hear we a nation's groans,
Merit your armies
E'en Fame's transient breath?
Out on the whole of them!
Blot out the roll of them!
What is their merit
Save bloodshed and death!
And hail to our glorious
Armies victorious!
Hear ye the cheers for them,
Conquering poverty,
Blessing the earth,
And bidding defiance
To ogres and giants
That haunt the Old World—
Gaunt Famine and Death!

These are "our country's pride,"
Reaching out far and wide,
Far to the setting sun
Gleaming their crest:
All through its vast regions
Long may the fair legions
Of Plenty and Peace
Stand guard o'er the West.

—Lottie M. Rose, in the Prairie Farmer.

General Sherman and the Army.

The last number of the *Army and Navy Journal* received here contains a chapter on the "Military lessons of the war" from the pen of General W. T. Sherman. It is given as the concluding chapter of an unpublished "Memoir of events of the war," the entire publication of which is for the present reserved. Just previous to the war General Sherman was connected with the Louisiana State University, and he looked upon the inception of the rebellion from a Southern standpoint. We give in his own words his statement of the condition in which our army was found by the rebellion—badly organized and restricted in operations by inadequate laws:

That civil war, by reason of the existence of "slavery," was apprehended by most of the leading statesmen of the half century preceding its outbreak. General Scott told me on my arrival at New York, as early as 1850, that the country was on the eve of "civil war;" and the Southern politicians openly asserted that it was their purpose to accept as a *casus belli* the election of General Fremont in 1856, but, fortunately or unfortunately, he was beaten by Mr. Buchanan, which simply postponed its occurrence for four years. Mr. Seward had also publicly declared that no government could possibly exist half slave and half free; and yet the government made no military preparation, and the Northern people, generally, paid no attention, took no warning of its coming, and would not realize its existence until Fort Sumter was fired on by batteries of artillery, handled by declared enemies, from the surrounding islands, and the city of Charleston.

General Bragg, who certainly was a man of intelligence, and who, in early life, ridiculed a thousand times in my hearing the threats of the people of South Carolina to secede from the federal Union, said to me in New Orleans, in February, 1861, that he was convinced that the feeling between the slave and free States had become so embittered that it was better to part in peace; better to part anyhow, and as a separation was inevitable, that the South should begin at once, because the possibility of a successful effort was yearly lessened by the rapid and increasing inequality between the two sections, from the fact that all the European immigrants were coming to the Northern States and Territories, and none to the Southern.

The slave population in 1860 was near 4,000,000, and the money value thereof not far from $2,500,000,000. Now, ignoring the moral side of the question, a cause that endangered so vast a moneyed interest was an adequate cause of anxiety and preparation, and the Northern leaders surely ought to have foreseen the danger and prepared for it. After the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, there was no concealment of the declaration and preparation for war in the South. In Louisiana, as I have related, men were openly enlisted, officers were appointed, and war was actually begun in January, 1861. The forts at the mouth of the Mississippi were seized and occupied by garrisons that hauled down the United States flag and hoisted that of the State. The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge was captured by New Orleans militia; its garrison ignominiously sent off, and the contents of the arsenal distributed.

These were as much acts of war as was the subsequent firing on Fort Sumter, yet no public notice was taken thereof; and when months afterward I came North, I found not one single sign of preparation. It was the reason, somewhat, that the people of the South became convinced that those of the North were pusillanimous and cowardly, and the Southern leaders were thereby enabled to commit their people to the war nominally in defense of their slave property. Up to the hour of the firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, it does seem to me that our public men, our politicians, were blameable for not sounding the note of alarm.

Then when war was actually begun, it was by a call for 75,000 "ninety-day" men, I suppose to fulfill Mr. Seward's prophecy that the war would last but ninety days.

The earlier steps by our political government were extremely wavering and weak, for which an excuse can be found in the fact that many of the Southern representatives remained in Congress, sharing in the public councils and influenced legislation. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln was installed, there was no longer any reason why Congress and the Cabinet should have hesitated. They should have measured the cause, provided the means, and left the executive to apply the remedy.

At the time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, viz: March 4, 1861, the regular army, by law, consisted of two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of mounted rifles, four regiments of artillery and ten regiments of infantry, admitting of an aggregate strength of 13,024 officers and men; and on the subsequent fourth of May the President, by his own orders (afterward sanctioned by Congress), added a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of artillery, and eight regiments of infantry, which with the former army, admitted of a strength of 39,973, but no time during the war did the regular army attain a strength of 25,000 men.

Following this the General proceeds to comment on the manner in which the army was increased and the methods adopted by different States to keep in the field their quota of troops. For effectiveness he gave the preference to Wisconsin regiments, simply because new recruits were put in old organizations, with drilled officers, instead of being formed into new and untried regiments.

His suggestions as to the formation and discipline of the regular army are full of practical good sense, and, coming from the highest military authority in our land, will command respectful attention. It is to be regretted that the entire memoir will be left for posthumous publication.

Governor Kellogg.

Almost every newspaper in the North seems to deem it necessary, as the complement of sustaining the action of the President in putting down Penn, to characterize the administration of Kellogg as a usurpation, and as guilty of frauds, peculation, and general misgovernment of Louisiana. The high tide of denunciation rolls on resistlessly, bearing down facts and overthrowing reason in its turbid flood. Northern editors do not stop to demand specifications against Kellogg; they do not stop to inquire whether he has been proven a thief and a robber, as is so often alleged. But, gathering up the mass of charges hurled at him from every rostrum and from every pulpit and from every newspaper of the South, they repeat them haphazard. Democratic journals pursue this course from motives of partisanship. Republican journals confound Kellogg's administration with that of Warmoth, and stupidly assume that the former is as corrupt as that of the latter.

Now, there is no evidence that Kellogg is not a man of integrity, or that his administration of the government of Louisiana has been characterized by corruption or oppression. To our own reporter, on the twentieth instant, at New Orleans, Penn said: "I do not charge Kellogg with dishonesty, or fraud, or anything of that sort." Taken in connection with the admission of the integrity and good faith of Governor Kellogg, what Penn said immediately afterward admirably illustrates the loose character of the average criticism of Kellogg's administration. Having confessed the groundlessness of the charges against Kellogg, Penn proceeded: "But I do know, and you know, and everybody else knows, that his administration has well nigh ruined the State, and made our financial bankruptcy only a question of time." What everybody will see at a glance is that these hot words of Penn's are "glittering generalities," and that they are utterly meaningless in the light of the context of his speech.

When Penn, a political opponent and a would-be usurper, says: "I do not charge Kellogg with dishonesty, or fraud, or anything of that sort," he supports Kellogg's testimony in his own behalf. When, therefore, Kellogg makes a circumstantial defense of the legality of his election, a specification of the actual reforms he has inaugurated in Louisiana, and offers a reasonable explanation of the motives of the Penn movement, he is entitled to be believed. He says:

"I was elected Governor by a majority of the votes actually cast. Many of the leaders of the opposition have acknowledged this to me privately and apologized for their conduct, excusing it as a party necessity. The returns were altered by Warmoth so as to make it appear that I was not elected. During the trial of that case, of which you have probably heard something up North (the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth), and before the decision I offered, through my counsel, Mr. William Hunt, to bring the returns into court and submit them to a committee of five, to be chosen, two by me, two by Warmoth and the fifth by the court, and I agreed to submit to the decision of this committee; but this was declined by Warmoth and McEnery, and the next day I was declared the rightful Governor of Louisiana. * * *

"'We have reduced the taxes of the State one-third,' continued Mr. Kellogg. 'The last Legislature passed less obnoxious laws than any since the reconstruction, and my bitterest enemies can not say that I have tampered with the public funds, or that I have done one dishonest or disreputable act since I have been in office. I defy any man to say it. The height of my offending is that, nominated for Governor in 1872 against my wish, I left my seat in the Senate of the United States, fought for my rights and overcame the organized fraud of the election of 1872, which was intended to turn the State over to the Democracy under a bargain with Warmoth, by which he was to go to the Senate. I have never been forgiven for this by the Democracy. Georgia has gone, Texas and Arkansas have gone, either by fraud or violence, or both. The colored man has been remitted to a semi-servitude.

"Scarcely any are left in office in either of those States. Tens of thousands are disfranchised, and now a reign of violence and fraud is proposed to be inaugurated in Louisiana, a State having a large excess of colored voters, for the sole purpose of wresting the State from the Republican party. A fair vote is all the Republicans want. We have amended the Warmoth registration and election laws to secure it, and it being well known that a fair election would not only put the Republicans wholly in power, but prove the fact that we did carry the State in 1872, they are attempting to overthrow the government by violence."

When Penn admits that Kellogg is an honest man, it is time for his detractors at the North to prove him a rogue, or to stop calling him a rogue. This statement of Kellogg's bears the ear-marks of truth, and as to the reduction of the State debt and the reduction of taxation, it is demonstrated to be true by the official indorsement of the Auditor of Public Accounts. Governor Kellogg challenges his "bitterest enemies" to show that he has "tampered with the public funds, or done one dishonest or disreputable act since he has been in office." We submit that until the Democratic White Leaguers of Louisiana take up this challenge, Governor Kellogg should receive the confidence and support of all fair-minded men and all unprejudiced journals at the North.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Telegraphic Luxuries.

The telegraph in this country is a luxury that only rich men and corporations can afford to use. For ordinary business purposes the rates are too high. The dispatch eats up the profit. The great drag on the newspaper enterprise of the country is the expense of telegraphic communication; and this mill-stone is kept fastened on the neck of the young giant by the Press Association, which endures the extortions of the telegraph monopoly only because it can indulge in the luxury of a smaller monopoly on its own account.

But while we are sweating and groaning under the burdens of this bad system it is refreshing to know that its operations are confined to this country. On the continent of Europe telegraphing is very cheap. A day or two ago we gave Mayor Meguill's testimony as to the telegraphic system of Germany, where the lines are owned and operated by the government. Mr. Smalley bears the same testimony in regard to the telegraph system of England. The ordinary rate for a press telegram between two places in the kingdom used to be a shilling for twenty words, address free. After the government took the telegraph lines under its control it reduced the rates to a hundred words for a shilling. The whole of Professor Tyndall's address, occupying eight and a half full columns in the London *Times*, was sent to that paper by telegraph, "at an immense cost," we are told. But this feat, which that paper celebrates as "one of the wonders of journalism," cost about $50 in gold. The same address sent through the cable to this country would have cost us about $2100 in gold.

The *Herald* has often paid $500 and sometimes twice that sum for a simple cable dispatch. Some of the *Tribune's* dispatches during the Franco-German war cost still larger sums. Even our local telegraph bills often mount up to a height that throws the boasted enterprise of the London *Times* into the shade. The Chicago *Tribune* paid some $600 for its telegraphic copy of Moulton's statement. This shows the crushing weight under which our American journalism struggles to maintain itself. The telegraph monopoly doubles the price of dispatches, and its exactions are supported by the Associated Press because it is also a monopoly and can practice a little extortion on its own account. And the press of the country put up with the infliction out of sheer timidity, and the fear that any effort to throw it off would be followed by a withdrawal of telegraphic privileges altogether. They dare not even advocate the purchase and operation of the telegraph lines by the government, as in Germany and England, lest the double monopoly shall grind them to powder as wheat between the upper and nether stones of the mill.

These facts and figures, given in one of the Associated Press papers, tell their own story. They show the necessity for breaking the telegraph monopoly by putting this whole business in the hands of the government, where it belongs. This would reduce the cost of telegraphic communication three-fourths and treble the telegraph business of the country. This would reduce the telegraph from a luxury, which only rich men and great corporations can afford to indulge in, to a great common convenience and public benefit.—*New York Graphic.*

Louisiana and the North.

Any one who reads the remarks of the Northern and Southern Democratic press upon the subject of the recent troubles in Louisiana will find that these papers attempt to convey the impression that that State has been the subject of the malignant hatred of the federal government and of the people of the North, and that every effort that could be suggested by such a feeling has been made to crush the citizens of Louisiana and to treat them as if they had no rights which any man is bound to respect. This theory is a particular favorite with the Louisianians themselves, and it has been advanced by them at every opportunity, accompanied by maledictions upon the government and the North. That such a sentiment and such a purpose do not exist here, is well known to us; and if it is not known in the South, the fact is not to be attributed to the want of evidence. A few months ago the levees upon the lower Mississippi were broken in many places, and a very large portion of the State of Louisiana was submerged by water. The losses of the planters were heavy, and there was acute and widespread suffering among the people. In the presence of the misery caused by this terrible catastrophe what was the conduct of the people of the North and of the general government? The malignant hatred of the former displayed itself in the opening of subscription lists in all the principal cities, and contributions to the amount of tens of thousands of dollars poured in from Northern men who hate the spirit that excites persecution of negroes and Republican whites in Louisiana, from business men who never expect to sell a dollar's worth of goods in New Orleans, from clubs and from a multitude of other sources. There was such a magnificent display of sympathy and open-handed liberality as might have extorted praise from the deadliest rebel that ever haunted a Southern community. And on top of this the Congress of the United States, containing a two-thirds Republican majority, appropriated about $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers, while the stores of the army, upon which bitter curses are now heaped, were unlocked so that the wretched people might obtain immediate supplies of food and clothing. This is the way the North treats the South when it endures trouble which does not come from its own wicked acts. This is the way the federal government proffers its assistance when there is suffering which is the result of accident and not of guilty design. The spirit that prompted this action is equally ready and willing to secure to Louisiana the same immunity from federal interference in political contests, the same advantages of investment of individual capital, and the same respect and honor that are given to Northern States, as soon as the people of that commonwealth make up their minds to protect citizens of all classes and colors in the enjoyment of their rights, to suppress persecution for political opinion and its attendant outlawry, and to permit freedom of speech, freedom of action and the impartial operation of the laws. The only thing that Northern people hate in Louisiana is the utter disregard of justice and of the commonest rights of man displayed by the rebel element; and when these no longer appear, the sentiment of animosity will die out here.

It is to be observed that the citizens of New Orleans, with all their bitterness against the government are not loth to ask from it very great favors. There is on foot now a project for the erection of a ship canal which will supply an artificial outlet for the commerce of the Mississippi river. This scheme had its inspiration in New Orleans; it is pressed by the merchants of that city, and its fulfillment will operate directly and chiefly to the advantage of the trade of that port. The practicability of the undertaking is now being made the subject of careful investigation by government engineers and it is possible that Congress may act favorably upon it. The canal will cost a good many millions of dollars, which will come from the pockets of the people of the North as well as of the South. Now we propose that the Congress which passes a bill appropriating money for this purpose shall also adopt a law requiring that States wherein occurs an insurrection which has to be suppressed by federal troops shall be forced to pay the entire cost of the transportation and maintenance of those troops. The preservation of order in New Orleans has cost the federal government, recently and in the past, a good many thousands of dollars, and while well-behaved American citizens do not object to paying for public improvements, they are not fond of paying the cost of compelling decent conduct on the part of the communities for whose special advantage these improvements are made. In this city the taxpayers pay the cost of the injury done if there is a riot, and thus every respectable citizen has a direct personal interest in maintaining order. If Congress passes such a law as we have suggested the wealthy citizens of New Orleans, who contributed liberally to the White League and furnished means to the McEnery insurrectionists, will have a very strong inducement for arraying themselves against such outlaws and outlawry in the future.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Capital Fled.

"Capital fled from us," says the address of the McEnery committee of New Orleans. This is cool. Capital rushed eagerly to the South, to fill the openings left by the desolations of the war. The South needed capital, and the inducements were great for capital to go there. How was it received? The first condition for the security of capital was the surrender, on the part of the capitalist, of his political and social opinions, whenever they differed from those which are held as orthodox in the South. The penalty of this is not only social ostracism, but the insecurity of property. A white Republican is regarded there as the associate of negroes; is held in contempt and subjected to insults which brave men will not, indeed, hesitate to encounter in the way of their duty, but which no man who regards his comforts will seek. It would just suit old John Brown, and some of the more contentious men and women, too, who "have a mission," and who delight to be persecuted, and are all the more likely to go into just such inconvenience and just such danger. But they are not the people who develop the resources and build up the industries of a community. The South needs capital, and drives it away. Only those to whom capital is most needful have the power to repel it. There is everything in the natural condition of the South to attract capital; there is everything in the conduct of the people to keep it away, and to drive it away after it has gone there, in spite of them. Capital has fled from them as the lamb flees from the robber, as men flee from pestilence. If the people of the South want the capital of the North, they know how to get it; if they don't want it, they know how to drive it off. By their acts, not by their professions, are men judged.—*Providence Journal.*

Very Polite About It.

The following is from the West Baton Rouge *Sugar-Planter:*

As an evidence of the good feeling existing among the people of this parish we relate the following: When a demand was made, on Wednesday of last week, upon the parish officials to vacate their offices by the McEnery appointees, it was done with the same courtesy and politeness that the demand was made, a simple protest alone being offered. At a meeting of the friends of Colonel McEnery, held next day at the courthouse, a vote of thanks was tendered to Stephen Colwell, tax collector; F. A. Woods, clerk of the court, and W. A. Colwell, sheriff, for the faithful manner in which they had discharged the duties of their respective offices. The changed condition of affairs in New Orleans have restored these young men to their official duties, which were yielded with the same courtesy as in the first instance.

Poor Max Adeler! Hear what he has to say about a hotel clerk: "I can shake hands with a Governor, sit beside an alderman, and smoke with a State Senator, and never feel my littleness; but when I come to stand in the presence of a modern hotel clerk I feel that awe and inferiority which tourists feel as they stand in Yosemite valley and look up at the mountain tops a thousand feet above."

COMING.

BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

Two fair ships are sailing,
Sailing over the sea—
Willie's ship and my ship—
Full as full can be.
Side by side, my Willie says—
Like as pin to pin,
Oh, the happy, happy days
When our ships come in!

While our ships are sailing,
Sailing over the sea—
Willie's ship and my ship—
Full as full can be,
Sailing on the sunny tide,
Grieving would be sin;
Soon or late, side by side,
Shall our ships come in.

—St. Nicholas.

Warmoth on the Situation.

"Laertes," which is another name for Mr. George Alfred Townsend, in the New York *Graphic*, of September 29, makes the best of a few moments chat with Louisiana's erratic Ex-Governor:

Strolling down Broadway this morning I met Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, looking better than for years. Said I:

"Governor, does that telegraph matter in the New York *Tribune* militate against the character of Senator Carpenter?"

"Not a particle," said Warmoth, "nor is it news. Matt Carpenter told me himself that he received $3000, the same sum paid to Butler and to Cushing. It was paid for legitimate legal work, and while they worked for their fee as lawyers both Butler and Carpenter consistently and earnestly worked against Kellogg and for a new election on the floor and in committee. Butler was consulting counselor in the case. Carpenter worked openly. I am an opponent of Kellogg, but there is nothing whatever in this data from his books."

Said I: "Governor Warmoth, do you think Grant will be re-elected or renominated?"

"I do. He will come to the Republican convention with the solid vote of every Southern State, including Kentucky. He will also get the vote of New York State, where Conkling and Murphy will make the delegation. He will be renominated, I have no doubt, and be re-elected. Blaine can only rely upon the New England delegations—perhaps Pennsylvania. Morton and Conkling will neutralize each other, and all three—Blaine, Conkling and Morton—prefer Grant to any two of themselves."

Somewhat surprised at this assumption, I said:

"Governor Warmoth, do you hold any more cordial relations with Grant than formerly?"

"No. We bowed to each other this morning. It has not been my good fortune to be a favorite of the President. But as I am out of politics, and intend to stay out, I have no objection to say again that I regard Grant's prospects as the most formidable. Nor do I think that a third term will involve any organic change in our institutions and freedom. The direction of events is toward a more substantial and efficient central government. It must be so. Look at the prodigious waste and expensiveness of State governments. Look at the debt of New York State. The federal government is the most economical and efficient thing we have. The observation of business men approves it, whatever the press may say. Grant's re-election seems to me to be foreordained by the business community. His re-election will be the expression of their belief that the nation requires less politics, less change, and more authority."

"Do you think that the Southern States will continue Republican?"

"No. South Carolina and Mississippi will inevitably be so. Louisiana will always be close, and will go according to the local and momentary issue at the time of the election. The rest of the Southern States are bound to be lost to the Republican party."

"Then is it not unfair for those States which can not elect any Republican ticket to be making the nomination."

"No. This is one of the results of the providence of things. Reconstruction has made the minority States the authors of the third term policy. Kentucky and Tennessee, where the Republican party is nearly confined to the office holders, will have their influence in convention equally with Maine and Michigan. The convention system and the federal office holders' grip on the Republican organization in the South are Grant's opportunity."

"You think that there will be only two candidates next time?"

"Only two. The Democrats hold that it is better to lose the Presidency than to lose the Presidency and their organization too, as happened to them very nearly in the last fight. They will nominate a straight candidate on the old and favorite principles, and the people of the United States can not be induced to trust the Democratic party with the control of this country at present."

Expressing some surprise at these views from an old opponent of President Grant, the Governor's friend, General Sheriden, generally known as "the fat boy," remarked:

"I agree with Warmoth that Grant will be renominated. I don't know that he can be elected. You see the South has 268 out of 720 votes in convention. You may bet your bottom dollar that he will get every one of them. Then I look upon New York as sure for him through the manipulation of the delegation by Conkling and Murphy. There will be sixty-four more. Total to begin with, 332. How long will they have to ballot to run him ahead? His renomination I regard as fixed. I am, of course, opposed to him, and hardly think he can be elected; but it will be possible to make a very plausible argument for a third term. Conkling's speech at the State convention opens up in that direction. It is full of reckless misrepresentation, but it is an able and effective speech. The Southern States will be an argument for long to come for a military administration."

Here Colonel Bill Shaffer came in, a friend of General Butler. He said:

"Grant wants to run and he wants Henry B. Anthony put on the ticket with him. I think Jim Blaine will beat Grant."

"Well," said Sheridan, "I am not one of the persons who look upon Grant as an inferior. I think he is a mighty smart, long headed, self-confident man. He believes in himself, and under that stolid exterior is a heart that sometimes nearly jumps out of his body with gratification when the drums play in his honor and the people cheer. With his officeholders, the jealousy of the other Republican aspirants, and the apathy or favor of the people, he has an opportunity which I do not think he will let slip."

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, was interrogated on the subject. He said:

"I believe that Grant's chances are better than they were for the second term. He will get all the Southern delegations, and, if renominated, he will be re-elected.

"What will bring such a revolution about?"

"The desire of the people for more stability and less change. That opinion extends to every class of society. It is the principal belief of the majority of men."

Governor Warmoth said that a new election was absolutely necessary in Louisiana, and that Kellogg could be beaten easier than any other Republican. But he was not certain that the Republican candidate could be defeated. Said he:

"If a fair election is held under the federal authority the people will quietly submit to its verdict, no matter if the whites are defeated."

Much astonished to hear these things, I came down town, and have related them.

National Bank Note Redemption—An Important Decision.

Attorney General Williams has just rendered an important opinion with reference to the currency act of June 20, 1874, on a question submitted by the Controller of Currency. The latter officer gives the present condition of the national bank circulation, and states the probability that a sufficient amount of the notes of the banks which have on deposit with the Treasurer legal tender notes, will be redeemed to supply his office for a year to come, with circulation for distribution to banks to be organized in the States which are deficient. The substance of his question is, whether he may use this currency which he has, or shortly will have, in hand while it lasts, and until it shall be exhausted, and refrain from making the requisitions directed by the seventh section of the act for the purpose of filling applications for national bank notes coming from the States and Territories, and having less than their due proportion of this circulation.

The Attorney General, in reply, refers to a previous letter to the Secretary, in which the opinion is expressed that for the redistribution to the extent of $55,000,000 of national bank notes, as provided for by