

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 20, 1876.

It would be better for proof-readers if all the Turkish generals were named Smith.

The planter may draw his sorrows in the flowing boll if he has a good cotton crop.

Harrington, No. 118 Canal street, has on hand all the latest daily and weekly newspapers and New York novelties.

The candidate who was "in the hands of his friends" was taken home safely. They pulled off his boots and put him in bed.

The first complimentary festival of the Silver Bells Social Club will take place at Delachaise Grounds next Saturday night.

The Shreveport Telegram announces Hon. Aleck Boorman as a candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket in Caddo.

The only father that is exempt from taking care of his baby daughter is the locomotive engineer. He can not leave his engine and tender.

Croquet is dead in St. Louis and baseball is dead in Philadelphia. The country is still too new for brain work, remarks the Courier-Journal.

Governor Hayes intends to take no part in the presidential canvass, therein following the example of President Lincoln, who made no speeches for himself.

This is an Omaha personal item: "Stare-Every-in-Woman-in-the-Face, a young brave who loafs around the streets, has not yet left for the summer. He belongs to the Id-id tribe.

A lawyer at the bar was held to be in contempt for simply making a motion in court. It was ascertained, however, that he made a motion to throw an inkstand at the head of the court.

Since the Baton Rouge nominations were made the cry of reform has reached even steamboat barkeepers. The St. James Sentinel mentions the reduction in the price of drinks to fifteen cents.

The New York Dispatch says: "One can not look at Don Carlos without wondering why such a magnificent specimen of a dry goods clerk should ever have his destiny spoiled by being born a prince.

Ex-Governor Finckh is engaged to stump Indiana for the Republican ticket. He commences at Richmond next Tuesday night, and speaks at Terre Haute Wednesday and at Indianapolis Thursday.

The "Record of the Year," for September, has been received. This number completes the first volume of this valuable magazine. It contains a superb portrait of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald.

If the philanthropist do not let him alone Vanderbilt will be obliged to advertise that he has made his will, and that all societies for the relief of good men with subscription papers have been properly attended to.

It is said the Saratoga season has proved a failure, so far as profitable marriage engagements are concerned, and the same old belles will be obliged to return and sit short in the dancing rooms another year.

Short phrases have ever been the most powerful and beautiful mediums of conveying thought. They are simplicity itself—and simplicity is beauty. Easily understood, no study is required to grasp their meaning.

Professor Huxley (the Brooklyn Argus remarks) reaches this country just in time to settle the controversy as to whether a mosquito dips its siphon into a Jerseyman for the purpose of extracting his blood or his apple jack.

A bright-eyed and beautiful lady says the prettiest compliment ever paid her was from a little child, who said: "Are your eyes new ones?" Fancy a child trying to gain the favor of Mr. Tilden by saying: "Good gentleman, is your eye a new one?"

Charley Ewing, a brother of the General, said to an Ohio man a few days since: "What are the crazy Democratic inflationists doing out in Ohio?" The Ohio man replied: "They are trying to nominate your idiotic brother for Congress." They both laughed.

Repeated experiment has proved that in school rooms lighted by windows on both sides, the children suffer more or less from injured vision; and so important has the subject been considered in Germany, that a law has been passed forbidding such windows in schools.

Miss Josephine Burnett, the belle of the season at the Isle of Shoals, the Woman's Journal says, engages in base ball, rows in private races, and plays billiards beautifully. She comes from Boston, and is preparing to pass the Harvard examination for women.

We have received from Messrs. I. K. Levy & Son, dealers in fancy goods and notions, No. 25 Chartres street, specimens of centennial presidential campaign badges. They are neatly designed, of several styles, each bearing the handsome and honest face of Governor R. B. Hayes.

One of the finest assortments of pictures ever exhibited in this city has been received by W. E. Seebold, No. 166 Canal street. The collection includes photographic copies of some 200 paintings in the Paris Salon of 1876. Mr. Seebold will take pleasure in exhibiting the collection to any who may call upon him.

It is over twenty-five years since the yacht America was built. The Madeline did not beat her much in the race in New York harbor last Saturday. The Commercial Advertiser asks: "Have we much to brag of in yacht building, when we have not improved on the America's sailing qualities in twenty-five years?"

The sporting editor of the Rochester Democrat gives this little incident of the recent races: "Is Samuel J. Tilden here?" said a nervous looking man at the gates of the driving park yesterday, rising in his carriage that the question might be heard by all. "No," said several persons. "Then," said the nervous looking man, turning to his driver, "I think it will be safe. Drive in."

THE LETTERS OF MOSBY AND RHETT.

These two gentlemen have written letters explanatory of their reasons for having decided to vote for different tickets in the next presidential election. Both enjoy the personal esteem of their fellow-citizens, and each is entitled to a just construction of his motives. To those familiar with the history of the separate Southern States, the difference between these gentlemen will be obvious. Mr. Rhett is a South Carolinian. He is imbued with the doctrines of the school which long governed that State. It was always marked by a jealousy of the rule of numbers. It regarded the separate States like the German principalities, and feared that their individual influence would be swamped in the flood of numerical suffrage.

The stages of this doctrine may be traced in hostility to the protective tariff. This enunciated the theory of nullification by each separate State of such Federal laws, as were not in the judgment of the State unconstitutional.

At a period when the positions of Virginia and Carolina were far more important than they are to-day, Virginia did not think the resolutions of 1798 required an act of resistance to the Union, and, we think, sent a commissioner to remonstrate against the action of Carolina. It was known and notorious that South Carolina had believed for many years that abundant cause existed for secession, with an undoubted right to exercise that remedy. Virginia waited for an overt act, which came to her—not in the election of Lincoln, but in the proclamation of invasion. Carolina had long been armed and ready. The action of these two representative States was correspondent with their relative doctrines. Mr. Rhett maintains the claim of Carolina when he says:

"Those who assume for the general government at Washington the reserved right guaranteed to the States through the constitution, and would, by construction, confer the States into mere convenient circles for minor local legislation, possessed of no political power, practically strike out the States.

He avows his hostility to and distrust of the majority as strongly as did any of his predecessors:

Whether injustice or oppression by one man at headquarters in the form of Caesarism, or by ignorant and irresponsible numbers scattered in remote sections of a vast country, the burden is just as heavy and as hard to bear.

Here, then, is the identical argument of Mr. Calhoun, with the aristocratic objection to the political equality of universal suffrage which was avowed by Brooks, Butler, Hammond and Keith. But Mr. Rhett in standing faithfully by this creed of his fathers, does not abide by the Southern pledge to accept the construction imposed upon the constitution by the war, the amnesty and political capitulation. He seems to expect these results may be set aside, and the doctrine for which Carolina contended reinstated. With this hope he avows his purpose to support the Tilden ticket. How Mr. Rhett can expect such restoration at the hands of this leader we can not imagine. He says:

Tilden was a free soil Democrat, and at Buffalo in 1848 supported Van Buren and Adams. In 1860 he was a squatter sovereignty Democrat and supported Douglas. He was a Union man and war Democrat in 1861, and afterward sustained Lincoln in the abolition of slave institutions in the South to break down the "lost cause" and make the war against the Southern Confederacy successful.

Is it possible that a Van Buren freesoiler, a squatter sovereignty Douglasite, a Union man and war Democrat, who sustained Mr. Lincoln in subjugating South Carolina, and subjecting her to those misfortunes which South Carolina challenged and which war has brought, is the man to restore the doctrines of nullification, secession, or the repeal of reconstruction? Mr. Rhett condemns those recreant Carolinians who support the Republican Hayes—as Mr. Rhett perhaps did the Republican Greeley—for their infidelity to their section. The support of such a lifelong political enemy of the South as Mr. Tilden is represented to have seems a far more fraudulent and forlorn remedy for Southern troubles.

We can really attribute the letter of Mr. Rhett to nothing except a disposition to restore the doctrine of Carolina by bringing in question anew the issues of State rights and popular sovereignty, which it is now better, in our opinion, for the South, should stand forever settled.

The letter of Mr. Mosby, of Virginia, is addressed from the standpoint of a people who, believing that their rights and social safety was endangered, and their neighbors threatened by the assertion of national sovereignty, placed themselves in the front of the contest, suffered division and loss of territory, ruin of property, loss of life, with a burden of public debt. These people seem to have stood to the consequences which their act invoked, without complaint. They do not seem to have striven to obtain by political management what they failed to secure by open warfare. They have not apparently suffered from increase of debt or misgovernment, while the social and labor questions have apparently adjusted themselves, without the grievances of which Mr. Rhett complains.

Mr. Mosby is a representative of this philosophical, this heroic sentiment. From what we learn of him he was the leader of a peculiar frontier warfare. His men were of the best people. They trusted and obeyed him, and this command kept the field and the frontier when a more substantial force would have been defeated. Mosby and his men enjoyed the confidence of the people they protected, nor does it appear that this command violated the laws of civilized warfare.

The Democratic party never abandoned its passwords and purposes during the war. A constant correspondence was kept up between some leaders North and South. Conferences were held in Canada between the emissaries of both sections, while Vallandigham and Blair were active in the Confederate camp and coun-

ils. At the close of the war the Democratic nominated McClellan, Blair, and at last Horace Greeley. It is probable that Colonel Mosby was a Whig. Not improbably he considered the obligation to defend the South under Democratic command terminated with the war. He may have had the temerity to suppose that if one citizen of the South voted for McClellan, a Northern Democratic soldier, another would be permitted to support Grant, a Western Democratic soldier. In the simplicity of camp faith Colonel Mosby fell into the fatal mistake that if a Southern secessionist could vote for Horace Greeley, a Republican, an abolitionist, a protectionist, another citizen who was not a secessionist might be allowed to vote for another Republican—Grant—who had been, we believe, neither an abolitionist nor a protectionist. Colonel Mosby is what Mr. Rhett calls a scallawag—that is, a Southern soldier who claims an honorable military and political discharge from the service of the Democracy, North and South.

Mr. Rhett will support Mr. Tilden because that statesman has claimed connection with Democracy even while he sustained Lincoln in "the abolishment of slave institutions" "to break down the 'lost cause' and make the war against the Southern Confederacy successful." Colonel Mosby opposes his election for reasons given in his excellent, logical and temperate letter, which we publish in this issue. He distrusts the political integrity of Mr. Tilden. He does not believe that a plant nurtured in the hotbed of Tammany Hall will bear better fruit when transplanted to Washington. He sketches the connection and protection of Tweed by Democratic judges, charged by Charles O'Connor with bribery, liberated from prison with the connivance of a Democratic jailer and the continued political co-operation of Mr. Tilden with Tammany Hall. Colonel Mosby will now see that while he was fighting to resist the invasion of the Republican armies, Mr. Tilden was sustaining that cause. It will be difficult to explain how Mr. Rhett can advocate the election of this abolitionist, freesoiler and invader, and reproach Southern men who will not support him with infidelity to their section.

In fact, however, the opinions and purposes of these two representative gentlemen have no longer the importance with those of A. P. Butler or of James M. Mason. In the immense growth of the republic, Virginia, from having been in the second or third class of States, is now numbered in about the ninth class. South Carolina stands in the nineteenth or twentieth class. Take away the negro numbers in right of which South Carolina takes more than half her representation, and she would stand along side of Delaware, Florida, Rhode Islands, etc. She would have a smaller vote in the electoral college than Kansas, against whose Statehood she made such a violent resistance. And yet Mr. Rhett renounces all power held through "ignorant and irresponsible numbers." However it may grieve Mr. Rhett to witness the supremacy of this class, he had as well adapt himself to the inevitable, nor do we suppose that a free soiler and advocate of the subjugation and slave emancipation of the South is precisely the agent from whom should be expected the repeal of universal suffrage, or the restoration of State sovereignty.

SECULAR VS. FREE SCHOOLS. We publish in another place a second letter on the school question from our courteous St. Helena correspondent, "John Scollard, Catholic pastor." We should be quite contented to let this communication pass without comment, as the writer presents the case so clearly and shows so plainly the differences which exist between the church of which he is an exponent and the American advocate of free non-secular schools, that the reader can easily see the direction which educational interests would take were they taken from the control of civil officers and committed to the ecclesiastics. But the reverend father has fallen into a few errors which we desire to point out:

1. We are not so entirely satisfied as he seems to suppose, that his friend, Mr. Lusher, is a "stiff Protestant." We accepted the evidence, and assumed it to be true for the sake of the argument. It is difficult to understand why a learned and zealous Catholic pastor, who almost leads us to suppose he is a Republican, should desire the election to the important position of Superintendent of Education of a "stiff Protestant" (probably), and an undoubted Democrat.

2. In his reference to the free public schools of the Old World, our correspondent gives as an instance in refutation of our views the case of Austria, and calls Chambers as a witness who eulogizes the Austrian system. As Chambers is close at hand, we call him to speak for himself. Under the *verbo Austria*, he says:

Education, since 1849, is under the care of a minister of public worship and instruction. As compared with other German States, the education of Austria presents some peculiarities. There is a greater prevalence of establishments where the pupils both live and receive instruction; also of schools for special callings. Instruction, again, whether high or low, is mostly gratuitous or of trifling cost, being provided from general or local public funds. Another peculiarity is the sway of the clergy, both in schools and universities. The primary schools are entirely in their hands. The Jesuits, banished in 1858, have been allowed to return, and have had their schools restored. The number of elementary schools has increased greatly in recent times; Hungary is still backward in this respect. In 1854 there were (not counting Hungary) 44,669 elementary schools, having 57,987 teachers, and educating 3,435,973 children. There were nine universities, 139 establishments for giving instruction in theology (of which 121 were Roman Catholic), seven technical institutes and seven surgical schools. There are also a large number of establishments where the pupils are received young, and educated and trained for special professions, for the army and navy, for the countinghouse, for the mine and farm, as accountants, etc. There are besides a large number of institutes, etc., for the promotion of science and art. The total number of educational establishments in the Austrian empire (excluding Hungary) in 1857, was 48,616, and the number educated 3,732,862. The fruits of this

extensive educational system are not what might be expected, in consequence of the priestly and monarchical restrictions which hedge it round.

3. The assertion attributed to Archbishop Perce rests upon the authority of one of the ladies of this city, who was at the time the scene referred to occurred, a teacher, and a constant attendant at the Cathedral. This was, however, about two and one-half years ago, and we believe there has been something like a relaxation of the rule which, by the way, was never a general one in this city.

4. Father Scollard is correct in supposing that the word "Romanist" was not intended in an offensive sense. We used it to distinguish the Roman Catholic or, as he would call it, the Universal Church, from the Episcopal, or Church of England, which also claims to be "the Holy Catholic Church." The distinction between the Eastern or Greek and the Western or Roman Church, was also in mind. From Father Scollard's standpoint there is, of course, but one Church, while the American politician is bound to recognize some dozens. We certainly were not aware that "Romanist," when used by a Protestant, was deemed a word of reproach, or we should have avoided it.

We are content to let the remainder of the communication go to the reader without comment.

NOT ALL ONE WAY.

To read the violent journals, each parading its *ex parte* misrepresentation of national politics, it would seem that the Republicans, like a once famous Democratic politician, had been driven "against the wall," without the power to depart from that uncomfortable position. It is only necessary to peruse the debates of Congress and the columns of the Union papers to show the delusive impressions produced by these Democratic utterances.

The natural effect of banding or silencing by obloquy and ostracism the whole white population of the South on one side has had the very natural effect of banding much the larger part of the North and West on the other. Already the next election is sectionalized. The North and West have taken the alarm. In the language of a member from Maine:

With a solid South they need only forty Northern Democrats to control this House. Who can doubt that forty men, like Ephraim, banded only on one side, will be found to aid them.

Here we have the "doughface" revived, and the whole North united against such equivocal politicians precisely as the South has been, and is, against those who dissent from the White League Democracy.

Besides the fear which is spreading over the North lest a combination of the forty "doughfaces" with the States Rights Democracy may nullify the constitutional results of the war, there has been an assault upon the Southern Democracy which appeals to the Northern people. It is that if the Southern Democrats obtain control of the government they will demand compensation for property destroyed by the Federal army, and that this, even independent of compensation for slaves, will amount to an immense sum.

The Democratic claim for economy has been met by Hon. John H. Baker, of Indiana, with the assertion that the reductions of appropriations are but temporary, and will be followed by an increase so soon that party shall have been settled in power. In proof of such an insincere purpose, Hon. Mr. Singleton has been quoted by Mr. Hale as having avowed his intention to press a little batch of these schemes which would cost the nation not less than \$150,000,000. They were the levees, the railroad and the cotton tax refunded. But Mr. Baker, of Indiana, charges a political burglary upon the Federal treasury infinitely greater than could result from any proposition of equalizing internal improvements, or even returning a despoiled tax.

He proceeds to systematize these demands. They are—

1. The direct tax job. This consists in the fact that Congress, during the war, imposed a tax quota of \$5,153,886 upon the Southern States. Of this \$2,492,110 was unpaid. The Southern Democracy now demand that the amount paid shall be refunded, and the sum unpaid annulled.

Mr. Baker says: Nearly \$15,000,000 of this direct tax was drawn from the willing people of the North. The exigency which made this tax necessary involved the loyal North in a debt of nearly \$2,600,000,000, the loss of 300,000 precious lives, and 500,000 more shattered and broken by wounds and disease.

2. The cotton tax job. This Mr. Baker calls a gigantic job of lobbyists and speculators, who have got control at the nominal figures of this immense claim." It is thus applied in its effect upon the North:

The amount involved makes this the most popular scheme for the lobby ring, and if the Democrats carry the election this year the Northern laborers may prepare their shoulders for this new burden. The plan proposed by the bill is to issue bonds of the United States in sums of \$100, \$500 and \$1000, payable at the treasury of the United States at the end of thirty years from date, in gold, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in gold. The annual interest on this sum would be \$2,403,619. In thirty years the amount of interest paid would be \$72,108,570, thus making the entire amount, principal and interest, to be taken from the taxpayers \$74,612,189. Four-fifths of this vast scheme of plunder would fall upon the laborers of the North.

But even these schemes of sectional vengeance are insignificant when compared with the last and most comprehensive.

3. Claim for use and occupation of property. Mr. Baker charges the legislation of the Democracy has been thus far preparatory to the consummation of the alleged conspiracy against the Treasury. He refers to two bills which direct compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States during the late war. The other authorizes all citizens of the United States having claims against the United States for stores or supplies, etc., taken or employed in the Federal service during the late war to institute suit against the United

States for the adjustment and recovery of such claims.

These bills are pending before the House, and Mr. Baker charges that it is—

The settled purpose of the Southern Democracy to carry them at the earliest moment.

They only await, he says—

A Democratic victory to carry them to a success whose gigantic proportions appal the mind.

Then comes the application of these charges:

There are 142 other bills, seeking relief for the South, whose amount only reaches a few millions of dollars. These are too petty in the face of these grander schemes of plunder to demand more extended comment. Let us recapitulate these greater schemes which I have mentioned:

The direct tax job..... \$2,492,110  
The cotton tax job..... 72,108,570  
The levee job..... 3,012,507,500  
Total amount of jobs..... \$3,507,217,680

Mr. Baker asks— Can you trust the Southern Democracy and their Northern allies to keep this fearful burden from your shoulders? Is war they were united in heart; in peace they are not divided.

He appeals to Northern caution: With such vast schemes of plunder to call them together, the army of lobbyists, rings, and political choppers who will infest the capital under Democratic rule will be thicker than the lice and more voracious than the locusts of Egypt. This is only one of the phases of public plunder under the sounding name of reform to which the present corrupt and profligate Democracy invite the country.

Twenty or thirty millions saved up at this session to be appropriated next, would be a very small affair in comparison with what the Democrats and doughfaces might do if they should "get their tongues in" at the election. It really looks scary, don't it? The war to be fought over again, the supremacy of the Union repealed, the sovereignty of the States asserted, and the people of the North assessed with two-thirds of a debt of three thousand millions in addition to that which they now carry. While our blatant Democrats boast of the reform economies, the conviction of a few dishonest Republican officials, and the incapacity of the colored voters, it seems that the Republicans have to meet a terrible set of issues. When, however, we see the war Republicans open upon the designs of the Confederate Democracy, it is very plain that our Democratic masters do not have it all their own way.

STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS.

The New York Herald's commissioner has again been heard from, and the rejoicing of young Bennett knows no bounds. It would seem that bloody battles and hair-breadth escapes are still as highly appreciated by the marvel-loving Giant Killer, or Guy, Earl of Warwick. Now Stanley is Bennett's Guy. He sends him off into the wilds of Africa, with as broad a free-lance commission and as traditional an execution of the cost as the veriest Don Quixote could desire, while he himself goes about yachting, and junketing, and playing polo, and engaging himself to princesses, as if journalism was all play and no work; as if it belonged to the first instead of the fourth estate, and embraced within itself all the sources and resources of sovereignty.

We have had some slight connection with journalism, but so far as our experience goes, found it far more of work than play. After thinking the matter calmly over, we have arrived at the solemn conclusion that explorations in the interior of Africa do not lie within the domain of legitimate journalism, and are only resorted to by pretenders for the purpose of sensational display. "What," some one may ask, "do you pretend to doubt the legitimacy of young Bennett's journalistic reputation?" Yea, verily. The Herald was running itself when he found it, and all that he has done is to spend with a lavish hand his surplus revenues. Did he permit his ambition to take some other form; such, for instance, as the building up of an institution for broken-down journalists and printers, his efforts and expenditures might be appreciated; but to send Stanley into Africa with a revenue of beads and a retinue of subsidized natives, to conquer knowledge at the revolver's mouth, and kill all who questioned his commission or crossed his path, is a little too imperial to suit our notions of journalistic propriety.

What is Africa to Bennett, or he to Africa, that he should send Stanley Kluxing among the natives, and thereon claim credit for enterprise and magnanimity? After the more humble and self-sacrificing efforts of Livingstone and the rest, the world is not so hungry as to the geological and topographical features of Africa as to warrant explorations in their quest which are at once hazardous and murderous.

In Stanley's first African expedition there was something on which popular sympathy could legitimately centre, to wit: the discovery and rescue of Livingstone. But when he is sent again to grasp the laurels which Livingstone's conciliatory course and unselfish enterprise rendered possible, humanitarian encouragement ceases, and the tricks of the sensational adventurer are exposed.

What business, we ask, has the Herald's commissioner to go filibustering through Africa with one hundred and sixty armed followers, trudging and slaughtering the barbarian inhabitants of that country? Other explorers have borne testimony to the generous disposition of the natives, wherever their confidence had been secured; but Stanley declares that one of the most generous and sweet-tempered of the chiefs did not offer him of his abundance a single drop of milk, and if he had done so, his own people would have "torn him limb from limb." How different this from the sympathetic song sung to an explorer in the same region by an African maiden, one stanza of which, translated into English verse, runs as follows:

"As sat his down beneath the tree,  
For weary, and fat faint was he;  
Alas! no wife or mother's care  
For him the corn and milk prepare."  
It is possible that the price of milk has

risen in Africa since Stanley became the Herald's explorer, or that African hospitality has degenerated.

To show that we are not doing injustice to Stanley's manner of exploration, we quote from one of his late letters:

We have had four battles since we left the coast. The first occurred in Iturn with a desperate set of savages, rivaling the Apaches in ferocity and determination. The battle lasted three days. I lost twenty-one men killed. Their loss was thirty-five killed, and some hundred or so wounded. Twice we made a clean sweep through their country, burning and destroying everything we came across, and would have liked to exterminate the wretches had not my mission required my duty in another direction.

And this is the commissioner, and this the expedition from which the Herald expects to achieve renown. Vain expectations! Ethiopia will not stretch out her hands in welcome to any such unscrupulous invader.

A UNION TRIUMPH.

The declaration of Congress that the constitutional amendments shall be carried out with the full force of the Federal army, if necessary, proves that the whole American people are convinced of the Democratic violence which pervades the South, and demands its suppression. This conviction is so universal that the Northern Democracy has been compelled to arm the President with authority to execute the ample law upon the subject. The Southern Democracy, headed by Hill, Lamar, Singleton and others, was compelled to submit to this action. The Southern Democrats were thrown overboard for the salvage of the party ship. These gentlemen have gone under with the composure of so many Jonahs. This Democratic surrender has taken the party organs here with an inexplicable astonishment. In their feeble and impotent circulation they have assured the bulldozers that nothing was to be apprehended from the government. They have in all the arrogance of local supremacy assumed that their denial of Couthatta and Hamburg has been accepted by the American people. The American people neither see the bulldozer organs nor regard their assurances. The American people regard the violence to life and opinion in Louisiana as humanity does the same Turkish traits in Serbia or Herzegovina. They no more respect the disclaimer of a Democrat for these abuses than Christianity does that of the Sultan.

From Washington and New York spread daily, millions of publications, all bearing the same shocking facts. The little Democratic weeklies and dailies limp slowly along, with their contradictions of the truth. What wonder the Northern Democrats have been compelled to enforce the law and appease the people. They see the imminent danger of the Confederate raid on Washington, and the agonized cry of their litany is, "From battle, murder, and from sudden death, good Lord deliver us." Now, Mr. Lord has endeavored to do so, by accepting the fifteenth amendment, with the laws passed thereunder, and arming and urging the President to execute them. This is the most signal triumph of the Union since the Confederate surrender. There were many men, North and South, who accepted that event in good faith. There were many others who looked for the second coming of Mr. Jefferson Davis.

There were fossils like Salsbury, Bayard and Tilden, who still preserved their traditions of States rights and looked forward to a dispensation which would remit issues to their position in 1860. All these elements of open or covert disaffection have succumbed. The resolution of a Democratic manager of the Belknap impeachment has come in, grounded his arms, taken the renewed oath of allegiance to the Union, and actually sent out a force to recapture or punish his late associates still outstanding in flagrant contempt of the constitution, its amendments and its laws. With such an accession of loyalty the Union is impregnable. The Republican party has prevailed in the establishment of its principles, so that even doughfaces and fire-eaters fall down and worship them.

THE PROPOSED RETIREMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR PILSBURY.

Several of our city contemporaries have paid handsome and, we may say, deserved compliments to Mr. Pilsbury, Administrator of Finance, since his announcement of an intention to retire from office. Perhaps the fact that he is not likely to stand in the way of ambitious aspirants with a financial turn of mind for municipal honors, may have had its influence in bringing out the compliments. There is no doubt Mr. Pilsbury deserves well of his party and the public. He has not, of course, fulfilled the extravagant predictions which the Democratic papers made for him before his election. But nobody of sense expected that he or any other man could make much out of the city finances, involved as they were in difficulties arising from the inability and unwillingness of a large number of taxpayers to pay their dues. Mr. Pilsbury's policy has been to favor local interests at the expense of the foreign Maenbants and Morris Rangers, and he has achieved a temporary success with the assistance of the courts, the Legislature and public opinion. He has been, moreover, at all times courteous and gentlemanly in his official intercourse with the public. We do our regrets for his prospective retirement, since it is likely he will be succeeded by some Democrat with more ward influence than financial sense, and perhaps more party zeal than official integrity.

TRUST ABUSED.

The Pennsylvania Creole, who fomented the antagonism against carpet-baggers, in the Sugar-Boat, says: With just feeling of indignation against the Radical Senate, sugar and rice planters will rally on the fourteenth instant the bill ratifying the treaty was passed by a vote of 29 to 12. Our friends made a gallant fight but failed.

Will it be ever known that the bill voted on was a repeal of the duty on Sandwich sugar and rice passed by the Democratic House of Representatives

and by a majority of Democratic votes? Will it ever transpire that on the passage of that bill in the Senate it received the Democratic votes of Messrs. Eaton, Salsbury and Stevenson? That only six Democratic Senators voted against the treaty, while such Democrats as Barnum, Bayard, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Norwood and Whyte were absent or not voting against the treaty? It would not be suspected, perhaps, that while the vote for the treaty was mixed, as many Republicans as Democrats voted against the treaty.

It is thus that the Southern mind is poisoned by perversion of facts. They are taught that a politician, calling himself a Democrat, can do no wrong, while if a Republican does right, even according to the Democratic standard, the public never hears of him. This systematic perversion has borne its fruit. The dough-faces at the North have been compelled to turn State's evidence, admit the violations of law at the South, and direct the President to employ the army and navy of the nation to restore and maintain the public peace.

DIED.

MERCER—On Saturday, August 19, at five minutes past three o'clock, DOMINIQUE MERCER, in the sixty-third year of his age, a native of New Orleans.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from bi-late residence, Claiborne, between Gagne and Common streets, this day (Sunday) at 4:30 P. M.

ALEXANDER POPE FIELD, native of Kentucky, and resident of this city for the last thirty-three years, after a long and painful illness, died at 2 P. M. of the 19th inst., at the age of seventy-five years, eight months and nineteen days.

The friends of J. K. Bell and Violet Whitmore, and the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 Terpsichore street, on SUNDAY, August 20, 1876.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

SECOND DISTRICT GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, On Tuesday, August 22, 1876, At 7:30 P. M.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the Second District of the city of New Orleans will be held at the time and place above mentioned. The Republicans composing the Central Ward Clubs of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of this city will assemble at their respective club rooms with torches, banners, transparencies, etc., and march in body to the Mechanics' Institute. Bloquent speakers will address the meeting: By order of the Republican Parish Campaign Committee.

CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary.

A CARD.

THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

The undersigned, on returning to his place of business after a brief absence on the sixteenth instant, has been surprised to receive a representation of the New Orleans Bulletin had been at the office, and after waiting a while, stated that the object of his visit was to solicit an advertisement for insertion in said paper; whereupon he was assured by a confidential clerk to whom he addressed himself, and whose answer we infer, that in his opinion it was needless, because he had declined to do so. The reason being demanded, he was told that the fact the Bulletin was used in the interest of the Louisiana State Lottery and was supposed to belong to Mr. Howard, and was a reason, and the unwarrantable attack on Rev. R. Q. Williams, because he had declined to allow the paper to be continued at his residence free of charge was another reason why he thought the insertion would be withheld from his paper. But little more was thought about the matter until, on the seventeenth, the attention of the undersigned was attracted to an article contained in said paper, which, from the boldness and audacity of its misstatements, might mislead some who are unacquainted with the party at whom the attack is aimed, or ignorant of the animus of the paper. The article is headed "Purely Religious," and is a scurrilous and a flourish about "our tax-ridden people," the writer says: "It appears that the proprietor is agent of what is known to the initiated as the New Orleans Methodist Depository," etc. This statement is false. Said corporation has no agent, and reads none. It is a purely legislative act of exemption was passed in behalf of that corporation, and that the undersigned is a tenant of their building, but the statement that "these large stores are released from the general burden of taxation," as applied to the undersigned, is utterly false, as his tax receipts, on file up to the current year, will testify. He has never been represented, by power of attorney, in his said capacity as agent, any property or stock in trade exempted from taxation, is false and without foundation.

The statement, in the above article, that the undersigned purchased lately No. 110 Canal street, next door to their former religious concern, is false; that building does not and never did belong to them, nor did they ever propose buying it.