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AN ADDRESS

TO THE

REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, New Orleans, September 21, 1878.

…epublican State Central Com… …pointed by the State Conven… …f 1876, met in the month of … last, and, considering the … condition of the party and … state of political affairs, and … wise to make the Committee …ntative as possible, elected fifty … members from all parts of the … Committee is now constituted … five members. At that time it was … that it might not be necessary to … a State Convention. But at a …ting held in August a convention … to meet in New Orleans on the … of September. Delegates were …ed on that day a large number … in New Orleans under the call, … to the prevalence of the epi… to the establishment of a rigid … in many of the parishes, a … the delegates did not meet, …nority present adjourned sub… call of the President of this … as has been fully set forth in … heretofore published. We now …cessary to announce that the … which prevented the attend… quorum of delegates on the six… …tant may prevent the reconvoca… Convention in time to take … for the pending campaign.

…s, in view of the approaching … for members of Congress, for …ernor, for members of the Gen… …bly, and for many parish and … officers, this Committee deems … to urge certain considerations …ublican voters throughout the …

…owever, it is pertinent that we … that at and before the meet… committee on the fifteenth of … the call for a State Conven… issued, it was generally consid… the representative men from … of the State that, under the … political circumstances, it was …able to recommend measures … a general campaign. It was …ht to be expedient to make a …mination for the only State … be voted for. Accordingly the … Convention did not specify …ations should be made, but the … was assembled to select a new …ral Committee and to determine … of policy for the party for the … a committee cannot lay down … until its successors are … since the party can not re… an authoritative head, we … in exercising the powers we …

…ary to the suggestions we have … relation to practical measures … organization, we make the fol… declaration of principles subject …proval of the Convention when …emble:

… Republican party of Louisiana … adhere to the National Re… party. With that party we am… regard the United States of … a nation, and not a league. … and reaffirm the platform … the Cincinnati Convention of … proudly cherish the noble his… party which saved the Union, … slavery, and granted political … rights to all men within the …

… Republicans of Louisiana an… with regard to national fin… favor a bi-metallic and nation… incontrovertable at par, and … meet the demands of the busi… industry of the country. We … that every promise given by the … the perils of the civil war, … faithfully kept. We believe, as … always believed and asser… money of the nation must … ultimate basis of coin, hav… value recognized by other …ple. We arraign the Demo… for its dishonesty, its incon… its insanity in reference to … serious questions of financial …ending anything and every… everybody and everybody, in the … preferment, the course of … party in this regard has … to disturb the commercial re… productive industries of the … our own State, we witness … spectacle of a party support… for Congress who hold ex… in opposition to the so-called … decision, running upon a … which demands unlimited issu… money under national and … and advocates substantial …

…vocate a system of revenue … import duties which, while … ample means to meet the …nditures and obligations, shall … protection of certain national … destructive competition … production; especially insisting … and labor employed in the … the national staples of rice … shall be included in articles to …

… a national system of inter… The public works … [illegible] … of the country should be … supported out of the national …

resources. We arraign the Democratic majority in Congress for their refusal to grant that aid justly due to the South in this direction. Our Representatives in Congress have been as useless to this State and its interests in this regard as if they had had seats in the Parliament of the Canadian Dominion. The experience of the past justifies us in affirming that the South can expect no assistance from the ascendency of the Democratic party in the councils of the nation. We therefore make our appeal to and place our reliance upon the Republicans in Congress, and, to such just minded Democrats as may not be under the party whip. We ask, in common justice to the South, that the following measures be adopted: 1. The construction of a national railroad from the Mississippi, south of the 32d parallel, passing through the State of Texas to a port or ports upon the Pacific Ocean within the territory of the United States or of the Republic of Mexico. 2. The construction, at national expense and under national supervision, of a levee for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands within the latitudes adapted to the culture of rice and sugar. 3. The grant of a subvention from the national treasury adequate to secure postal steam service between one or more Gulf ports of the Union and the principal ports on the Southern Atlantic Coast of this Continent.

5. We affirm with the National Republican party "that the public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic." We remark with gratitude that the constitution of our State contains among the several complete guarantees to our system of free public schools, that clause recommended in the National Republican platform prohibiting the application of the public funds to the support of private or sectarian schools. We notice the significant fact that the Democratic party of Louisiana is silent in the platform adopted at the recent convention of that party upon the subject of public education. We arraign the existing government for its frequent violation of the constitutional provisions which accord equal privileges in the public schools to the children of all classes of citizens. We charge that the Democratic party of Louisiana is opposed to the continuance of the system of public education as is shown by the declaration recently made by a prominent school official in this city announcing that he was opposed to public schools which declaration has not been rebuked or repudiated by the Democratic party or the Democratic press. We charge that the school autherities have, in many instances, neglected and refused to establish schools in various neighborhoods and communities throughout the State, although taxes were levied and collected for that purpose.

6. In view of the impoverished condition of the State Treasury, we deem it inexpedient and unnecessary to call a constitutional convention. If the object of those who favor a convention, be to improve the machinery of the government, that can be done by amendment. It cannot be asserted that Republicans have placed any obstruction in the way of such amendments. This is shown by the fact that the recent General Assembly submitted a number of important and excellent amendments, which were voted for indiscriminately by the members of both parties. We endorse these proposed amendments and ask Republicans to vote for them. But we apprehend that the object of the extreme Democrats in demanding a constitional convention is not to improve the methods of administration; it is to change the substantial and essential groundwork of the government.

7. The Democratic party has been in actual possession of the State government for near two years. We assert that it has signally failed in its administration. Before it came into power it filled the public ear with cries for reform, and fed the hopes of the people with promises that taxation should be reduced, and the burdens of government lightened. It has done nothing to this end; on the contrary taxation has been increased, by the increase of assessments; the poor alone have been forced to pay taxes, in order that the higher officials should have their salaries while the rich have not been compelled to pay, and consequently the minor officers—the teachers of our children, and the guardians of the public peace, have been left to starve. They have thrown unwarrantable obstructions in the way of Republicans, in the way of registration. On every hand the inefficiency of the government is remarked and its failures noticed. We express the belief that the leaders of the Democratic party will find it difficult to organize violence, in order to defeat the will of the majority and retain their party in power.

8. The inadequateness of the present rate of taxation to properly support the Government has been seen and the manifest impropriety of increasing the rate renders it necessary that among other needed measures of reform the laws should be so amended as to reduce the compensation of all officers not established by the Constitution to the rate of pay for similar or equivalent services in the business pursuits of the people.

9. The administration of Municipal Government of New Orleans and of several of the cities and towns throughout the State demonstrates that the system of government by administrators who are not held [illegible] … We demand the repeal of the charters and the restoration of Councils of Aldermen to be elected by vote of the people.

Having laid down this platform of principles we consider it proper to advert to a few other matters of general interest and concernment.

Without the most remote allusion to the political policy of the past the Committee must refer to the joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Louisiana on the nineteenth of April, 1877, and subsequently by the Governor of the State. In these resolutions it was understood that the State government pledged itself for the preservation of the public peace, and for equal justice to all citizens, without regard to color or other political condition. Upon a review of these resolutions, they will be found to contain the following engagements. They pledge the government of Louisiana "to accept in good faith the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States in letter and in spirit. They guarantee the enforcement of the laws rigidly and impartially, to the end that violence and crime shall be suppressed and promptly punished, and that peace and order prevail, and that the humblest laborer upon the soil of Louisiana, throughout every parish in the State, of either color, shall receive full and equal protection of the law in person, property, political rights and privileges. The education of all classes of the people is provided for by the equal and uniform taxation upon property, as provided in the Constitution of the State, and which shall secure the education of the children of white and colored citizens with equal advantages. It, moreover, stipulated that the Nicholls government will discountenance any attempted persecution from any quarter of individuals for past political conduct."

While it is our duty in candor to say that the course of the State administration would indicate the sincerity and to a great extent, the success of this legislation, it is very well known that the doctrines and expressions contained in the resolutions are in direct contradiction of the unexecuted principles of a large portion of the party that had adopted them. It could not be well determined whether the ultra Democratic element which but lately constituted the White League had merely suspended its hostility to these doctrines during the distribution of the spoils, or has accepted in good faith the only terms on which these spoils were accessible. In this state of uncertainty the Republicans were startled by an information filed at the official relation of the Attorney General, a member of "the Nicholls government," an indictment against the members of the late Returning Board for alleged malfeasance in the performance of duties cast upon them by law. This prosecution was regarded, and rightly by many citizens, as a violation of the general amnesty; and though this apprehension was somewhat relieved by the dismissal of the prosecution under an appellate decision of the Supreme Court of the State, it could not escape the observation of intelligent minds that this ruling did not meet the question of a violated pledge, nor has any occasion arisen since to test the purpose or the ability of the conservative citizens to maintain those pledges.

There have been occasional acts of violence by one and all against each other, and some by white people against their own race, which while, they have been rebuked by the State authority show that this lawless spirit, though, is not extinct, and that the whole moral force of the State may be required to quell and to control it. Until, therefore, it shall have been determined whether these resolutions are an armistice, or a peace, a truce or a treaty, the Republicans of Louisiana must be considered as occupying a delicate, if not a dangerous position. Every consideration of principle and of prudence would, therefore, dictate that they should regard themselves as a corps of observation and guarantee, ready to fall into ranks with any who may stand up in defense of law which embraces purposes indispensable to their political existence.

If by any political accident the Democracy shall succeed in crushing out its conservative influence, it may virtually nullify the terms of the compact. It may even implant in the law, and in the construction of the law, all that intolerance and inequality from which the Republican citizens have suffered so much and against which they have so long and so successfully contended. With this domestic danger, the probable prospect of a national administration, diminished in all its departments, renders any hope of relief against unfriendly State legislation too remote for estimate. One important question then presented for consideration is, how may the Republican party of Louisiana best maintain the rights accorded them by their political opponents? The manner in which this may be most effectually done has been already set forth in this address. We can only add that, in all cases in which an anti-Democratic organization or candidate appeals to Republican support, there should be a distinct pledge on the part of such applicants to maintain the law of April 19, 1877, and the terms of amnesty therein included.

There cannot, perhaps, be a more proper occasion for calling the attention of the people of Louisiana to the extraordinary services which have been rendered to all their interests by the colored people of this State. It will have been observed [illegible] ment, chosen to afflict this city, State and region with the recurrence of an epidemic unprecedented in its extent, if not in its intensity. He hath demonstrated the inestimable value of the people of color in meeting the calamities which have befallen us. These people have, during this terrible panic and pestilence, cultivated almost exclusively the largest crop of sugar, rice and cotton grown for years past. They have stood at their post in this stricken city when the loftiest in this land have gathered their households and fled abroad for safety, and while every abode has been filled with fear and suffering, they have performed the labors of navigation and commerce and watched alike for the living, the sick and the dead. God hath thus tempered the harsher injunctions of the old dispensation with the needful spirit of the new, and has vouchsafed in this conduct a noble example of doing unto others as ye would that others should do unto you, and of doing good to those who despitefully use you.

In all these invaluable services the colored people have proven their integrity and sympathy for their fellow citizens, and have thus given renewed assurances that as a social industrial and political element they are entitled to the confidence and protection of the whole people of Louisiana. Every practical man in the State must see that in the content and co-operation of this body of our fellow citizens, having a common religion, a common speech and a common interest in a common welfare, and acclimated by nature to any tropical epidemic, will consist the best means of developing the productive capacity, and restoring the wasting prosperity of our State. It would be madness to discourage or demoralizing this great influence.

It would be ruinous to our common interests to drive them to destitution, or persecute them into an exodus to other countries upon this continent, where their rights and feelings would be better respected and their extraordinary capacity for staple production brought into competition with our own.

And now having considered these general principles of policy, we pass to measures of organization and to questions of practical party management.

With the memory of the deeds of violence, which were perpetrated upon Republicans during the months preceding the last election, fresh with the local governments and machinery of elections entirely in the hands of the opposition and with the indications that the proscription and violent policy of the Democrats has not been abandoned, at least by the party managers, we do not believe that Republicans can organize or ever vote in many parishes without endangering their lives. Still we urge upon those parishes and localities where our party is manifestly strong, the duty of making an earnest effort to elect members of Congress, members of the General Assembly and local officers.

In those parishes where the Republicans are in the minority, we recommend that Republicans unite with the Anti-Democratic voters, with the view to securing the best representatives as local officials.

In our opinion there are two objects which we should sacrifice every other consideration to attain; viz: the election of Republican members of Congress, and the election of Republicans or independent members of the Legislature.

The Republicans in the several senatorial and representative districts of the State, should be left free to decide for themselves, whether it is proper to nominate candidates, or to give their support to the most favorable candidates otherwise nominated; it being understood that we urge the nomination of party candidates for the Assembly and for local offices where any reasonable prospect of success appears.

To secure these ends we urge upon Republicans to complete their local party organizations and effect the immediate registration of every Republican voter throughout the State.

In conclusion we advise Republican voters not to permanently ally themselves, with other political or semi-political organizations. If in some remarkable instances during this campaign you support and vote for candidates put forward by other political parties opposed to the Democratic party, then do so without committing ourselves to the principles or policy of such new political organization. Our great object is to defeat the Democratic party now in power in this State and which is making a supreme effort to gain control of the national government.

A. DUMONT, President.

WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

Epidemic Items.

We are glad to learn that Nathaniel Burbank, Esq., late of the Editorial Staff of this paper, and now of the *Picayune*, has so far recovered from an attack of yellow fever that he may be expected to be out in a day or two.

Mr. C. B. Fish, has also entirely recovered from an attack, and has almost regained his usual strength.

Lord North and his parliamentary opponent, Colonel Barré, both became blind towards the close of their lives. The two were afterwards brought together on a certain occasion, when Lord North said: "Colonel, you and I have been at variance, [illegible] in the world who would be more glad to see each other."

ROUTINE.

The savage tears his food with his fingers, gnaws his bone, and guzzles his liquids, whenever appetite calls; when fully gorged, he snores himself to sleep. To him, the restraints of family life and regular meals, would be intolerable and ridiculous. He roams the forests day or night, as inclination leads, and the notion of returning to his hut, at a certain time, in deference to the comfort or convenience of his squaw, never enters his mind. If he needs her services either to cook his meals, or for any other purpose he always knows where to find her, for she is a slave chained to the hut, which can in no proper sense be called a home. For home, is woman's realm, and can be well governed only by and through routine. Routine, the regular ordinary way of life, so irksome to savage natures, is one of the first steps toward civilization; the gathering together at meal times, the satisfied feeling that at bed time all are at home, housed safely beneath the same roof. What, as an educator is superior to the family breakfast, where bright smiling faces appear punctually, at the appointed hour, exchanging kind salutations, and prepared to join in the cheerful chat, after the preliminary cares of the table; or the dinner table, where each comes furnished with the accumulated experiences of the day, what has been seen, heard, read, thought or felt, ready with his contribution toward the general entertainment; or lastly, the social evening hours, either around the glowing hearth of winter, or under the balmy sky of summer, where the congregated members of a happy family look around and find no member missing? Routine; it is a blessed restraint taught by nature herself, in the recurring seasons and in the beautiful procession of the constellations that might rise in the prolific east, and pursue their bright way over our heads, till they sink from our sight in the rest-giving west. Routine, it is one of God's most holy ordinances, as seen not only in outward nature, but in the workings of the human heart, which when drawn towards Him, in spite of the thousand differences of individual character, always operate in the same way, first becoming dissatisfied with self, with sin and with worldliness, then deliberately choosing the right for its own sake, becoming time in thought, just in act, kind in feeling, leading a holy life, filled with the love of God.

It must, however, be admitted that routine, like other good things, may be carried too far, may degenerate into a lifeless following of rules, from which the spirit has completely departed, leaving not even the memory of the good for which they were established, making life flat and colorless, without recreation or amusement. This, is as bad an extreme as constant dissipation. The human mind needs diversion, and, as in nature there are storms and cataracts as well as sunshine and smooth rivers, wayward comets and fear inspiring eclipses, so in life change and excitement are sometimes needed. But as those apparent deviations from the rule in nature are themselves subject to a rule of their own, so should human deviations from a regular course of life be occasional and regular, not erratic and frequent. In fact the beaten way of enlightenment should make provision for this natural love of change and excitement by having numerous side paths leading to easily accessible scenes of pleasure and beauty, but reconducting to the high-road of habitual employments, as the beautiful winding walks in an elegant garden, lead always back to the open lawn.

Death of a good Man.

We regret to be called upon to announce the death of our very estimable fellow citizen, M. B. Ross. He died at his residence, on St. Charles street, on Friday evening, at about seven o'clock, after an illness of about two weeks. He was taken with yellow fever, which finally assumed a typhoid form.

Mr. Ross, was a native of Ohio, about 73 years of age. Many years ago, he conducted a heavy and prosperous mercantile business in this city, which was interrupted by the war and never resumed. During this period, he returned to Ohio, and resided at Portsmouth, until the end of the war, when he came back to New Orleans, only to find the city changed, and the possibilities of regaining his mercantile prosperity so far removed, that they seemed to be practically closed. He accepted the local agency of the great Erie Railroad, which position he occupied at the time of his death. His remains were buried to-day, at 11 o'clock, in Washington street cemetery, temporarily, whence they will eventually be removed to Portsmouth. He leaves a wife and daughter who have our sincere condolence in their great affliction.

To some pungent remarks of a professional brother, a Western lawyer began his reply as follows: "May it please this court—resting upon the couch of republican equality as I do, covered with the blanket of constitutional panoply as I am, and protected by the ægis of American liberty as I feel myself to be, I despise the buzzing of the professional insect who has just sat down, and defy his futile attempts to penetrate, with his puny sting, the interstices of my impervious covering."

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER will be sixty years old next month. These little personal points must not be overlooked in the hurry and excitement.

Vassar College girls have a secret society called "The Vestals," and any member who forgets her dignity and slides down the stair railing [illegible] and a stick of gum.

BY TELEGRAPH

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—Congressman Hale, of Maine, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, now here, said to-day his party would make no change of base on account of the result in Maine, and would not go out of their way to court the Greenback party. The speakers they are sending West hold the same views as those who made the Republican fight in Maine.

FOREIGN.

The Text of Gambetta's Speech—Press Comments.

PARIS, September 20.—The following is the text of a portion of Gambetta's speech at Romans Wednesday, against Ultramontanism: "The clerical question, that is to say, the question of relations between church and state, keeps all other questions in suspense here. In church it is that spirit of the past which takes refuge and gathers the strength I denounce. An ever increasing danger to society runs from the Ultramontane spirit, the spirit of the Vatican, of the syllabus, which is nothing but abuse of ignorance with the purpose of enslaving it. I have spoken of the relations between church and state. I am perfectly aware that to be correct I should have said, relations between the churches and state; but from a Governmental point of view it is ultramontanism which persists in opposition to the state. The clerical spirit endeavors to filtrate into everything—into the army, into the magistracy—and there is this that is peculiar to it: It is always when the fortunes of a country is falling, that Jesuitism rises.

Far be it from me to put shackles on liberty. I am an obstinate partisan of liberty of conscience. But the ministers of religion have duties to the state, and what we exact is the fulfillment of those duties. Apply the laws, and all the laws, and abolish indulgences. If the law is applied, order will be restored in France without persecutions which prevailed from the aurora of the revolution in 1879 till the last glimmer of revolution in 1848. They were not abandoned till in December the mitrailleurs and those who blessed the mitrailleurs combined. Privileges form half power. Those men, they live on public credulity alone. Yes, every one must be subject to common law; obligatory service must be made a reality; vocations must only be allowed after the first of all vocations, "that of serving the fatherland," has been fulfilled.

The Republican papers of Paris generally give unqualified adhesion to M. Gambetta's definition of the party's programme.

The Lasker Amendment adopted by the Parliamentary Committee.

BERLIN, September 20.—The Parliamentary Committee on anti-Socialist bill adopted by a vote of 13 to 8, the amendment proposed by Herr Lasker, that Socialist societies coming under the prohibition are such as to endanger the public peace. Paragraph relative to the administration of Socialist funds by the authorities were adopted; the National Liberals and Conservatives voting against Ultramontanes and Progressists. Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, expressed the hope that an agreement would be reached on the basis of the proposals of Lasker.

LONDON, September 19.—The Pera correspondent of the Telegraph states that the Sultan refused to consent to the convention proposed by Austria and recommended by Council of State. The Porte has received advices from Albania that the popular excitement has almost entirely subsided.

YELLOW FEVER.

Daily Record of Cases and Deaths to the Present Date.

	New Cases.	Total.	Deaths.	Total.
July 21	—	—	—	7
July 22	—	—	1	8
July 23	—	19	2	10
July 24	2	21	1	11
July 25	2	23	2	13
July 26	13	36	5	18
July 27	18	54	3	21
July 28	5	59	7	28
July 29	21	80	5	33
July 30	24	104	1	34
July 31	31	135	5	39
August 1	24	159	7	46
August 2	36	195	7	53
August 3	38	233	7	60
August 4	20	253	11	71
August 5	28	281	12	83
August 6	35	316	5	88
August 7	37	353	7	95
August 8	34	387	11	106
August 9	44	431	12	118
August 10	35	466	8	126
August 11	22	488	14	140
August 12	31	519	12	152
August 13	43	562	21	173
August 14	134	696	20	193
August 15	98	794	17	210
August 16	108	902	22	232
August 17	73	975	27	266
August 18	115	1090	47	313
August 19	129	1219	42	355
August 20	136	1355	41	396
August 21	107	1462	40	436
August 22	98	1560	58	494
August 23	113	1673	40	534
August 24	193	1866	62	596
August 25	162	2028	33	609
August 26	126	2154	44	653
August 27	194	2348	49	702
August 28	220	2568	57	759
August 29	140	2708	49	808
August 30	169	2877	39	867
August 31	234	3111	48	915
September 1	260	3371	68	983
September 2	209	3580	88	1091
September 3	227	3807	83	1174
September 4	312	4119	72	1246
September 5	201	4320	86	1332
September 6	280	4600	61	1393
September 7	241	4841	77	1470
September 8	226	5067	81	1551
September 9	144	5211	87	1638
September 10	230	5441	80	1718
September 11	253	5694	98	1816
September 12	212	5906	57	1863
September 13	231	6137	58	1921
September 14	309	6446	50	1971
September 15	149	6595	55	2047
September 16	160	6755	73	2114
September 17	241	6996	62	2176
September 18	222	7178	68	2244
September 19	195	7373	55	2299
September 20	165	7538	63	2362
September 21	105	7643	88	2438

Speaking of the "good works" which Ritualism has to show in England, among the poor especially, the *Christian Union* says:

"The best way for the 'Low Church' and 'Evangelical' party among the Episcopalians, for non-Episcopalians of every name, and for all Protestants antagonistic to Romish beliefs and ways, to head off Ritualism and put an end to it, is to beat it in doing the Master's real work. Leaving each to worship, and think, and teach as his conscience moves, let us see who will most lovingly, faithfully and successfully go out into the world of sin and suffering around us, carrying to the hungry and thirsty the bread and water of life."

The following is the bill ordered at one of the popular mountain hotels by a "nice" lady a day or two ago: Chicken broth, [illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An Interesting Analysis.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—An analysis of the public debt from July 1, 18… to July 1, 1878, is to-day issued by … Treasury Department. The total interest bearing debt was, in 1860 in round numbers, $65,000,000, bearing interest in the proportion of two to one, at 5 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. In 1865—the year of our greatest indebtedness—the debt had risen to $2,381,530,294 96, since which time it has gradually diminished until now it is but $1,794,735,650. … 1860 the debt per capita was $1 91, and the interest per capita eleven cents. … 1865 the debt per capita had increased to $78 25, and the interest per capita was $4 29. A steady diminution ever since that time has taken place, and the analysis of the debt shows that we now owe, per capita, $41 67, and bear a burden of $1 … per capita for interest of this public debt. There is an increase of $1,500,000, in the annual interest for 1878 over the preceding fiscal year, up to which time, since 1865, a steady decrease had been going on. This is owing to interest charged on bonds sold for resumption, less the amount saved by refunding at a lower rate.

The analysis shows some peculiar phases in the issue of 4 per cent bonds. In 18… there were about $106,000,000 outstanding on 4 per cent bonds. The amount outstanding from that year to 1871 shows fluctuations ranging from $50,000,000 to $500,000,000, when from 1871 to 1875 the amount outstanding was but $658,000. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1878, during which time the refunding of the debt has been carried on at a lively rate, the amount has been increased to $98,850,000. These fluctuations are explained in part by the temporary loan, per act of July 11, 1862, which is included in the 4 per cent from 1862 to 1868, inclusive, with the exception of the amount outstanding … for August, 1865, $66,000, at which time the debt reached its highest point. This loan bore interest from 4 per cent to 6 per cent, but was constantly changing, as it was redeemable on ten days' notice after thirty days.

Bodie Mining District.

A San Francisco correspondent of the *New York Times*, under date of August 29, has a few words to say in regard to the Bodie, California, mines. There are one or two of our former citizens now in Bodie, and we hope they have got their share of the strike:

The remarkable strike in the Bodie Mine, is an illustration of the results of perseverance, for the mine has never been considered as of much value, and ranked for years as the wildest of wild-cats. The district was once popular, and a great deal of money was expended in sinking shafts, building mills that never had any ore to work; but it fell off, people got tired of paying assessments, and let their stock be sold. The mines were nearly all abandoned. The works went to decay, and by virtue of non-compliance with the mining laws, which require a certain amount of work to be done annually, the original locations were forfeited and were liable to re-location. We see that a suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court by S. L. M. Barlow and William Butler Duncan, of your city, against the Bechtel, Tioga and Big Hawk Mining Companies. It is stated that these mines comprise a portion of the property of the Empire Gold and Silver Mining Company, incorporated under the laws of New York in 1864; that in 1865 the company built the Empire Mill at Bodie, now called the Syndicate which cost them about $100,000, and that they have worked their mines until 1868; they held possession until that time, when the property was sold for taxes, which was an implied abandonment of the property. They failed to comply with the laws of the district which provided a way to hold possession. Any claim abandoned over ten years, as this has been—no steps being taken in all that time to retain ownership—is open to re-location under the mining laws, and I fear those gentlemen are wasting their energies and their money in the effort to regain possession, now that under the present ownership and management the property has become valuable.

We see that some of the Eastern papers complain that bankrupts are ringing in our old exploded wild-cat mining stock as assets, at high figures, and denounce the fraud. Now, there is no knowing what day these very wild-cat stocks may come to the surface and realize fabulous amounts.

To encourage the effort, however, I will mention that the Bodie boys are to have a dividend to-morrow, and Tioga, Bechtel, etc., are selling at the rate of about a million for the property—certainly worth trying for. Many of the locations adjoining the Bodie have been incorporated and put upon the stock boards, and are selling freely all the way from $1 to $5 per share. The temptation to buy a few hundred shares is considerable when they may strike rich ore any day and prices advance a thousand per cent. There are always plenty of people ready to take the chances on the gambler. It is likely that some of them may strike it, and the one pays for all. The shares of a new incorporation called the South Bodie, said to be on the direct line of the original Bodie, was put upon the market last Saturday, at $1 per share; on Monday it sold freely at $3, and before the week is over will probably reach $5, and possibly $10. So we go.

What Mosby Says.

Col. Mosby, who was on the staff of Gen. Stuart at the second Bull Run battle which is now the subject of inquiry before the Fitz John Porter Commission, says that Gen. Pope is correct in stating that there was a heavy battle on the 29th; that there was heavy fighting, and he is astonished that so many witnesses are swearing that there was no battle at all; that these parties are evidently in error, and that their testimony refers to the operations on the Confederate right, where there was no battle that day. On the extreme left, however, Jackson, A. P. Hill and Stuart were all engaged, and he knows, of his own knowledge, having been in the engagement himself. Longstreet was on the right, and got his men in position, but there was no fighting on that part of the line that day, save some desultory skirmishing and artillery duels. An officer of such high authority [illegible] in stating there was no battle he has examined the reports of Jackson, Hill and the subordinate Confederate officers and finds that they confirm his recollection that there was heavy fighting on the day named, and [illegible]. Pope is entirely correct. The facts were more [illegible]