SUNDAY APPEAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, : : : : JULY 23, 1871

☞ We wish all merchants to understand that this office will not be responsible for and will not pay any debts created by any individual connected with the office, in any capacity, unless the same shall have first been presented to and accepted for payment by G. W. Alexander, Business Manager of the APPEAL.

A DISTINGUISHED Washington correspondent of the Atlanta *Sun* says of the present political situation, that the very "startling point of Conservative success is their [the Departurists] unceremonious repudiation." He represents the whole strength of the movement as with the leaders and not with the people.

THE Lynchburg *Republican* defines the New Departure as follows:

The Southern people at large not only recognize the political changes of the last few years, but they accept the unconstitutional legislation of the Radical party as the law of the land, without indorsing it as legal and just, hoping for better results hereafter at the ballot-box. They have made up their minds to meet the issue and yield a sincere obedience to the laws. Can the Northern Democracy do more?"

If this definition is correct, we have nothing to dispute about—no departure has been made. No party denies that laws *de facto* in force are to be obeyed as well as the oldest, most rightful and best. And no more should any deny that iniquitous provisions hostile to liberty should be removed as quickly as possible.

Aggressive and Progressive.

The Little Rock *Gazette* proposes to be both "aggressive and progressive"—to "thunder" words, accept amendments, and play thunder and smash generally. It *only* asks amnesty, honest officers and low taxes. We wish it great success in obtaining these trifles, only not forgetting there is "many a slip between the cup and the lip." Our neighbor insists furiously on progressing, getting out of the old ruts, and out of the way of all "botches in the way of compromises with anybody." We like his spunk. That is the sort of man that stands to a principle. His principle is "progression," and he will run it like a Jehu or John Gilpin. Having already taken his Fourteenth and Fifteenth steps, when he comes to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth, including woman suffrage and red man's citizenship, and to his Eighteenth and Nineteenth, including a King and Parliament, may he be there to see. As we don't want to break things up utterly, we prefer trying what good there is in returning peacefully and quietly to the Constitution as it was. The form of government of our fathers, which not even the South has ever resisted, is good enough for us and our children.

How the Departure is Resulting.

We understand the New Departurists to have accepted as law, not to be resisted during the next Presidential term at least, two Radical principles—first the *ex post facto* law, contained and authorized in the Fourteenth amendment, which ostracises, oppresses and wrongs thousands of the best men of the South; and second the law to overthrow the sovereignty of the States and provide a dictator, contained in the Fifteenth. They do not say how these two amendments are possibly to stand harmoniously with the body of the Constitution; they do not say they approve the interpolations, but they say they will accept them and submit to them for the next five years, or until a second Presidential election. This is understood even in the event of their success. They bind themselves and pledge their faith not to molest these amendments during that time. Five years is a long while to give to the sway of a dictator, in which to create accomplished facts, with new necessities of submission. We are not ready to trust even our friends with despotic power. And to this the Departurists consent, in case they should be defeated, if not even in case they should be successful. They will have given the ill-filled purse, with the handle of the sword, into the hands of the enemy, while they are only snatching the blade. If they cannot win, support and carry all the honest principles of an honest Constitution before an honest people, how do they expect any more to obtain the five loaves by surrendering the two fishes? Is it by strategy and bad faith, which cannot possibly be successful in an election before the people? This is already suspected, as the least sagacity must have foreseen. And it is a weakness transparent to the enemy, which is at least impotent to invite disaffected and fence men to the weaker side. In the South the country is full of hardshell Democrats and hardshell Whigs—men of toll, integrity and principle, now united as Democrats, who will not depart from the good old principles and ways of their fathers. They will not go with the party leaders whithersoever they will. And hence, wherever the departure has been attempted we have total divisions. In Ohio the Convention stood fifty to seventy-five, and in Pennsylvania about the same. Thus, on the supposition that the members duly represent their constituency, we have three-fifths of the Democrats for the new departure, and two-fifths against it. Is this a good way to go into battle? Are men likely to rush frantic from the victorious Republican ranks in order to join a body of wranglers, who are too weak-kneed, as to their principles, to venture on their defense in the face of an unscrupulous enemy? Is it not better to follow the example of Texas, Arkansas and Maryland, and pretermit all consideration of a national platform until the party meets in convention, in the person of its delegates, qualified and authorized to speak the true voice of the people? The origin of the accomplished fact doctrine was in the Radical party. It was first a call from that source on law obeying men to obey the laws, and was meant as a covert acknowledgement or charge of latent disaffection and rebellion. It was taken up by some weak-kneed, lukewarm and disaffected partisans—Democratic so called—who had no prospects in the direct line of succession, and were compelled to resort to a hobby as the only hopeful resource for profit or promotion. The mischief done is infinite. The only suitable atonement and remedy is to be found in retracing their steps. The division and disaster is already so great that not another State will venture taking the departure before the National Convention. It is already deplored by the true patriots of the party that any has been taken, because it is already seen that the object in view has not been accomplished. Many Democrats have been led to tremble for the future of their party, and some almost to despair of success, but not a Republican has been converted; not a proselyte brought into the Democratic ranks. No one doubts the good intent of the body of party leaders, who have been prominent in this matter, some dishonorable exceptions being left out of the calculation. But their policy was as short-sighted as it has proved injurious. The Departurists have avoided argument, and depended on sheer assertions of policy which the practical result shows to be shameful impolicy. The experience of mankind has shown that it is perilous to surrender any right principle, and so far as the present experiment is concerned it is most evident that nothing has been gained by it. The experiment-makers have been vociferous with the "lion's-mouth" argument, which has favored the Radicals so far as it has done anything. But they have not shown their ability to get out by craft any more than to escape by taking the devouring lion by his angry mane. They have never given a good reason for expecting success, and they have accomplished nothing so far with which to substitute the argument. If they could give reasons, the Democratic party would not be divided. They prefer abusing those old Democrats they have left in line to heeding their advice, adhering to their principles or striking the common enemy of liberty.

"Retributive Justice."

From the last letter, written from New Orleans by Ralph Keeler, to *Every Saturday*, published in Boston, we copy the following, showing how the "black" rules in Louisiana and the results of his legislative labors under the tutilage of the "carpet-bagers," so heartily and justly denounced by Mr. Greeley in the New York *Tribune* and Mr. Bowles in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican:*

Indeed, beneath the oddity and picturesqueness and gaiety of New Orleans there is more antagonism of races and nationalities and political creeds than can be found in any other large city in the Union. Speaking generally, of course, the white man hates the negro, and the negro hates the white man. The Creole and Anglo-Saxon native do not love one another. The carpet-bagger, if he happens to be the villain he is painted, necessarily hates the people he robs, on the old Ciceronian principle that we hate whom we have injured. The respectable Louisianian is silent and sullen, as he has a right to be. Of him we shall have something better to say further along. The typical "high-toned Southern gentleman," who once owned half of South Carolina and did everything in the "we's," —one may meet a hundred such in the course of an afternoon's walk—why, he has got used to hating almost everything, himself included. And, strange as it may sound, the people who fought it out like men on opposite sides in the late war, seem to hate one another the least of all. *Retributive justice wears a black face just now in Louisiana.* The negro is in the ascendency, or rather the few white men who rule the negroes, are in the ascendency. No respectable person, whatever his political party, speaks well of the State Legislature, a great number of whose members are ignorant freedmen. If reports are true, there never was a more corrupt and abondoned set of men assembled as a deliberative body. Legislation has become so profitable—to the legislator—that the field-hands up in the country are very anxious to go into "dat business." "Dem legislatums," said an old fellow up in one of the back parishes, "dem legislatums, dey goes down to Orleans with field suits on, and dey comes back with black sturo-clothes, an' plenty of money, plenty of money. I done tol' you, boss, I wants to go to de legislatum, too." The freedman has substituted "boss" for the old-time "massa." These astute law-givers were not in session during our stay in New Orleans, but we heard enough of them, and some very droll things withal, from eye-witnesses. A gentleman who can neither read nor write employs his white brother on the same side of the house to do both for him. Another gentleman, who consistently sells his vote to the highest bidder, will occasionally show his interest in the welfare of the State by rising from his seat and saying: "Mr. President, will you jist read dat perwision agin." A couple of Representatives from neighboring parishes had an oratorical sparring match on the subject of parliamentary rules, "De gem'man from ——" exclaimed his very black and curly-headed opponent, "de gem'man says dat I don't know de rules of legislative enactments and de etiquette of dis House of Representatives. Why, Mr. President, when I was de gem'man dere was hoeing sugar-cane in de fields of Le Fourche, I was selling oyster soup in de lobbies of de State House at Baton Rouge!"

This sort of legislators and their style of legislation may be very amusing to read about, but they make sad work for the people of the South. The Governor who formed this Legislature made a machine that he could not control. It voted away the money and credit of the State for any wild scheme that could pay for votes. There is, however, no need of going over the catalogue of abuses in the State government of Louisiana. The subject has been prety thoroughly ventilated in Northern journals. It is no excuse to say that many of the New Orleans capitalists who complain loudest of corruption were among those who paid the highest prices to carry through their pet schemes. The fact is just the same, that nothing but thorough reform can prevent the hopeless bankruptcy of the State. There is no use of trying to disguise the fact that Louisiana to day presents Americanism at its very worst. Renegade Northerners, with their newspapers and bar-room reunions, keep the ill-feeling astir to curry favor with the masses of the South, and are called "dough-faces" by respectable Southerners, for their pains. The Republicanism of the average carpet-bagger is not the Republicanism of the North, but the *esprit de corps* of a dominant irresponsible faction. Louisiana is not taxed higher than New York City, perhaps, but Louisiana has not one tithe the prosperity of the commercial center of this continent. The people have suffered so much from the war, their epidemics and floods, and a hundred other causes, that complaint is chronic with them. They have got used to it, and so has the far-away North to the sound of it. If they were as prosperous as New Yorkers, they might stand it to be governed as New York is governed. But as it is, this state of things cannot last. The respectable, responsible people have little or nothing to do with political affairs. A register law is in force which puts all State elections wholly in the hands of the Governor. If we are to have a Republic and not a Poland in the South, the responsible people must have a chance to govern themselves.

The masses of the South, black and white, stand in need of an honest government first, and of education next. They will always more or less be the prey of leaders. Prejudice is the cheap thought of lazy people the world over, and where the sun is hot, there will always be plenty of lazy people. Thousands down here imagine themselves of such consequence that the North has little else to do or think of but to hate and thwart them. If you talk with these you will find almost always that they came from Europe or New England. The pure Southerner may or may not be able to distinguish between the great body of Northern people who are friendly to the South and the politicians who are friendly to themselves and their party; but the pure Southerner still is a generous, impulsive man, who is as respectable in his defeat as the mischief-makers on both sides are contemptible. I have yet to hear the first word against the Union or to meet the educated Louisianian who is not glad that slavery is no more. This, I take it, is a great deal to have learned in six years, bearing in mind that the lesson began in ruin, and has gone on in trouble and tumult ever since. The time must come when these responsible men, with the aid of the honestly-disposed immigrants whom they constantly invite, will have charge of public affairs in Louisiana. In them, as far as a stranger is able to judge, rests the future of the State, and not in the radical gentlemen who have no real local habitation; or those negro-killing ultra Southerners who fought so bravely—at Nassau and Havana.

The people at present in power have done no friendly service to the black race by thrusting them forward into positions they are not yet competent to fill; and the people who are struggling for power just now in Louisiana would very likely do the same race as much injustice in the opposite direction. The only salvation for the State, it would seem, is for the National Government to qualify the men who hold the property to rule themselves, and then to protect them and all classes in the exercise of their rights.

VARIETIES.

TWENTY-FOUR sets of Dembrowski's teeth have been sold to relic-buyers in Paris.

THE Ohio river is going into a rapid decline; it keeps its bed and is getting lower daily.

THE ROTHSCHILD'S, by controlling the leading mines, now have the monopoly of the quicksilver market of the world.

THE Conservative State Executive Committee, of Virginia, have decided to call a convention on the 30th of August, for the reorganization of the party.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—Dr. H——n, Hamilton, lost, during last week, the greater part of his crop of cherries; he now has the satisfaction of attending the principal delinquent in the robbery for stomach complaint.

ANOTHER DOSE.—Another dose of the "disturbing element" is to be administered to West Point. Turner, the negro Congressman from the Selma, Alabama, district, has nominated a negro named John McGee as a cadet.

THIS is "tit for tat." Jacob Baughman, a constable of Campbell township, Green county, Mo., was shot and dangerously wounded on Thursday last, while attempting to arrest a desperado named Armstrong. After being wounded, Baughman shot Armstrong, killing him instantly.

GENERAL BUFORD says he will bet $20,000 that his four year old bay colt Enquirer, by Lexington, can beat his half brother Longfellow, at that distance. Should these two horses come together in the dash of four miles, with Kingfisher and other fast ones doing the pushing, there will be one of the finest races ever run.

THE meanest thing which has lately appeared in print was a miserable fabrication gotten up by the Louisville *Commercial* about Jefferson Davis and a lady in a sleeping-car on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The *Commercial* is rather mean, but the *Courier-Journal's* cowardly republication of the slander, in the thin guise of a defense of Mr. Davis, was vastly meaner.

JUST before the war, over ten million of gunnybags were annually imported into this country. A substitute has been found in the tow of flax straw, obtained from the refuse after the seed had been threshed out. Fifty mills, each consuming the product of an area of twelve square miles, are working up this tow in the West into bagging, and their number is increasing.

A QUEER case recently occurred in Omaha. It is thus recounted by telegraph: The trial of Nourse, the leader who killed two of his companions, is under progress at Cheyenne, with nine men and three married women as the jury. The husbands and children of the lady jurors made an ineffectual effort to get the lady jurors released from custody during the night of the 7th.

THE strength of the Masonic Order in the United States, as reported by the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, aggregates as follows: Number of lodges, 7495; members initiated during the last year, 41,886; total number of members in thirty-eight States and one Territory, 486,802. The order is strongest in New York, where there are 650 lodges and 75,262 members. Illinois comes next, with 606 lodges and 33,986 members. Pennsylvania has 310 lodges and 2958 members.

THE Toronto (Canada) *Globe* of Friday last gives a very interesting description of a rich silver deposit, and the manner of working it. It lies east of the promontory called Thunder Cape. It belongs to the Montreal Mining Company, and that body have made great preparations for carrying on the works on a grand scale, and for accommodating their numerous workmen on the main land. The resources in mineral wealth of this almost unexplored region are immense.

A WESTERN paper mournfully and truthfully says: "Insignificant rivers and creeks along the lake line in the North that are scarcely known to geographers, and entirely unknown to the world, have received in the aggregate, millions of dollars, while the Ohio and Mississippi, which are greater than a thousand of them put together, and float a commerce greater than that of all the lakes, have not received enough to dredge their bars and remove their snags.

SOCIAL AND MORAL CHANGES IN INDIA.—Fifty years ago most of the commercial traffic was on pack cattle, and the royal mails were carried on men's shoulders; now there are five or six thousand miles of railroad, and tens of thousands of miles of made roads. Then there was but a single newspaper in a native language; now all the large cities have their daily and periodical press. The English language are widely read. Then the best informed natives thought it was folly to attempt to introduce the Christian religion into India; now it is the general feeling among them that Brahminism is at an end.

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.—Beecher's *Christian Union* perpetrates the following:

"Mary had a little lamb,
It drank cold water freely,
And looked so innocently wise,
She called it Horace Greeley."

The devil of the New York *News* thus poetizes:

"Mary had a little lamb,
Its fodder grew quite scant,
And so, to raise the stamps for more,
She named it Useless Grant."

And again the same devil grinds out:

"Mary had a little lamb,
And saw the President;
And, so, to get an office sure,
She named it Freddie Dent."

A DISPATCH from Sioux City, Iowa, on the 20th, says that Correctionville, in this county, was visited by a terrible storm of wind and hail on Tuesday night. The house of a Mr. Baldwin was blown into fragments, and his furniture, clothing, etc., blown away. Fences were prostrated, trees wrenched up by the roots, and all the windows on the north side of houses in the track of the storm were broken by hail. Crops suffered severely, the grain being blown right into the ground and many fields were entirely ruined. Several farmers had commenced harvesting, and the cut grain was scattered like chaff and lost beyond all recovery.

A TRANSLATION of Bishop Strossmayer's celebrated speech in the Roman Council on the Pope's infallibility, has recently been published in England, which fills four and a half columns of small type. The Bishop declared frankly that the Episcopate of St. Peter, at Rome, was a matter of tradition only, and went on to say: "I have sought for a Pope in the first four centuries and have not found him." In conclusion, Dr. Strossmayer said: "Ah! if He who reigns above wishes to punish us, make His hand fall heavy on us, as He did to Pharaoh, He has no need to permit Garibaldi's soldiers to drive us away from the Eternal City. He has only to let them make Pius IX a god, as we have made a goddess of the Blessed Virgin."

THE Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk *Journal* says: "Our Board of Health makes weekly mortuary reports, and these reports always tell the same sad tale, that the negroes are dying here at a rate that must eventually end in their total destruction. Our white population, compared with our colored, is in ratio of 100 to 75, and yet in the matter of mortality the ratio is more than reversed. Take the figures of last week. The total number of persons who died here at that period was 35; of these seven only were whites, and 28 colored—four negroes to one white. This, of course, is not usual, at least not in so great a degree; but it is a fact that the negroes are in the minority here, they steadily furnish, week after week, a majority of the deaths."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention Campaign in the Old North State.

An Exciting and Bitter Political Canvass.

From the New York Herald.]

SALISBURY, N. C., July 15, 1871.—The Old North State is at present the theater of the most exciting political canvass that ever occurred within its borders. Few people are not conversant with the ruinous measures entailed upon the State by the present Constitution—framed as it was by negroes, carpet-baggers and political adventurers—and it is notorious that she was recklessly plunged into debt, her credit ruined and her bonds hucksstered in New York in a manner that was disgraceful by the Radicals during the administration of Governor Holden. Her debt, that before the war was not more than fourteen millions, was increased to nearly forty, and the lavish appropriations that made this enormous amount were squandered and stolen by Radical railroad officials and Wall street stock-jobbing operators. Several of these worthies are now under indictment in the State courts for embezzlement—two of them for as large an amount as seven millions of bonds. The expenses of the State Government were increased four times the amount required prior to the war by the creation of a large number of superfluous and sinecure offices; the salaries of all the State officials were increased one hundred per cent.; the number of judges of the Supreme Court was increased from three to five, with also a large augmentation of their salaries; a township system, at once cumbersome and burdensome, was saddled upon the people; and lastly, the judiciary, instead of being appointed by the Legislature, as formerly, are now selected by the people, which accounts for its partisanship, corruption and excessively degraded state at present. As a natural consequence this largely increased debt and annual expenditure required a corresponding

INCREASE OF TAXATION

to meet the interest on the debt and to defray the extravagant expenses of the State Government. Besides these, a local county tax to support the township system and a tax to establish a free school system in the State, had also to be levied. From $750,000, the amount required prior to the war to pay the interest on the State debt and defray the current expenses of the State Government, it is estimated that if the provisions of the present constitution were literally carried out an annual taxation of not less than four millions and a half would have to be raised. In their poverty-stricken condition, succeeding a terrible and disastrous war, the people were unable to bear such an oppressive taxation, and this, with the financial ruin that followed the session of the first Republican Legislature and the utter failure of the State's credit, at first suggested the necessity of a

CONVENTION

to amend the constitution in the matters above stated. From the moment of its conception the convention took with amazing rapidity, until at length it was demanded by the entire Conservative press of the State, with but one or two exceptions, but bitterly opposed by the Radicals, whose leaders still continue to monopolize all the lucrative offices under the present constitution. They oppose the call for a convention, too, on the ground that it is a revolutionary and unconstitutional measure. In August, 1870, the Conservatives elected a majority in the Legislature on the identical issues which it is proposed the convention, if called, will accomplish. Hence that body matured no legislation looking to the payment of the interest on the public debt, nor did it, I believe, provide even for the extravagant expenses of the State Government. The State is consequently without any provision for the collection of its revenues. Now the present Conservative Legislature has a majority of two-thirds in the Senate, but they failed to elect that majority in the House. The present constitution provides that no convention of the people shall be called unless by a

TWO THIRDS VOTE OF BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE,

and this the advocates of the convention bill were at any time during the last session unable to obtain. In this dilemma, while conscious of the dire necessity of a convention, and being constantly urged—aye, goaded—by their constituents to call one, the conservatives passed an act submitting the question of convention or no convention to the people, electing delegates at the same time and making it the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation ordering an election under the provisions of this act. This, it was thought, was strictly just and fair to all parties. Not so, however, with Governor Caldwell. He sought and obtained an informal opinion of four of the Radical Supreme Court justices, stating that this call for a convention was an unconstitutional measure, and he positively refused to act under the law. Finding themselves thwarted on every side by the Radicals, the Conservatives then passed an act making it the duty of the sheriffs and county registrars to hold

AN ELECTION

on the first Tuesday in August, submitting the question of convention or no convention to the people, and at the same time electing delegates to such convention. If a majority of the people decide in favor of a convention, it is then made the duty of the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Attorney General and Secretary of State to so declare in a proclamation, at the same time requiring the delegates to assemble in the city of Raleigh on the third Thursday in September, 1871, for the purpose above stated. This is the history of the convention act, and it is argued by the Conservatives that, notwithstanding the provision in the constitution to the contrary, the people have the inherent right to call a convention for the purpose of amending their State constitution when they think proper. These are strictly the

ISSUES IN THE CAMPAIGN

which is now in full blast all over the State; but with their characteristic chicanery, the Radicals still trumpet to the negroes the old tale—that this Convention is only gotten up to deprive them of their rights—the right to hold office, the right to vote, the right to sit on juries, and in short, that if they (the Democrats) carry the Convention they will put the negroes back into slavery. This is about the burden of the Radical song to the negroes, while to the white men they hold up the lien of their homesteads by the abolition of the homestead clause in the Constitution; and this is a very tender point with all the small farmers in the State, a majority of whom are in debt, and would be sold out, lock, stock and barrel, but for this protecting homestead clause. To show, however, that none of these terrible evils are contemplated by a party which has already accepted the new departure, in the last fall campaign provisions are made in the act calling the Convention as follows:

Section 11.—The said Convention shall have power to consider and propose all necessary amendments and alterations to the constitution not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, except as is hereafter provided, to-wit: The said Convention shall have no power or authority whatever—

First—To offer or propose any amendment to, or alteration of, or in anywise interfere with, repeal, or modify the homestead and personal property exemptions, as provided for in article 10 of the Constitution of the State.

Second—To modify, repeal or do any other act to restrict, impair or in any way interfere with the rights, privileges and immunities of any person in the State on account of race, color or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or to propose any amendment to the constitution of the State in any wise impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities.

Third—To modify or repeal that clause in the present constitution which provides for a mechanics' and laborers' lien law.

Fourth—To pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character except such as are necessary for the purpose of submitting the constitution as amended to the people for their ratification or rejection, and except ordinances in relation to the public debt and in relation to the Convention itself.

And as a further guarantee that these provisions shall be strictly and solemnly regarded by every member elect to the Convention, the act provides as follows:

Section 13.—That no delegate to said Convention shall be permitted to take his seat in said Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States, and will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined or limits fixed to this Convention by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1871, entitled 'An act to submit the question of convention or no convention to the people, and to provide for the election of delegates,' which act was ratified by the people; so help me God."

There is an honesty of purpose among the Conservatives in this struggle for constitutional reform entirely unencumbered by political trickery, and from careful investigation I am of the opinion that the conventionists will be successful in carrying the election next month. Even among the negroes, who begin to see "the ways that are dark" among the radicals, there is a strong and growing feeling in favor of the convention as they become convinced that they will be victims of the

DEBT AND TAXATION

which the present Constitution and its supporters entail upon the people. As an evidence of this, while in Charlotte, a few days since, I witnessed an imposing procession of colored Conservatives, headed by a band of music, marching through the streets. They repaired to a shady grove on the outskirts of town, followed by a large concourse of citizens, and were addressed by ex-Governor and United States Senator-elect Teb Vance. The remarks of the Speaker, which were simple, humorous and tellingly clear, were boisterously applauded and loudly cheered, and the meeting was the most enthusiastic I have ever seen. The colored Conservatives of Charlotte are respectable not only in appearance, but also in the more important feature in point of numbers, which are daily increasing. In the afternoon of the same day a dinner was given the sable Democrats by the city of Charlotte and county of Mecklenburg, at which the greatest hilarity and good-feeling existed. This was not the case, however, among the Radical darkies, who cast sullen and lowering looks at their sable Democratic brethren, whom they consider nothing short of natural and political apostates, and occasionally you could hear among them muttered curses and threats. In this characteristic they vie with the extreme Southern fire-eaters—they cannot tolerate a free and independent exercise of political opinion, and a negro who turns Democrat is more socially ostracised and detested than the verriest carpet-bagger by the whites.

The King of the Turf.

The *Turf, Field and Farm*, in its issue of the 14th instant, has the following eloquent allusion to the new King of the Turf, Longfellow, and his owner, John Harper, in an account of the races at Monmouth Park: Longfellow is now led upon the course in order that the people may look upon one of the grandest horses foaled in America. His easy victory in the Monmouth Cup, coupled with his imposing appearance, has made a hero of him. What a magnificent horse he is. He stands seventeen hands, and yet so perfect are his proportions, that the casual eye would not judge him to be as tall as he is. His lines are what even Hogarth would call lines of beauty, and how does his graceful, tapering neck harmonize with his body! His head among equines is what Lord Brougham's head was among mankind. Those clear, liquid eyes flash with intelligence, and the thin, wide nostrils speak of aristocratic lineage. Though a magnificent-looking horse, and honored as some royal being, Longfellow walks the earth meekly, almost humbly. He seems to feel his power and to be conscious of his greatness; therefore, no need to be arrogant. Less worthy horses may puff themselves up with pride, for pride is a part of their reputation and stock in trade. But the King can well afford to walk meekly and to lowly bend his head. The poet who first made the name of Longfellow famous should come from his quiet student home and look upon this royal son of Leamington before he returns to the Blue Grass region. Come, noble bard, and gaze upon your illustrious namesake; put your arms around his glossy neck, look into his expressive eyes, and then strike your lyre and the world will stand entranced indeed. With such a theme, the muse should soar to lofty flights and sing with angelic power. How fondly does the venerable Kentuckian look upon his horse. Age has whitened the hair and taken the elastic spring from the step, but the heart of the man is still young. In drawing a picture of the horse, you must not forget his owner. "Is that gaunt, plainly dressed old gentleman Harper?" asks the woman who worships at the shrine of fashion. "Why, what simplicity of manner and dress! Can it be possible that he has refused sixty thousand dollars for his horse?" Yes, fair lady, that is John Harper. He has lived a quiet life. Though age has put a stoop into his shoulders and made a cane a comfort and support to him, he clings to the sunny side of existence. He is too old to dance after that will-o'-the-wisp fashion, but not too old to find pleasure in the manly sports of the turf. Simplicity of dress and manner was the fashion when he was young, and he clings to the plain customs of his youth. Before time had silvered his hair he loved the blood-horse for himself, not as an instrument of gambling—and that love is faithful—it knows no change, at least none this side of the grave. We reverently lift our hats to you, old man, and devoutly wish that there were more like you in the world. Life's descent would then slope softly away in green sunshine would light up the path trod by trembling feet, and death would come in a sweet haze of brightness.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Photography Without Light.

A new process, says *All the Year Round*, called *heliotype*, by which photographs can be printed independently of light, and in a permanent style, is attracting attention. It may be thus briefly described: The photograph is taken on a sheet of gelatine; this sheet is fastened down upon a plate of metal, and after a little preparation, in which sponge and water play a part, can be printed from as it it were an engraved block. Ordinary printing ink, laid on with a roller, is used; and the sheet is printed in an ordinary printing press, and with a remarkable preservation of the lights and half tones. Oil paintings, engravings, chalk drawings, and anything, living or dead, that can be photographed, may, by this process, be reproduced and multiplied in a permanent form; and when a sufficient number of impressions has been taken, the sheet of gelatine can be lifted from the plate, and laid aside for future use. This is obviously a very important addition to the resources of art; from three hundred to four hundred impressions can be taken in a day, quite independently of weather; and, if required, the picture can be printed along with type in the pages of a book. Specimens were exhibited at the conversations given by the President of the Royal Society, at Burlington House, including chalk drawings by the old Italian masters, landscapes, buildings, engravings, sea pieces, maps, and a number of shattered and wounded bones from the recent battle fields in France, intended to illustrate a work on surgery. All these specimens were reproduced with such skill that, in many cases, it would have been difficult to distinguish them from the originals.

COMPRESSED AIR AS A MOTOR.

The greatest progress in this direction yet made is due to a Mr. Robert Spear, of Portland, Me. From the Boston *Advertiser*, we learn that experiments made by Mr. Spear, in Portland, upon compressed air as a motive power, have made a very decided sensation among men of all classes—mechanics, manufacturers, capitalists and inventors. It is evident that in certain branches of manufacture a complete revolution must follow upon the general introduction of this simple and economical substitute for steam or water power. Whether engines of very high pressure can be successfully worked by this new agency is still a debatable question among our intelligent mechanics. Mr. Spear has invented a governor which as easily controls the pressure as the governor of a steam engine. He claims (what seems incredible) that air can be compressed in the reservoir to an extent double the power of the engine that compresses, thereby saving a large per cent. in fuel. Also, that the pipes can be extended almost indefinitely, and that the obstacle of friction, which previous experiments have found almost impossible to deal with, is, by a simple invention of his, entirely overcome. The necessity of long lines of shafting in large shops is thereby obviated, and every workman becomes, as it were, his own engineer. The work of keeping a large engine running when, perhaps, only a small part of the machinery in a factory is in use, is done away with. Mr. Spear affirms that the tidal force at Tukey's Bridge alone is sufficient to furnish compressed air for all the machinery in the neighborhood, and that the water-power at the lower falls of the Pesumpscot, if applied for the same purpose, would give a sufficient power for a manufacturing city of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. If these things be so, the time will seem to be near when the tidal force of our seaboard cities shall be utilized, as has long been desired, while there is scarcely an inland town but possesses sufficient water-power to compress air sufficient to run all the machinery of the vicinity. The further development of this theory will be watched with great anxiety.

BESSEMER'S PROCESS.

In addition to the wonderful process of producing, almost instaneously, the purest quality of steel from iron, Mr. Bessemer announces that he has originated a method of conducting his process under pressure, by means of which sufficient heat is produced to retain complete fluidity in the steel until it is poured into moulds. For this purpose, he makes the converting vessel of great strength, and as air-tight as possible, and makes the mouth of it circular instead of oval, and of smaller size than usual, lining this mouth with a ring of well burnt fireclay, or a composition of clay and plumbago. Mr. Bessemer states that for the conversion of the purer kinds Swedish charcoal pig-iron, and for mottled or hematite pig-iron (white, mixed with gray), a back pressure in the vessel of from eight to fifteen pounds on the square inch will give good results, and in but a few cases will a pressure of twenty pounds per square inch be necessary; while a pressure as low as three or four pounds will be of little practical advantage, and below two pounds per square inch, he lays no claim to a useful effect.

PRESSED COAL DUST.

The use of pressed coal-dust, compacted into solid cakes convenient for stowage and handling, has become quite general on board the naval vessels of different European countries, and their value appears to be unquestionable. It is claimed that in the carriage of the little bricks, there is a loss of only one per cent., instead of six to ten per cent., as in the case of lump coal; and when stored aboard they are found, after two years' exposure, to be scarcely at all injured. It is claimed for them also that they are free, or comparatively free, from ash, and can be made from the refuse of almost every kind of coal, and in such ratio as to produce the best effect in getting up and maintaining steam. These bricks, which are exceedingly compact, are produced by hydraulic pressure, and require but a small percentage of extraneous gummy or resinous matter to make them stone-like and thoroughly durable. The best approved process of manufacture, the one that is asserted to give the best results, is briefly described as follows: The machine has sixteen cylinders disposed in the radii of a circle, in which the coal slack, after being heated to the requisite degree by a current of steam and mingled—by means of ingeniously adapted apparatus—with pitch, is pressed by pistons and formed into cylindrical or hexagonal blocks of uniform length. The plan might be tested with advantage.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

The comparative value of anthracite and bituminous coal as a steam generator, has been experimented upon by the superintendent of the United States Armory, at Springfield, Mass. Each variety of three different classes of coal was used for six consecutive days in raising the steam for the engine of the establishment, with the following reported results: Of the Lackawanna, or hard anthracite, 4.01 pounds per horse power were used per hour; of the Pittston, a softer anthracite, 4.02 pounds were used; and of the Cumberland, or bituminous coal of Maryland, 3.03 pounds were used. At the Springfield armory, the Lackawanna coal costs $8 50 per gross ton, the Pittston $7 85, and the Cumberland $6 10. From these data it is calculated that the cost, per horse power, is 15 mills for Lackawanna, 14 mills for Pittston, and 12 mills for Cumberland—and it is therefore alleged that bituminous coal is the more economical fuel as a steam generator, making more heat and creating more power per pound and per cent. of cost than the harder coals.

SINGLE RAIL RAILROADS.

When we have settled in this country the practicability and utility of narrow gauge railroads, the propriety of building single-rail railroads should be inquired into. Such a road is now in successful operation in France. The locomotive is described as having four wheels, two being placed, one at the front and one at the rear of the engine, bearing on the rail. These give the direction, and are double flanged. The other pair of wheels are placed in a transverse plane, passing on a line in front of the fire-box. These run on flank or macadamized roads, as the case maybe, and are the driving wheels. This sort of railroad, it is said, can be built in France for about a thousand dollars per mile. The locomotives weigh six and ten tons, the former running fourteen miles an hour and drawing, besides its own weight, thirty-five tons up a grade of two feet in a hundred; while the latter will draw fifty tons at the rate of eight miles an hour up the same grade, and on a level of one hundred and eighty tons. This system is the invention of M. Larmanjat, a French civil engineer, and many believe that it may be successfully introduced on turnpike roads in this country, with the grades and curves which the common highway generally has. It is a subject of some importance and should be investigated.

CHLORALUM.

This new article, which has been sent into commerce by the London Chloralum Company, seems to be working its way rapidly into use as an antiseptic and disinfectant. Some facts and deductions relating to its virtues have already been published, which seemed strongly to recommend it to the public for all the ordinary purposes for which this class of agents are employed. Dr. William Hardwicke, the health officer for Paddington parish, London, says he has "used it in urinals, sewers and gully-holes, and that it is being largely employed to deodorize sewage. It is an active antiseptic, and yet it no way affects the value of sewage if this has to be poured over the land. Chloralum should be used in water-carts, and can be freely employed in washing fever patients and in disinfecting all their discharges." Dr. Hardwicke, through the London *Daily News*, proposes chloralum to abate the yellow fever that is raging in Buenos Ayres, and he add that its potency for this purpose is unquestionable. Some experience we have had with its antiseptic properties convinces us that it can be employed about the household with great advantage. It retards the decomposition of meat without apparently impairing its flavor or diminishing its nutritive qualities.

Wagner's Music in Vienna.

Herr R. Wagner's "Rienzi" has at length been brought out at the Imperial Opera House. It was not a failure, but it was not a great success. There was, it is true, considerable applause, but that was bestowed on the singers, the dancers, the dresses and the scenery, rather than on the work itself. Its sole chance of a long run will probably consist in the general love of the public of all countries for any exhibition in which danger to the performers plays a prominent and principal part—in that feeling which attracts crowds to witness the feats of Blondins, male and female, and gaze at the leaps of Leotards and Lulus. Every artist in "Rienzi" runs no inconsiderable risk, if all the characters are as perilous as that of the heroine, played by Mlle. Rabatinsky, who was seriously injured in the last scene by a piece of the ruins of the capitol falling upon her head and laying it open. Though the blood flowed freely from the wound, the lady bore bravely up and disdained to faint. In the midst of her sufferings she declared most emphatically she would never appear in another of Herr Wagner's operas. It was quite sufficient, she said, for singers to have to immolate their voices, without having to sacrifice their lives, as well, on the altar of Herr Wagner's muse. All the members of the company have become very anxious since the accident to Mlle. Rabatinsky. It appears that one gentleman belonging to their number wanted to insure his life the other day, but he had great difficulty in getting any company to take him, because he was liable to be called on to sing in Herr Wagner's operas. At length, by dint of great perseverance and touching solicitations—not unmixed, some say, with tears—he prevailed on the directors to relent; but the rate per cent. on his insurance was raised most considerably. One young lady, a *prima bellerina*, is so scared by what has taken place that she asserts she must have a certain extra sum nightly whenever she appears in any opera where there are traps or water; double salary where there are burning palaces, and a resilation of her engagement when falling beams form a part of the stage business.

Railway Luncheon Baskets.

We learn from the London *Railway News* of recent date, that an experiment has been tried on the section of the Midland railway, between Leicester and Kent, which might be imitated in this country with most satisfactory results. This experiment consists in the introduction of what is known as the "lunch-basket system," devised by a well-known firm of public caterers, in Kent, for the accommodation of the traveling public. It seldom happens that the time allowed for refreshments on a long journey by rail tallies conveniently with the exact period at which a traveler feels inclined to eat and drink. In order to overcome this difficulty, the nature of which all experienced railway travelers will readily understand, the contractors are