EW ERA.

S. Corresponding Editor.

...s for the editorial department should b...ed, Editor New Era, Lock Box 31.

All communications should be addressed, Publishers New Era, Lock Box 31.

The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Correspond ing Editor, will be designated thus ✻.

This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by Correspondents.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

MR. LEWIS W. STEVENSON is a duly authorized General Agent for the NEW ERA in the State of Texas.

Campaign New Era—50 Cents.

The great importance which attaches to the result of the approaching Congressional elections, makes it desirable that the NEW ERA should have as wide a circulation as possible; we have therefore determined to offer this paper to subscribers from this time until the 24th of November next for *fifty cents*.

Those who send on their subscriptions promptly will there ore receive the paper nearly four months for half a dollar.

Subscribe at once; remember you get one copy less for every week you delay.

Subscription Price of the New Era.

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

1 copy one year	$2 50
1 copy six months	1 25
1 copy three months	65
5 copies one year	10 00
5 copies six months	5 50
11 copies one year	20 00
10 copies six months	10 00

Do not delay subscribing. If it is not convenient to subscribe for a year, send $1.25 for six months. If it cost a little personal sacrifice the investment will pay.

To prevent loss send all money in Post Office Orders, Registered Letters, or Drafts.

ALL POSTMASTERS ARE OBLIGED TO REGISTER LETTERS WHENEVER REQUESTED TO DO SO.

The fee for registering is fifteen cents.

Address—

Publishers' New Era,
Lock Box No. 31,
Washington, D. C.

The Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

The organization of the Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee is as follows. Republican papers throughout the country will aid the good cause by copying the list of the officers of the committee:

HON. HENRY WILSON, Chairman,
HON. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary,
HON. SIMON CAMERON,
HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,
HON. B. F. RICE,
HON. FRED. A. SAWYER,
HON. JOHN A. LOGAN,
HON. JOHN H. KETCHAM,
HON. AARON A. SARGENT,
COLONEL J. H. CLENDENIN, Ass't Secretary,
WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer,

All communications should be addressed to Hon. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., M. C., Washington, D. C.

TO COMMITTEES AND CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

We furnish the NEW ERA to Republican Executive Committees and Campaign Clubs at $20 per thousand copies. In many localities a more effective campaign document cannot be circulated.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names *with the money*, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of the subscribers.

THE Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of York, Pa., has just returned from Texas, where he was engaged as counsel in an important railroad case in which there was an enormous sum of money involved. Judge Black received for his fees $1,000 per diem for every day he was absent from home, and was gone about one month.

OUR troops have encountered a gang of horse thieves, seventy-five in number, disguised as Indians, in Nebraska, it is stated; and the troops captured ten of the villains, immediately hanging three of them, and taking the other seven prisoners to camp. If they had hung the entire lot, no tears would have been shed among honest men. No mercy should be shown such miscreants.

WE SEE IT STATED that some leading Germans in this country estimate that a million of dollars a month will be sent from the United States to aid wounded soldiers of the Germanic Confederation. When we remember how the American people were encouraged, during the war of the rebellion, by the magnificent contributions of California to the Sanitary Commission, we can understand how the German people will be encouraged by the signs of friendly sympathy from our German American citizens.

THE *Methodist* of this week says: "We learn by a cable dispatch, received June 24, from Dr Hurst, that the German and Switzerland Conference, which met at Carlsruhe, June 23, has cast all its votes (39) for lay delegation. The affirmative vote of the ministry, by this addition, reaches 4,946. The total negative remains at 1,589, and the grand aggregate becomes 6,535. Three fourths of 6,535 is 1,901, or 45 less than 4,946, the affirmative vote. This puts the result beyond all contingency.

While the press very generally approves the act of Congress in reducing the taxes of the people to so great an extent, some of them very sharply and very justly criticise its course in totally abolishing the tax on the receipts for passenger traffic of railroads, steamships, canal companies, stage companies, ferry companies, lotteries, express companies, telegragh companies, theatres, circuses, operas, museums, premiums of fire, marine, and life insurance companies, brokers' sales, and bankers' capital.

WHAT IS A "CONSERVATIVE?"—The *N. Y. Tribune* rehearsing the political division of the Connecticut Legislature, into Republicans, Democrats and Conservatives, wants to know what a Conservative is. It ought to know by this time that a Conservative is a man who dislikes to be called a Republican, but is ashamed to be a Democrat, and that he gives two votes to the Democrats to one to the Republicans. A "Conservative" Republican always does all in his power to defeat the party to which he nominally belongs. He never has any positive opinions on the right side, but is always very positive that his own party is all wrong when it is in favor of *progress*.

Why Democracy Should be Restored.

It may be that the Democracy will succeed in satisfying the people that they ought to be restored to power—that they are more honest, patriotic, and capable than the Republicans. It may be that they can induce them to forget that they, by their combined treachery to the Government, inaugurated and prosecuted for four years a cruel, bloody war; that they have proven while administering the affairs of the national Government, and the various State governments of the Union, the most corrupt, unprincipled, prodigal, and ruthless partisans that any country ever produced. It may be that they can convince the people that the war to destroy the Union, and perpetuate slavery, was just and proper, and the debt contracted to save it all illegal and wrong. It may be that they can convince them that if restored to power they will wipe out our taxes, diminish the public debt, and administer the Government far more economically than the Republicans have. But we don't think it will be an easy matter to humbug the people into the belief that they can safely be trusted again with power. They have too often violated their pledges, too long plundered the people, too recklessly squandered their money, and too early shown themselves enemies of the Government.

Wherever they have obtained power—almost always by ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent naturalization and quintipple voting, as in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and other States—they have proved beyond all question their dishonesty, incompetency, and corruption. This has been strikingly the case in New York city and State. All their loud promises of retrenchment and reform have there, as everywhere, been absolutely falsified. Their management of the New York State canals affords an apt illustration of the awful hiatus between their promises and their performances.

The canal revenues during the few months the Democrats have had control of the State have fallen off nearly *fifty per cent.*, and the expense of managing them increased almost the same; the $2,000,000 surplus of this time last year is $600,000 now; under a law they passed permitting the abandonment of contracts for repairs, only those have been abandoned in which there was no money, while those that contractors can make $10,000 to $40,000 a year out of, are continued, in the hands of old Democratic politicians, of course; and never in the history of the canals were they in such poor condition as now.

New York City has been under the absolute control of the Democratic party for many years, and there is not a worse governed community in the world than this same city. The expense of the city government is more than one-fourth as much as that of the General Government before the war begun, and as much as all the state governments of the Union, except New York and Pennsylvania, cost the people of those States. More than twenty millions of dollars are annually assessed upon the taxpayers of New York, and full one-half of it is stolen by Democratic officials to enrich themselves and their infamous favorites. TWEED alone has stolen five millions of dollars in as many years, and there is an army of full fifty thousand men—Irishmen, shoulder-hitters, ballot-box stuffers, and hangers-on of every degree—who are fed from the public treasury of New York City. Their business is to vote and fight for the Democracy. Restore the Democratic party to power in the nation, and we should have the same scenes of rascality, prodigality, and ruffianism that disgraces New York, only on a larger scale. We think the people are not quite ready for this wholesale plunder.

We have had another specimen of Democratic rule in Tennessee, and a slight symptom of it in Georgia before the military authorities and the laws of Congress brought them up standing. In Tennessee they have had things their own way for more than a year, and they have rivaled even New York City in knavery, recklessness, and corruption. They have resorted to the basest partizan legislation, and perpetrated all sorts of outrages to humiliate and injure loyal men of the State. The State has committed itself to repudiation of the State debt, stolen the school fund, destroyed the system of public schools, and is now trying to rob the East Tennessee minority of the Agricultural College fund given by a previous Legislature. Education for colored men is to be entirely prohibited. This is Democracy everywhere. Will our people try it?

A Singular Story.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives currency to the belief prevalent in that city, that the late Lord CLARENDON was the father of the Empress EUGENIE. "From all I can learn," he says, "this story has the strongest claims to be believed." It was Lord CLARENDON who, when NAPOLEON was President of the Republic, lent him a hundred thousand dollars, and refused to take any interest. The interest was repaid, so goes the story, when NAPOLEON agreed to the commercial treaty negotiation by COBDEN and CHEVALIER. It is this treaty which establishes free trade between England and France, and which is now creating more or less discontent in both countries. This treaty was negotiated in secret, as NAPOLEON did not dare to trust the chances of its consummation, if it were known that it was in preparation. CORDEN and CHEVALIER met in Paris, at night, and came from different directions in order not to excite suspicion. It is a curious combination of events which connects this secret free trade treaty with the secret alliance of an English nobleman and a Spanish countess. It is altogether probable that the old COUNT DE MONTIJO, EUGENIE'S reputed father, would believe in "protection," especially against free-trading Englishmen of this sort.

Unpleasant Reminiscences.

The Terre Haute, Ind., *Gazette* is stirring up some unpleasant reminiscences concerning DAN VOORHEES. Among these incidents, it relates that Mr. VOORHEES, "when the telegraphic dispatch announced the secession of the first State, at that very moment, in company with some three or four gentlemen who were drinking at a public bar in not a far off city, he raised his glass and drank to the State of South Carolina, as 'one State in the Union, thank God, that would not submit to be governed by Abolitionist.'" And yet this same DAN VOORHEES is a leader of his party, and he is the most honored and trusted of all the Indiana Democrats since JESSE D. BRIGHT left the State. Next to VALLANDIGHAM, whom he much resembles in character, there is no fairer representative of the Democratic party. It is no new thing that his sympathies were all with the South during the rebellion, and that he would have taken service under JEFF. DAVIS, but for the belief that he could render them more service within our lines and the fear of Yankee bullets.

MR. BUTLER has taken in hand the case of the colored cadet at West Point, and is determined to see that he has fair treatment. If there is any substantial basis for the stories afloat of the ill treatment of this cadet by the other cadets, it is pretty certain there will be some unexpected vacancies made when General Butler gets fairly on the track of the offenders.

The Freedmen's Bureau vs. The Democratic Party.

Democratic opposition to everything that is just, liberal, or progressive, surprises no one. All who are acquainted with the history of that political conglomerate of ignorance, prejudice, and unscrupulous dishonesty called the Democratic party, know its character. They have long ceased to expect from it, or its leaders, an utterance or an action in harmony with the enlightened spirit of the age.

The crowning glory of this party, in the opinion of its adherents and admirers, lies in the fact that it has always been down on the "nigger" and on the niggers friends.

From the inauguration of the anti-slavery struggle in this country until to-day, the Democrats have stood in solid ranks to oppose any measure for the amelioration of the negro's condition, or that tended in the most indirect manner to recognize his manhood. In the South they have been, and still are, foremost in persecuting the colored man. Turn over the records of their State legislation, and you will find that those inhuman black laws that once disgraced civilization were chiefly the work of their hands. In the North the mobocratic spirit that reveled in arson and murder, that burned down the homes of orphans and hung unoffending colored citizens to the lamp-posts, was invoked by a Democratic press, that sought by every species of argument, invective and abuse, to engender a feeling of hatred on the part of the whites toward colored men, and ripen that feeling into crime.

The war and its consequent changes neither obliterated nor modified this hatred. It is as rampant to-day in the Democratic party as it was thirty years ago. Sometimes local circumstances compel its disguise, but still it exists; and in those localities where Democrats deem themselves independent of the new power the fifteenth amendment has evoked, they still cry, "Down with the nigger!" "Keep him poor and ignorant!" "This is a white man's country, and white men alone must rule it!"

This being their creed, they accordingly regard with peculiar and intense dislike, all who oppose it.

The idea of colored people growing rich, or being educated, is profoundly hateful to them. And all who have assisted in elevating the colored man from the debased condition of the slave, or nominal freeman, to the full statue and dignity of American citizens, are obnoxious to them.

If he was a Christian and prayed for it, they hated him. If he was a scholar and wrote for it, they hated him. If he was a soldier and fought for it, they hated him. But when in one man was found combined the piety of the Christian, the graces of the scholar, the heroism of the soldier, and that man devoted all these qualities to the defense of the colored man's rights, and the redress of his wrongs, then this Democratic hate intensified itself into persecution, and armed itself with falsehood for the murder of reputation.

We can safely say that no man, whom the exigencies of the rebellion brought on the stage of public life, has been more obnoxious to this party than General O. O. HOWARD. That no work, designed to ameliorate the condition of the freedman, and uplift him to his present position, has been so thoroughly opposed and hated as that of the Freedmen's Bureau.

From the introduction of the bill for the establishment of the Bureau down to the moment of its becoming the law, it met undivided and vehement Democratic opposition. They fought it at every stage with the ferocity of hate, and the energy of desperation. They knew this appropriation of millions would be effectual, in some degree, in educating the class they had so long despised and oppressed. They also knew that this was but an incipient step toward its enfranchisement, and which they supposed would be the death knell of their party's hopes.

Thus year after year, session after session, no opportunity has been omitted by the Democratic party to throw stones at the Bureau. Long since having dispaired of overthrowing it, they determined if they could, to bring it into disrepute. To this end, they resolved to attack the distinguished officer at its head, and then the *Hon.* FERNANDO WOOD, the immaculate FERNANDO, the virtuous representative of a virtuous Five Point constituency, leads an attack upon the character of O. O. HOWARD, soldier, patriot, and Christian.

Had the friends of the General sought some means of bringing to the notice of the whole country, the nobleness of the work being accomplished by him, they could not have effected it as well for themselves, as the Democrats have done it for them. Facts, redounding to the credit of this Christian hero, which might have escaped public notice, will now be thoroughly known and favorably commented upon, in consequence of this persecution. To what a sad extremity must a party be driven, when to keep itself alive, it is compelled to construe the building schools and churches, the protection of soldier orphans and the rescue of the homeless, into peculation, and fraud.

Gen. HOWARD has freely shed his blood in defence of the country's integrity, whilst his present detractors and persecutors, were hounding on its domestic enemies for its destruction. His name will adorn history, whilst the names of the men who originated and participated in his persecution, will be regarded as blots upon its pages; as men who designed the destruction, of the best government, the thought, and suffering of the world, has ever produced.

We propose in our next issue to briefly review the result of Gen. HOWARD'S work, and to inquire whether in view of the educational necessities of the colored people South, this work can safely be abandoned to the communities of which they form a part.

The Fate of Dr. Livingston.

The Detroit (Michigan) *Post* of last week, states that a letter had just been received from a Detroit lady now sojourning in Syria, which seems to shed some light on the mysterious death of Dr. LIVINGSTON in Africa. The writer made the acquaintance of Capt. BURTON, British Consul at Damascus, a man noted for his travels both in the New World and the Old, and in a position to be well informed as to the tribes of Central Africa and Dr. LIVINGSTON'S adventures among them. He says the Doctor's recent stay of two years or thereabouts, like all other troubles, had a woman at the bottom of it. He was first persuaded, much against his wish, to marry a rude and blustering native princess, and when he afterward proposed to leave Mrs. LIVINGSTON in order to prosecute still further his topographical investigation, his fond father-in law and mother-in-law interposed such strong objections that he was virtually kept a prisoner, and thus it happened that the honeymoon was so outrageously prolonged. The Captain says the reason this fact has never been made public is that the Doctor's friends, feeling outraged by the transaction, have succeeded until recently in keeping it a secret. The letter adds that "Capt. BURTON himself married the handsomest woman in England," so that he can hardly be moved with envy toward his fellow traveler, and as "he speaks fourteen different languages," his capacity for telling the truth would be considerable.

Progress of the War.

The belligerents have not yet come to blows. Each is preparing for the mighty conflict, massing and organizing their troops, and strengthening th ir fortifications and strategic points. Some slight skirmishing has taken place between reconnoitering parties of Prussians and French, with no significance to either side. Thirty or forty on each side have been captured or killed. It is reported from Europe that no battle will be fought for several days, and it is not strange that it should require more than a couple of weeks for the contending armies to get ready for a war that is to shake, if it do not draw in, all the nations of Europe.

As yet all European governments profess a desire to remain neutral, except possibly Denmark, which has an old grudge against Prussia, and is anxious to find an opportunity to avenge herself on her old enemy. But it is doubtful whether many or some of the great powers are not involved in the conflict. Even now the British government is in a commotion and preparing for whatever contingency may happen. The publication by the London *Times* of a projected treaty between France and Prussia has given her the alarm, as it will other European nations.

The *Times*, which vouches for the truth of proposed treaty,—which by the way was rejected by Prussia—states that the preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two Governments and people, &c., hereby conclude the subjoined treaty:

In the first article NAPOLEON admits and recognizes the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria. In the second, the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg. In the third, the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted. In the fourth, France finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to the measure. The fifth article is the usual one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations.

Mr. SMALLY, the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, telegraphs from London to that paper the same day this exposure was made that the English has been profoundly moved by it. He says the grave urgency with which DISRAELI in the House this afternoon questioned the Government justly reflected the general emotion. Conversation among the members turned on no other topic. Mr. GLADSTONE'S reply, while declining absolutely to commit the Government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in manner more than in words an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic. His answer was given with pale face and hesitating lips. When he sat down the House felt that England's relation with the continental trouble had grown suddenly close if not alarming. To the mention of Belgium the House responded with an unwonted thrill of sympathy, and a clear recognition of England's obligations to protect her.

It is understood that immediate communications were made by the Government to its agents at Berlin and Paris, and that the French Government will have an instant opportunity to admit or deny its responsibility for the alleged treaty. It is believed here that if genuine its proposals are French, while its rejection is due to Prussia.

The copy of the *Times* is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain that the *Times* would not have published it unless on evidence deemed conclusive. It was said privately this afternoon in the House that the copy was originally offered to Earl Granville, but that he refused it, the English Government preferring its suppression. There is supposed to be an allusion to the same subject in Mr. Cardwell's answer to a question in the House about breech-loaders, saying that great importance was attached to the best guns being immediately supplied to all the troops.

The *Tribune* in commenting upon the contingency of the attempt of France to absorb Belgium, expresses the strong conviction that England will in this emergency, come to the rescue of that nation, as she is bound to guarantee her independence, and continue to say that when England has entered the field it is hard to say what other alliances may follow. We may possibly see the greater part of Europe arrayed against the Third Napoleon as it was formerly arrayed against the First. But there will be no such struggle now as there was in the time of that splendid military genius whose glory the present ruler of the Tuileries is trying to copy. England is capable alone of dealing France a terrible blow, for England can cope with the French navy and open the Prussian ports, can neutralize any French movement in the direction of the North Sea, and with the co-operation of Belgium and Holland can defeat Napoleon's purpose of making a base of operations in Denmark. The rumored evacuation of Rome is equivalent to a rumored alliance between France and Italy, and we presume there is already an alliance of some kind between France and Spain; but neither Prim nor Victor Emmanuel is in condition to give Napoleon much help. As for Russia and Austria, it will be strange if, in the face of this new disclosure, they enter the quarrel on the French side.

Age of Military Commanders.

Both France and Prussia will have to infuse some young blood into their military commanders before the war is over. They are nearly all old men. Of the French army Marshal MacMahon is 62; Canrobert, 61; Bazaine, 61; Valliant, 80; Baraguey' 75; Forey, 66; Raudon, Changarnier, 77; Gen. LeBoeuf, 61; Gen. the Count de Palikao, Admiral de Genouilly, 63. Of the Prussians, Gen. Von Moltke is 70; Prince Fredericks Charles, 69; Gen. Manteuffel, 61; Gen. Von Roon, 67; Crown Prince Frederick William, 41. With the exception of the last, these contrast remarkably with the ages of the principal generals of our armies at or near the close of the war. Grant was 43; Sherman, 45; Sheridan, 34; Meade, 49; Burnside, 41; McClellan, 39; Logan, 39; McPherson, 37; Thomas, 49; Sedgwick, 48; McDowell, 47; Lee, 57; Longstreet, 41; Johnston, 55; A. P Hill, 37; D. H. Hill, 41; "Stonewall" Jackson, 39. Farragut was the principal exception to these instances, being 65 years of age. Of the chief belligerents, the King of Prussia is 68. Napoleon 62, while Mr. Lincoln was 56, and Jefferson Davis 57. Gen. Scott, the only "veteran" amongst them all, at the age of 75 was superannuated, and, with Farragut, was the only distinguished scholar of the war of 1812.

The New York *Tribune* suggests that Napoleon would have shown his wisdom by declining to meddle with other peoples' business any more, since he has hitherto found it so unprofitable. The interference in Mexican affairs was lost by it. He meddled with Americans to help Jeff. Davis as far as he dared, and suffered by it. He was humiliated in his attempts at interfering with German affairs four years ago. In now meddling with Spanish and Prussian affairs, he may meet with the same kind of bad luck which he has previously suffered by this officious intermeddling.

Strange Decision.

The Supreme Court of Michigan makes some strange decisions. It has recently decided that a city is not responsible for injuries received from defective sidewalks, even though they are clearly through the neglect of its own officers. Anyone suffering from injuries caused by defective sidewalks can receive no damage from the city government under this ruling. Is this not new law?

Three or four years ago this same court made the remarkable decision that a telegraph company in Michigan is not responsible for the transmission of dispatches beyond the length of their own line; that is, that a company might take the pay for a dispatch from Detroit to Washington, but could not be made to suffer damage for its non-receipt here, because the line only extended to Pittsburgh or New York.

A year or two earlier they decided that the Legislature of Michigan had no right to admit a members to a seat who was elected by the votes of soldiers in the field, because the law giving them the right thus to vote was, in their opinion, unconstitutional. And within a few days they have decided that railroads are not public improvements, and, therefore, that aid voluntarily voted them by the people was unconstitutional, thus striking out of existence or rendering worthless from three to four millions in bonds issued in accordance with the vote of the people interested. And yet this same court has over and over again recognized the doctrines that railroads, under the common law, may take private property when needed, because they are public improvements. Does not the Supreme Court of Michigan want reconstructing, or a little clearer knowledge of law?

Character of the Funding Bill.

The New York *Independent*, whose commercial articles are always full of interest, thus gives the main features of the funding bill. It provides for the issue of $1,500,000,000 of United States bonds, $200,000,000 of which bear five per cent. interest, redeemable after ten years, $300,000,000 bear four and a half per cent. interest, redeemable after fifteen years and $1,000,000,000 of which bear four per cent. interest, redeemable after thirty years. A sum not exceeding one-half per cent. of the bonds is allowed for paying the expense of issuing them. The bonds are to be exchanged at par for Five-twenties already issued, or sold at par and the proceeds applied to the payment of such Five-twenties as have become redeemable. They are to be paid, principal and interest, in coin, and to be exempt from all taxation. The bonds composing the sinking fund, other bonds purchased and held by the Treasurer, and all that may hereafter be purchased are to be canceled and destroyed. The bill also provides that the Treasurer may receive gold coin on deposit for not less than thirty days, and in sums not less than $100, and issue certificates for the same bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and payable on the return of these certificates after ten days' notice; with the provision that this coin so deposited, after retaining twenty-five per cent., may be used by the Treasurer for the purchase of Government bonds. The banking clause, as contained in the original funding bill of the Senate, is wholly stricken out.

Woman's Rights of the Right Kind.

We very cordially agree with the New York *Tribune*,—no very warm friend of Mrs. STANTON'S kind of woman's rights, that there is and can be no valid reason assigned far paying a woman less wages than a man for the same work. We are glad to find, therefore, that the new act of Congress equalizing the wages of clerks of either sex, and of the same grade, is to be promptly recognized in the Treasury Department. We wish there were any hope that the same justice could be extended to the large and most useful class of school-teachers. By what equity a man is paid $2,000 per annum for keeping a school, while a woman only receives $1,000 for precisely the same service, we have never been able to discover. The same remark will apply to the case of those ladies who act as saleswomen, bookkeepers, &c. Whatever may be our views upon other points, we are perfectly sure that Equality of Work and Equality of Wages should be inseparable.

As an example of the right kind of woman, it cites the case of a young lady in Bucks Co., (Pa.) who instead of attending conventions, making furious speeches, signing petitions, and abusing the men, has recently performed the exploit of cutting with a span of horses and a reaper, 25 acres of wheat and 40 do. of grass. When last heard from, Miss WATSON was about to crown her achievements by cutting 40 acres of oats. This is what we like. This is something to the purpose; there is no theory here. Forty conventions might have debated forty days and as many nights whether the grain cutting capacity of woman is equal naturally to the grain-cutting capacity of man, and, after immense wrangling, have come to no conclusion worth mentioning. Our Bucks County heroine doesn't talk, but she goes and does it. What a timely lesson.

Rebels Ready for Another Struggle.

Some of the baser or weaker sort of rebels now and then let slip what the great majority of them undoubtedly wish, and what all of them would probably take up arms to accomplish, if they had a reasonable hope of success and the means of organizing another rebellion. A minority, we know not how large, undoubtedly accept and acquiesce in good faith in their fate; but the foolish and wicked majority seem to be spoiling for another fight. Amongst these wild and reckless class is the Griffin (Ga.) *Star*. This paper is published in a town literally crushed out by Gen. SHERMAN'S army, and one would think it would have taught the editor of the *Star* a little wisdom; but it evidently had quite the contrary effect, for we find him giving utterance to such stuff as this in his comments upon the result of the pending European war:

Then, again, there is another and a much greater hope looming up in the distance, and that is Southern independence! For be it known we (our individual self) have never yet given up this idea! We still insist that the North and South can not permanently and peaceably live together in the same household! While this is true, it is equally true—having been demonstrated—that we can not, unaided, achieve our own independence. Should Europe, however, engage in universal war, European possessions in America must become involved; and through these complications the United States must inevitably be drawn into the contest. Then it will be seen and known that the South will join fortunes with any European power that will guarantee us freedom from the thraldom of the North.

M. BERTHEMY, Acting French Minister, has received a dispatch from the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, conveying the information that M. Parodel's successor as French Minister here is Vicomte Frielhard, now Minister to Chili. This gentleman is well known in Washington, as he was Secretary of Legation, we believe, in 1857 and 1858, and acting as Charge d'Affaires during Mr. Lincoln's first term in 1862.

JOB PRINTING of every description done with promptness, and in the best style of the art, at the NEW ERA Steam Printing Establishment.

General "Unready."

As all through the war and indeed during his whole life Gen. MCCLELLAN, the great "unready" of the rebellion, is still unready. A few years ago he was appointed by the heirs of Mr. STEVENS of New Jersey to superintend the completion of the celebrated Stevens' battery at a salary of $10,000 a year. It was the work of a year at most to complete it. But Gen. Unready has been at it now about three years, and it seems as far from being done as ever. This battery was left in Mr. STEVENS' will to the State of New Jersey, with money to finish it. But as the State can't own a vessel of war, she is anxious to sell this elephant, and when the war between Prussia and France became certain she had a chance to sell it to the former Government. But of course she could not be sold. Gen. MCCLELLAN was not ready. It is doubtful whether he has made any progress, though he has expended nearly a millions of dollars in addition to the two millions that had been expended before. He could not settle upon any regular plan, and those made one day were unmade the next. It is reported that he nearly brought on a fever by his mental anxiety and excitement in trying to decide whether his office should be square or octagonal, and as to what style of desk he should have in it, &c. He has spent most of the three years of his superintendency in settling these momentous questions, and tearing down one day what he had put up the day before. He has illustrated the character he established during his command of the army. He can now no more form an opinion that will last over night than he could then. New Jersey has therefore lost the sale of the battery. We doubt whether he would have it ready if the war in Europe should last as long as the thirty years war.

Another Murder.

A colored man named WALKER has been whipped to death near Highcastle, Forsyth county, Ga. About the 1st of June his family was attacked by ten or a dozen masked ruffians, who broke open the door of his cabin, dragged the inmates from their beds into the street, tied them, (his wife, sister, and himself,) bound and gagged them, tied them to a tree, and then horsewhipped them until they were insensible. The ruffians then rode off leaving them bound and senseless. They were not released until the next morning. In spite of all that could be done for them the man died in a few days. The cause for this infernal outrage is that WALKER disregarded a warning he had received from the blackhearted, brutal fiends to leave the county. He had been cultivating a farm upon halves; the crops were all in, and required no further care. They, therefore, wanted to get rid of him, and enjoy the whole benefit of his year's labor. As he refused to go, they murdered him. When are these outrages to end? Probably not until the present generation has died out. They are still rebels at heart, and hate the colored man as bitterly as ever, and the Union even more bitterly, if possible. There are noble exceptions, but the other course is the rule, in many portions of the South, at least.

Gov. Bullock's Vindication.

All the efforts of the rebel Democracy in Georgia, as it had in Congress, even though aided by "conservative" Republicans, have utterly failed to implicate Gov. BULLOCK in any official misconduct or delinquency. He has come out unscathed from every contest his enemies have involved him in. Even his opponents are now compelled to admit that the charges of corruption made against him by the State Treasurer of Georgia are absolutely untrue. The minority, as well as the majority, of the committee appointed to investigate these charges, have so reported. And the New York *Times*, and also the *Tribune*, both of which have taken especial pains to assail Gov. BULLOCK, now admit that he has escaped unscathed from his enemies. The *Times* thus speaks of his vindication by the investigating committee:

"Seldom has an investigation, into which partisanship entered, ended so satisfactorily to an accused individual as that conducted by a committee of the Georgia Senate into the official conduct of Gov. Bullock. The charges preferred against him in connection with the administration of the State finances were freely employed to his disadvantage during the reconstruction discussions at Washington. How unjust were the imputations directed against him the conclusions arrived at by the Georgia committee clearly prove. There are two reports, majority and minority, and both acquit the Governor upon all allegations affecting his integrity. The majority declares that "nothing has been disclosed or established which tends in any manner to impugn his motives or his personal and official integrity;" and the minority, while deprecating as unwarranted in law a certain exercise of his authority, confess that the evidence fails to establish any suspicion of corruption on his part. What was intended to crush the Governor will react in his favor.

Removing the Burden.

While Congress, by the laws modifying the Internal Revenue, and the Tariff has reduced the taxes of the people to the extent of ninety millions of dollars, it has taken from the Secretary of the Treasury most of the means for reducing the public debt. He has been diminishing it since the 4th of March, 1869 at the rate of about $90,000,000 a year. The receipts of the Treasury have been diminished to just that extent. But if we can fund the public debt under the New Loan bill at 4 per cent. it will save twenty-six millions of dollars in interest annually, which deducted from the $90,000,000 will leave the decrease of receipts only sixty-four millions of dollars. The Secretary can therefore continue to pay off that amount of the debt annually. As for ourselves individually, we should have preferred that no reduction of taxes should be made for some years. The truth is the deafning howl raised against the increase taxes has been by a few editors and others in the larger cities. It did not affect the great mass of the people. But the deed has been done, and of course we shall cheerfully acquiesce in it.

The Famous Needle-gun.

In view of the pending war between France and Prussia, the famous needle gun of the latter will possess new interest. It is described as having a range of twelve hundred to fourteen hundred yards, or from three-fourths of a mile to one mile. The gun is loaded at the breech. The chamber is opened with an upward stroke of the right hand, and the cartridge inserted; a downward stroke closes the chamber, and another push on the needle chamber concludes the loading. The gun cannot be loaded while at "aim." The powder is ignited by the needle with its spiral spring, between the powder and the ball, thus giving more force to the ball, since the powder burns backwards. The gun recoils only when overheated. In case the needle breaks a new one can be inserted in five seconds, and each soldier carries a supply of six needles. It is not the superiority of the needle-gun, says a writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, who corrects some statements made in that paper editorially, over other breech-loaders which will give success to Prussia in the coming struggle, but the thorough education of each soldier, and his perfect familiarity with his weapon.

American Privateering.

Considerable misapprehension exists in the public mind in regard to the chances that may grow out of the war in Europe, provided England should be drawn into it, for privateering or prying upon English commerce. One of our cotemporaries, in attempting to correct some of these errors, states that a privateer is a legitimate naval belligerent, carrying *letters of marque* from an establish government, or at least from a *de facto* government, and authorized to prey on the commercial marine of the enemy. Now, none of the European governments which are parties to the Paris Declaration of 1856 can issue letters of marque, or authorize a privateer, or countenance in any way a vessel engaged in the business of privateering. How, then, can there be any privateering on British commerce, in case Great Britain should become involved in the present European complications? There is no doubt that all the signers of the Paris Declaration will respect its provisions and enforce its terms.

A vessel attempting to prey on the commerce of a billigerent without regular letters of marque would be a *pirate*, and would be dealt with by the naval ships of all Powers as a "common enemy of the human race." Even if England were at war with a Power which had not signed the Paris Declaration—say Japan or Venezuela—and if her adversary were to issue letters of marque to American privateersmen they could not be made available without a violation of our own laws, which the Government would not permit, even though it should be shown that England allowed her own laws to be violated in the case of the Alabama. There is but one contingency in which American privateers could be legitimately employed against English commerce—that is, a war between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

The Manners of Congress.

All who have been able to make a comparison between Congress now and formerly will agree with *Harper's Weekly* that its manners are marvelously improved since the days of the plantation ascendency. The passages between General BUTLER and General FARNSWORTH, or between any other honorable gentlemen, are very much more tolerable than those of the time of BARKSDALE, PRESTON BROOKS, JAMES M. MASON and WIGFALL. We do not expect now, as then, to see bowie-knives opening, revolvers glistening, and wigs flying when a difference occurs; nor is it easy now to imagine a Representative going into the Senate chamber and deliberately attempting the assassination of a Senator in his seat while other Senators look calmly on. Therefore, disagreeable and mortifying as the Republican bickering is, it is not barbarous ferocity, as when the Democratic party, struggling to perpetuate slavery, was dominant in Congress and the country. It is the party that laughably calls itself "conservative" which played the bully in Congress, as it did in the politics of the country.

Reduction of Taxes.

While the New York *Tribune* estimates the reduction of taxes by the legislation of Congress during its recent session at ninety millions of dollars, and the *Independent* at seventy-six million, Senator MORTON puts the reduction at eighty million. Probably he is about right. As the surplus receipts the last fiscal year, beyond what was required to meet the current expenses of the Government and the interest on the public debt, amounting in the aggregate to say $260,000,000, was $128,600,000, the Treasury can stand this reduction and still pay somewhere from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of the public debt annually. The last amount would extinguish the debt in about thirty years. Without any reduction it could have been paid off in about fifteen years. Mr. BOUTWELL has already paid off $138,000,000 and diminished the amount of interest more than $8,000,000 annually.

More Trouble among Kentucky Democrats.

The Democrats of Kentucky are in sore tribulation lest they should loose the Ashland Congressional district, through the colored vote, which will be cast for the first time at the coming election. The Louisville *Courier Journal* declares that "no event could happen in Kentucky which would spread a more general feeling of humiliation than the transfer of the renowned Ashland district to the control of the former slaves of the voters who elected a CLAY, a CRITTENDEN, a MOREHEAD, a DAVIS, and a BRECKENRIDGE." But it warns the Democrats that there is danger of such a result, and the election of a Republican Congressman from that district. The Southern journals are usually great in rhetoric, and the *Courier-Journal's* "spread a feeling" is good. We don't doubt that the success of a Republican candidate for Congress in that district would "spread" the "feelings" of the Kentucky Democracy considerably; while we sincerely hope they will be "spread," as they deserve to be.

What a Tyrannical Government!

Our Government has just given the rebel growlers another ground for renewed abuse, as brutal and tyrannical. Our readers will remember that immediately after the war closed a large number of the defeated chivalry, feeling that they could not live in a country destitute of the blessings of slavery, shook off the dust of their feet in disgust against their late country, and took their departure for Brazil. But they either could not buy slaves there, or were incompetent to support themselves; and having spent all their money, they sent back a wail of distress to their deserted country, and besought aid to take them back to America. Our Government humanely responded to the appeal and has just landed the self-imposed exiles, or the last delegation of them in Charleston. It is possible they may restrain their tongues, but we will wager a trifle that it will bring down more bitter abuse than ever for meddling with those proud Southerners.

BARON GEROLT called on Secretary Robeson and Vice Admiral Porter on Monday, and had a long interview with them in relation to the protection of German emigrants who may be en route to this country, and in relation to the German shipping interests. The Secretary of the Navy will do all he can, consistently with the neutrality of this country, to render the proper aid and protection to the shipping interests of the combatants, so far as their trade with this country is concerned.

By the new navy appropriation bill the Navy Department received about $2,000,000 over the amount appropriated for that Department last year.

UNDER the new Tax bill the income tax upon the salaries of Government employes receiving over $2,000 per annum will no longer be collected by paymasters and disbursing clerks after August 1, but all employes will be required to make annual returns to the assessor as heretofore done by those not in the Government employ. The usual tax will be withheld on all salaries and compensation accrued or earned prior to August 1, 1870, as heretofore, as the recent act relieved only salaries and compensation accruing after that date.