National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR

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MR. MOORE'S LETTER.

After having remained silent for nearly a month, during which period he has patiently borne more than the average quantity of misrepresentation and abuse, ex-Special Agent MOORE has at last spoken. In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which we publish this morning, Mr. MOORE makes some very pointed and serious charges against certain Treasury officials, in which he includes Gen. BOYNTON, the well-known correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

Mr. MOORE states that whilst unearthing the stupendous rascalities of the Norfolk custom-house his enemies took advantage of his absence to influence the President against him and effect his removal from office. Mr. MOORE boldly accuses Mr. STURTEVANT, the present head of the stationery bureau of the Treasury and brother-in-law of Mr. MOORE'S successor as chief special agent, with having been an accessory to the stealing of certain papers from the files of the Treasury Department, which were placed in the hands of Gen. BOYNTON; that Gen. BOYNTON first endeavored to blackmail him with the stolen papers in question, and failing in that, used them to Mr. MOORE'S detriment with the President. Against Mr. TINGLE, his successor as chief special agent, Mr. MOORE makes a very grave charge. He declares that after having informed Mr. TINGLE that he was on his way to communicate with Assistant Secretary MCCORMICK relative to the Norfolk custom-house, in the irregularities of which Special Agent CHAMBERLAIN was implicated, Mr. TINGLE earnestly requested him to suppress all the facts against Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. From Mr. MOORE'S letter we are led to the conclusion that he has been harshly dealt with, to say the least. If half of what he says is substantiated, and Mr. MOORE certainly speaks with the boldness of a man who is well intrenched behind the necessary proofs, he has been the victim of a base and foul conspiracy, and we have no doubt, if such is the case, the President and Secretary Sherman will see to it that full amends are made to him for the great wrong that has been done. It is now in order for Messrs. STURTEVANT, TINGLE, CHAMBERLAIN and General BOYNTON to explain.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The seventeenth annual session of the National Educational Association will be held at Louisville, Ky., commencing on the 14th instant. These conventions have heretofore been attended by the most enlightened educators in the country, and their deliberations have done much to advance the interests of education in America and towards elevating the profession of teaching to a very high rank. The next meeting will be one of special importance, from the fact that it will be held in the South. The subject of popular education is attracting a great deal of attention in that section of the Republic, and its educational needs will receive a large share of the attention of the association.

Among the other topics which should be considered by the association we regard none as so important as the discussion of some means whereby more attention may be given to the moral training of the youth of the nation. Intellectual culture is now outrunning moral in this country, and to this one-sided development of our national character we must attribute many of the evils from which we are now suffering. If the separation of Church and State results in the destruction of public and private morality, it will be taken as conclusive proof that this great experiment is a failure, and such a result cannot but affect the cause of free government most disastrously. This subject should therefore engage the earnest attention of all friends of free institutions, since their perpetuity depends upon the virtue as well as the intelligence of the people.

The National Educational Association has several times declared in favor of the establishment of a university at the city of Washington, to be endowed by the nation in such a liberal manner as would render it an honor to the Republic and inferior to no other institution of the kind in the world. This measure has been approved by the most enlightened educators in the country, and should be pressed upon the attention of the next Congress. We hope, therefore, that the Louisville convention will again call the attention of the public to this important subject. This project was a favorite one with WASHINGTON and other founders of the Republic. The country has been too tardy in carrying into effect their wise suggestions, and we consequently find other nations far in advance of us in higher education.

The social and political dangers from which the country is now suffering are largely the result of ignorance and immorality. No work can be more patriotic than that of devising such improvements in the educational system of the nation as will render it better adapted for the work of so training the youth of the nation that they may become moral, law-abiding citizens. We cannot too highly honor and respect the men engaged in this great work. The profession of teaching has grown vastly in respectability and remunerativeness within the last few years. It is now one of the learned professions, and inferior to no other in dignity and responsibility. The meeting of the Louisville convention is, therefore, an event of national importance, and the public will watch its deliberations with interest.

THE POPULAR CHARACTER OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Notwithstanding the lessons of the past sixteen years the popular character of the General Government is not sufficiently understood. There are those who, in speaking of it, use the terms centralization, imperialism and consolidation in such a vague and indefinite manner as to imply that it is in some mysterious way hostile to the rights and liberties of the people. Any such view of the subject is grossly erroneous and founded upon a total misapprehension of the spirit and philosophy of our Government.

The National Government is equally with the State governments a creature of the popular will. It is in no sense a foreign, external authority, independent of the people. However extended or restricted its powers may be it is no more or no less than what the people wish it to be. The truly Democratic character of the National Government was ably and explicitly set forth by the Federalist, as will appear from the following extract:

"The Federal and State Governments are in fact but different agents and trustees of the people, instituted with different powers and directed to different purposes; yet these agents and trustees are at every instant of time subsisting together and acting upon the same materials. Too much jealousy can not be manifested on this point. Rivals and usurpers are not to be admitted among faithful friends and honest partners in the management of the public business. No, they are only as natural rivals, but as uncontrolled by any common superior in their efforts to usurp the authorities of each other. These gentlemen must be made to know and feel that they are servants, not masters; that they are subordinate, not paramount; that they are responsible, not irresponsible, to their employers. These principles must be rigidly maintained. They are the principles on which our political fabric is erected. They are the principles on which the peace, the happiness, the prosperity, the glory of this country, depend. They are principles which have been established by the blood and treasure of our ancestors, and which we, their descendants, are bound to transmit pure and unimpaired to our posterity. They are principles which have been established in the minds of the people of America by the whole tenor of their political education. They are principles which have been established in their hearts by the feelings and sentiments inspired by their situation. They are principles which have been established in their reason by the force of those arguments which have been used on the occasion of the formation and adoption of their present Constitutions