Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870.

The Thug Organ and Its Ticket.

Any stranger who might look through the files of the Republican newspapers of this city would naturally concede that the only matter deemed worthy of consideration by their editors is the State Treasurer. One and all, they seem to be chiefly concerned as to who shall fill that very lucrative office. The *Examiner* does have something to say in favor of Dickey occasionally, but the *Express* and the *Inquirer* devote their editorial colums exclusively to the discussion of the claims of certain parties who are striving to secure nominations for the lower house of the State legislature. The contest is conducted in the most acrimonious manner, and with the bitterest criminations and recriminations. In order that our readers may have a clear understanding of this fight we will endeavor to state the true position of the warring factions.

The *Express* is under the management of a couple of gentlemen who make great pretensions to honesty and integrity. One of them figures largely at Temperance Meetings, and the other pays great attention to Sabbath Schools. We do not suppose the temperance partner is at all influenced in this conduct, by the fact that the firm are the authorized printers of the material used by the Good Templars, and also of the paper published under the sanction of the order; nor would we be guilty of insinuating that the zeal of the other partner in the Sunday School cause is quickened in the least by his ownership of a patent method of marking and registering books in Sunday School libraries. Besides, all that has little to do with the present article, in which we propose to look at the political conduct of the *Express* and its rivals.

The *Express* has attracted considerable attention by occasional reprobation of rascality in the conduct of certain Radical officials. It is a most subservient tool of the party, but once in a while, when some outrage occurs which can neither be concealed nor defended, its editors assume a high moral tone which is calculated to lead credulous country folks to believe that the *Express* is the most unbendingly honest journal published. It has had much to say about the corruption attendant upon the office of State Treasurer, and yet it has been conducted in the interest of a man who is known to have had a large hand in every species of rascality which has been practiced in connection with the office. And it is now most diligently striving to secure the nomination of a ticket which has been set up in the interest of General Irwin.—When we say that General Irwin has had a hand in every species of corruption connected with the office of State Treasurer we speak by the card; and no knowing Republican in Lancaster county will undertake to deny the assertion. He not only loaned out the moneys of the State to his political friends and to banks and other institutions at a profitable percentage; but last winter he deliberately hired a few Republican members to bolt the caucus nomination. Sam Moon, the fellow who does all the bribery which the Pennsylvania Railroad desires, united with Irwin, after the caucus had been held, and Mr. Mackey regularly settled; and between them they managed to buy up a sufficient number of Republican members to prevent the election of Mackey. Of course the Democrats were ready to break the Radical slate, and they had motive enough, without receiving a dollar of money, to vote for a disorganizer like Irwin. Sam Josephs, of Philadelphia, and the few Democrats who followed the lead of that corrupt rooster may have got money for helping to defeat Mackey; but the majority of the Democratic members were actuated solely by a desire to throw a firebrand into the camp of their opponents. In so doing they were right, for between Mackey and Irwin there was really no choice. One was as dishonest as the other.

We do not propose to review the conduct of the *Express* in aiding and abetting the bolt of the Lancaster members. It was an outrage upon party discipline which no political organization can afford to tolerate or forgive. Had Reinoehl, Wiley and the rest betrayed the Democratic party as they did that to which they belong they would never have dared to ask a renomination—they would hardly have dared to return home with the price of their trickery in their pockets. Had Irwin been more honest than Mackey, Reinoehl & Co. would have had some excuse. Inasmuch, however, as it is universally admitted that Mackey did nothing in his office which Irwin had not done before him we do not see how any good Republican can excuse or forgive the treachery of Reinoehl & Co. to the party.

But, the point we desire to make clear and to have well and distinctly understood is that the editors of the *Express* and George Brubaker, the King of the Thugs, were acting in complete accord in the support of Irwin, and that the partnership in rascality then formed still exists, and is to be continued. It has been openly charged by well informed Republicans that Brubaker was well paid, money in hand, for the votes of two members of the last Legislature, which votes he professed to own, and to be able to control absolutely. What consideration the *Express* received for siding with Brubaker in favor of a bolt, and in support of Irwin we do not know. We do know, however, that the editor who owns the Sunday School book patent was in the secrets of the bolters, and that he went back and forth from Harrisburg while the transaction was going on. Those who know him best laugh at the supposition that he was actuated in this matter by honest motives alone. The man who would sell his editorial support to candidates in the county, would not be likely to suffer a candidate for State Treasurer to go unfleeced; especially an aspirant who occupied the peculiar position held by Irwin last winter. That General Irwin and Sam. Moon brought about the bolt and defeated Mackey by freely bribing certain members of the Legislature and subsidizing newspapers, no one pretends to doubt, and no one can successfully deny.

The contest on the Treasurer has been kept up and is still going on. In this county only two of the bolting members stand any chance of being returned. George Brubaker and the *Express* concluded bargain at the beginning of the present canvass. The terms of the contract are that the *Express* is to allow the King of the Thugs to slip his man, Wiley in; and that Brubaker is to aid the pet of the *Express*, Maj. A. C. Reinoehl. So far the bargain between the King of the Thugs and the editors of the *Express*, has been faithfully kept. Brubaker has lost control of the *Inquirer*, but seems to have a firm hold upon the *moral* organ of the Radical party. The *Express* is now universally recognized as the Simon pure Thug organ. Its legislative ticket is a Thug ticket, and Brubaker and Geist are pulling lovingly, side by side, in the present contest. The one is driven by Reinoehl, and the other by Wiley. The combination is one of the most singular ever seen. It beats a Missouri spike team all hollow. Engle and McClure are sandwiched in between Reinoehl and Wiley, and Geist and Brubaker expect to put their combination through. We shall wait with some anxiety to see whether these worthies have power enough thus to control the Republican party under the Crawford County System. The new Thug organ is working hard to effect the single purpose in which it seems to be interested, and Gen. Irwin ought to come down handsomely if Brubaker and Geist succeed in securing the nomination and election of members who will bolt the caucus nominee of the Republican party again.

Paul Schoppe's Crimes.

We publish on our outside a summary of the crimes committed in Germany by Paul Schoppe until his father, and of the proceedings had in the Courts there against them. It appears to be proved beyond the possibility or a doubt that the young man was guilty of forgery and theft, and that his father connived at his crimes and was a sharer in his unlawful gains. They both served a term in the Penitentiary at Berlin, and afterward emigrated to this country. Some of the movements of Paul Schoppe in Germany resembled his actions with Miss Stinnecke. He now lies in the jail at Carlisle under sentence of death, and will be executed unless Governor Geary should interpose the Executive clemency—a thing he is not likely to do under the circumstances.

Democratic Editors Popular.

Able and conscientious Democratic editors need not complain that they are not appreciated by their people. John B. Bratton, of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, has just beaten two opponents in a race for Congress, on the Crawford County System, in Cumberland county; C. B. Brockway, of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, has been declared the choice of the Columbia county Democracy for Congress, and P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, has been renominated for the Legislature in Centre county. The three gentlemen named publish first-class newspapers, and they are worthy of the confidence and support of the people.

Death of Admiral Farragut.

For several days past the American people have been anxiously expecting to hear of the death of the naval hero, Admiral Farragut. The news which we publish elsewhere of his decease will cause a sigh of regret from all who hear it. He was a patriot without reproach.

HOLDEN'S black-and-tan troops, with which he attempted to carry the recent election in North Carolina, will, in all probability, have to wait some time for their pay. An injunction has been taken out to prevent money being taken from the State Treasury for that purpose. Thus Kirk and his brother cut-throats will have perilled their souls, and yet missed the ducats.

Shall Religion Be Taught in Our Common Schools?

An interesting and animated discussion was had in the State Teachers' Association upon the question of religious instruction in the Common Schools. As will be seen by the complete report of the proceedings published in the INTELLIGENCER, the question came up for discussion after the reading of an able essay by Prof. Beistle, of Titusville. He took the ground that the schools of the State should preserve the unsectarian character which was given to them by the fathers of our Common School System. A member of the body injudiciously introduced a resolution declaring that the Bible should be read in the public schools. This led to an animated discussion, during which Prof. Brooks, of the Normal School, at Millersville, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association that there should be religious instruction in the schools, and that the Bible should be made the basis of such instruction.

This opened up the whole question of religious instruction in the Common Schools of this State, and the discussion took a wide range under the liberal rulings of the Chair. Finally Prof. Brooks' resolution was adopted. We think those who opposed the resolution were in the right, and will state the grounds of our belief as briefly as possible, considering the question under three aspects in which it can be viewed.

First, it is held by some that mere intellectual culture, without religious instruction, is often useless to the individual and sometimes detrimental to the State. They argue that religious instruction should be part of the curriculum in every school. But they admit that this can not be had in schools which all are taxed to support; and they are therefore opposed to the Common School System as it exists in Pennsylvania.—This view is held, not by Catholics alone, but by many thoughtful Protestant divines. They argue that education should be committed to the care of the various churches, and that the State should cease to exercise control over the matter. Their views have the advantage of combining logic with religious liberality. Unfortunately however, there are many children in the State who would be left in ignorance under such a system, and we apprehend that the ideas of this class stand no chance of being adopted. The Common School System of Pennsylvania is one of its glories, and we hope to see it preserved and perpetuated.

There is a second class, less logical and more narrow-minded than the first, who hold to the belief that the majority have a right to compel the reading of their version of the Bible in the schools of the State, and to enforce religious instruction according to their creed upon the minority. This proposition involves in it the very essence of despotism. It strikes at the root of our Common School System, and is calculated to impair its efficiency immediately, and ultimately to destroy it. Some of the advocates of this view are narrow-minded bigots, others are 'cheap patriots,' who indulge in clap-trap talk because they wish to put in an appearance on what they imagine to be the popular side of the question.

The third class embraces in its ranks the most sensible and liberal minded teachers and thinkers of the State; those who are disposed to stand by the Common School System of Pennsylvania as it has been handed down to us by its authors. It is grand in its perfect freedom from all sectarianism. It affords to every child the means of education, but it interferes with the conscience of none. It leaves the Directors of each school district free to say what text books shall be used. If they deem it proper they can order any version of the Bible they may select to be read in the schools; or they can leave the religious education of the children exclusively to the parents, where it of right belongs. Every good teacher will inculcate lessons of morality, but none should be required or expected to give what is recognized as religious instruction. If such a thing should be attempted it would have to be accomplished through the agency of text books prepared expressly for the purpose; and that would necessitate the establishment of a uniform creed. A catechism would have to be drawn up, and a State religion established. Very few parents would be willing to allow the untrained teachers who have charge of a majority of the schools of this State to interpret the Bible for their children. Religious instruction in Common Schools must always be impossible and improper under a government in which there is no established church and no union between Church and State.

The discussion in the Association was conducted without any great degree of acrimony, and it will be productive of good in the end. The wise and moderate views so ably expressed by Professor Burtt, of Pittsburgh, must have produced a decided impression even upon the advocates of the resolution, which was adopted. By far the ablest speech made on the other side was that of Prof. Wyers, of West Chester, and he concluded by expressing serious doubts as to the propriety of any law providing for religious instruction in the schools of the State. As this question is agitated, the teachers and the people of Pennsylvania will be brought to see more clearly the wisdom of the men who established our Common School System; and the foundations which they laid deep and broad will, we trust, never be disturbed.

No Legislation on the Subject of Religious Education.

The following resolution, offered by Prof. Wickersham, was adopted without opposition in the Teachers' Association:

Resolved, That in passing the resolution approving of religious instruction in the public schools, this Association did not contemplate any legislation on the subject.

If such a proviso had been attached to Prof. Brooks' resolution, there would have been no acrimonious discussion of the question. All will agree that morality ought to be inculcated in the Common Schools, and none will deny that the Bible forms the basis of moral instruction. So long as the school laws of our State are left to stand upon the liberal foundation laid down by the founders of the system, our Common Schools will continue to prosper. The moment sectarianism, or a spirit of religious proscription is allowed to enter them, they will be threatened with destruction.

THE New York *Tribune* is sad enough over the general result of the election in North Carolina, but is affected most seriously by the defeat of James H. Harris, the negro candidate for Congress in the Raleigh district. It thinks he would have proved to be a very able Radical member. Considering the utter incompetency of the white Radicals in the present Congress it is almost a pity that this negro should not be allowed to show his superiority over them. Let Harris emigrate to Massachusets. Negro candidates and carpet-baggers are "played out" in North Carolina.

THE negro Senator Revels brought with him to Washington a private Secretary. Whether white or colored the papers do not state, but it is now announced that the sable Senator has turned his Secretary adrift and the poor fellow finds himself in a strange land, without friends, and "nary red" in his pocket. A subscription has been started in his behalf, headed by Senator Sumner, who subscribes five dollars. The impecunious Secretary is in Washington where the black Senator left him, when he started out to enlighten the white Radicals of Yankee land.

THE Lancaster INTELLIGENCER has its rooster out. He has been crowing over the lawlessness of Tennessee and North Carolina for several days.—*Columbia Spy.*

If the editor of the *Spy* had sense enough to understand the real issues involved in the elections referred to, he would see that our rooster has been crowing over the restoration of law and order in Tennessee and North Carolina. But, if he had the requisite amount, he would have to have superadded thereto a little honesty, before he could be expected to admit the truth.

The Negro Cadet.

It seems by the report of the committee appointed to examine into the allegations made by the negro cadet at West Point that the black scamp was lying. Had he been a white boy he would in all probability have been dismissed, but being the first negro sent to the Military Academy, and the negro vote being now a thing to be carefully courted by the Radicals, he is only reprimanded.

A DISPATCH from Chicago states that President Grant expresses himself favorable to Horace Greely's nomination for Governor of New York, and thinks that no candidate could get more votes against Hoffman. What present has Greeley given to Grant to induce such an expression of favor and confidence? We pause for a reply.

NORTH CAROLINA elects five Conservative Congressmen out of the seven, has thirty-three out of the fifty-three State Senators, and eighty-two out of the one hundred and twenty members of the House, which insures a Democratic United States Senator, vice Abbott, of New Hampshire, retired. Grant backed Holden but who backed Grant?

The Teachers of Pennsylvania.

That the teachers of Pennsylvania are rapidly assuming the high position to which their honorable calling entitles them, must be apparent to all who witnessed the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association during the session which has just closed. A casual glance at the crowd of teachers, which almost filled our capacious Court Room, showed a body of well dressed ladies and gentlemen. A closer scrutiny revealed many handsome and decidedly intellectual faces. Among the ladies were a number who combined rare personal attractions with the stamp left by mental culture upon their fair faces. Others were plainer, and the countenances of many showed the lines cut by the cares of the school-room, and the traces left by mental effort. The air and bearing of the lady teachers was refined, and no one could look upon them without being convinced that they were abundantly prepared to do well their part in the great work of educating the children of the State. We believe the average of capacity and fitness is higher among the female teachers of Pennsylvania than it is among the males. The reason of this is that the best of our young men do not generally adopt teaching as a permanent profession. Few who can afford to engage at once in other and more lucrative pursuits enter upon the work of teaching even temporarily. It is one of the few fields of honorable labor left open to women, and many of the best and brightest female minds of the State are now to be found actively engaged in training the children of the Commonwealth in its Common Schools. We are glad to know that the narrow minded prejudice, which has heretofore refused to pay women equal wages for equal work, is fast disappearing from the domain of our Public Schools.—There is no reason why an equally competent female teacher should receive one penny less salary than a male. Directors who make such a distinction are unfit to occupy that honorable office; and all such should be summarily displaced, and intelligent men, with ideas in accordance with the age in which they live, be selected to take their places.

Among the male teachers present at the Association were numbers of well developed and strong intellectual men. A change has been going on for some years in this State which has at last made it possible for a man to live comfortably, and to provide for the maintenance of a family out of the wages given to teachers in the best of our Common Schools. Year by year the number of situations in which a man can be sure of a competency are increasing. The people of Pennsylvania are rapidly becoming more liberal in educational matters. They are still far behind what they should be in this respect in very many parts of the State, but an impulse has been imparted which will continue to increase until teachers will be comparatively as well paid as any other class of men in the State. When that point is reached throughout the Commonwealth, our Common Schools will speedily attain the high standard of excellence which has been the fond dream of many of the noble men who have labored in them for years without being half-paid. No one could listen to the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association without being convinced that there are many men of most excellent capacity, now employed in conducting the Common Schools of Pennsylvania. Those in the lead have advanced the standard of excellence full high; and all who desire to remain in the ranks will be compelled to keep pace with the noble and wide-awake men who compose the van-guard. The influence exerted upon the profession by the meetings of the State Teachers' Association must prove to be most salutary. They are seasons of pleasure and profit and have a tendency to give the teachers of the State a proper idea of the high character of their calling. No live teacher ought to absent himself from these annual gatherings.

Death of Admiral Farragut.

A COTEMPORARY says that Jim Fisk drove the President to the verge of madness by a series of petty persecutions at Long Branch. Mr. Fisk drove his six-in-hand furiously past His Excellency on the beach, filling the Presidential heart with chagrin, and the Presidential eyes with dust. And the Prince is said to have been in the habit of holding his nose, as if he smelled something when His Excellency sauntered by. This is damnable. It is said that the head of the Nation can not take a quiet promenade without being treated as a night cart by a Yankee peddler; but really, we don't see what we are going to do about it. Mr. Fisk's nose is his own, and can anybody blanch him for holding his own?

THE fact that Holden's negro militia and Grant's white soldiers could not carry the elections in North Carolina in favor of the Radicals, is urged by the journals of that party as proof that the military were not used for political purposes. It would be as logical to say that a "jimmy" found upon the premises had not been used in opening a store, because the safe could not be "cracked." Grant and Holden tried the military dodge in North Carolina. It failed, and now they are "going back" on the instruments the instruments they made use of in the canvass.

THE Republican State Convention of Ohio declared against a high protective tariff, and against giving away the public lands to railroads and other corporations. It is no wonder Schenck and several other Republican Congressmen fear to go before the people, when their acts are thus publicly condemned even by their own party. The Democracy ought to carry Ohio this fall.

THE Conservatives and Democrats of Wilmington, North Carolina, had a grand demonstration yesterday in honor of the signal and glorious victory. Col. A. M. Waddell, the Conservative Congressman elect from that district made a speech in which he expressed the belief that the newly elected Legislature would not attempt to disturb the blacks in the exercise of the civil rights they enjoyed

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says Andrew Johnson has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District of Tennessee. We think the Convention for the district has not been held yet, but hope the *Ledger* may be correct. We want to see Andrew Johnson in the next Congress.

News Items.

The Secretary of the Interior intends to resign about the first of October.

The National Teachers' Association meets in Cleveland, Ohio, next week.

Vice Admiral Porter will succeed Farragut as Admiral.

Three and a half miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad were laid Tuesday.

There was 409 deaths in Phila., last week, being 7 less than during the previous week.

J. H. Walker, a prominent citizen of Adams county, Iowa, was assassinated by an unknown person last Thursday.

James Richards aged 15, committed suicide at Cordova, Ill., on Friday. He had been reprimanded at the tea-table.

The German Sanitary Committee at San Francisco, on Saturday, remitted $20,000 to Berlin.

Nettie Drake, aged four years, was drowned in a cistern at New Hamburg, N. Y., on Saturday.

The cashier of the bank of Nova Scotia has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $320,000.

Ex-Secretary Seward left Auburn yesterday, on his trip to San Francisco and the East.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, arrived at New York, yesterday, from Europe.

There were 5000 deaths in New York during the last six weeks, an increase of 1200 over the corresponding period last year.

At Chicago, on Friday, a young man named Samuel Newbold, from Jacksonville, Ill., was mortally wounded in a house of ill-repute by a policeman who was trying to arrest him.

A New York despatch says the Orangemen of that city will soon have a pic-nic, "outside of the Metropolitan district, and be prepared to resist any attack."

Two freight trains collided near Hornellsville, N. Y., on Saturday night. An engineer, named Emory Chapman, and a fireman, named French, were killed.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met at Doylestown yesterday, and nominated Alfred C. Harmer for Congress on the first ballot.

The 5.40 train from Washington to New York, on Saturday, ran over a cow near Magnolia Station, and was thrown from the track. Two express cars were burned. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded, but none of the passengers were seriously injured.

The Louisiana Republican Convention met yesterday. A Dubuclet was nominated for State Treasurer and other State officers were also nominated. Republican Congressional Conventions also met in the first three Louisiana districts, and nominated J. H. Sypher, A. L. Shelden and C. B. Darrell.

The National Labor Congress met at Cincinnati, yesterday, and was called to order by Mr. Trevellick, President of the National Labor Union. Seventy-three delegates were present. Objection was made to the admission of Mrs. Hathaway, of Chicago, representing the Working Women's Co-operative Bureau, but it was decided to admit her. A long address by President Trevellick was read.

Another Peddler of Cadetships Nominated for Congress.

The *Express* is ready to commend any rascal who may be running for office against a Democrat. In speaking of the re-nomination of Gen. J. H. Sypher for Congress in Louisiana, it says:

"We hope Mr. Sypher will be elected, for he is true on the recognized and real issues between Republicanism and sham Democracy."

Several other Republican newspapers have the decency to be ashamed of this fellow. The Philadelphia *Day* says:

Mr. J. H. Sypher has been renominated for Congress in Louisiana. Whittemore, of South Carolina, was renominated and re-elected, but was refused a seat in Congress. He is again a candidate. Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, who was also identified with cadet corruptions, and who is now held to answer to various charges of swindling as pension agent, seeks a renomination. It is devoutly to be hoped that none of these unworthies will be re-elected to disgrace the national legislature.

The *Evening Telegraph* says:

J. H. Sypher, the Louisiana carpet-bagger, has been renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of that State. Sypher, if he is re-elected, is the individual who figured in the Congressional investigation last March with reference to the sale of cadetships, having asked the sum of $2,500 for an appointment to West Point, who only did not take the money because he could not get it. That such a man as this should be one of the most prominent representatives of the Republican party in Louisiana is a disgrace, and every honest man in the country would rather see a decent Rebel elected to the House of Representatives from the First Congressional district of Louisiana than a loyalist like Sypher, who considers his loyalty just so much stock in trade, to be disposed of for the benefit of his bank account. It is not to be wondered at that the work of reconstruction is difficult when such specimens as Sypher and Whittemore are the managers of the Republican party in the South, and the reconstruction can never be satisfactorily accomplished until the white people are thus haggled over and dictated by the Republicans of the North. It is the support that these men have received and do receive from the North that enables them to obtain any foothold in the late Rebel States, and we hope that the leaders of the Republican party will have manliness and sense of decency enough to decline giving any further countenance to them.

The *Morning Post* says:

That Mr. J. H. Sypher has been renominated for Congress in Louisiana is a revelation of the terrible moral depravity of that State. Mr. Sypher, as every one knows, was accused, and by public opinion convicted of having sold a West Point cadetship for two thousand dollars, and Mr. Brooks, who wanted to be the buyer, testifies that Mr. J. R. Sypher, of this city, was named as the broker in the transactions. Now, we ask nothing more than that Mr. J. H. Sypher shall be called upon to give the House a chance to investigate the charges against him, which it could not do last session because he was not then a member.

What a commentary upon the pretended honesty of the *Express* is its advocacy of the election of such a reprobate as this Sypher!"

RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER, the Radical Congressman who represents Andrew Johnson's district, has been arrested for forgery and theft. The victims of his crimes are the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. He committed forgery in order that he might be able to steal the little pittance they draw from the government. Of such is "the God and Morality Party" composed. Let every decent white man come out of it!

WE notice that a large number of the "second class" (large, well kept and commodious) hotels in Cincinnati have reduced the price of board from transient customers to one dollar and fifty cents per day. This is a reform that is badly needed and would work well in other places. Hotel and boarding house bills are yet up to the war standard in most places, while almost everything else has declined from twenty to fifty per cent.

THE carpet-baggers who have been preying upon the people of the South, and trying to live by securing offices which would enable them to steal are packing to return to their homes with whatever of spoils they managed to gather together. The North Carolina election sounds their doom, and the whole race will be speedily consigned to merited oblivion.

THE Radicals have been defeated in their efforts to prevent an election in Georgia. The election will be held this fall, according to the requirements of the State Constitution, and we expect to chronicle another complete Conservative victory in the Empire State of the South.

WHITTEMORE has concluded not to run for Congress again. He intends to change the sphere of his rascality, and is going to the Georgia Senate. Of course he will be elected, and of course he will steal anything he can lay hands on. He is a representative Radical politician.

The Epitaph of the Republican Party.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued a long address to the people of the United States. It is a wordy document, of little force, and calculated to produce very little effect. It might be appropriately appended as a prefex to the history of a defunct political party, and we cannot resist the belief that the author had such an idea in mind when he penned it. It really reads more like an epitaph than the pronunciamento of a leader who is marshaling his forces for a battle. The Republican press sees this, and is not slow to express the conviction. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says:

It has none of the stirring invocations by which political legions are usually marshaled to victory. It dwells upon the past achievements of the party without presenting any well-defined platform upon which it is to be rallied hereafter; and it contains some sentences which indicate that its author felt that Republicanism had been forced into a defensive attitude instead of being able to maintain the aggressive with the zeal of its more vigorous days.

The New York *Sun* says:

In entering upon the defence of the Administration, the Committee are forced to admit that the expectations of many Republicans have not been realized in the action either of the President or of Congress. In other words, the Committee acknowledge that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in the Republican party with the failure of Gen. Grant to redeem the pledges made when he entered upon office. It needed no such address to assure the country of this; but coming from such a high quarter, and in the form of an appeal to the people on the eve of elections which are to determine the political character of the next Congress, and perhaps settle the next Presidency, the admission is very significant.

This fatal admission is not compensated by the Committee's elaborate laudation of the financial policy of the Administration, which is put forth as its chief merits. The Committee partially excuse the complacency with which the people accept his policy. By keeping up during the past eighteen monthes the war rates of taxation, including the odious and unconstitutional income tax, the Administration have been able to call in some of the outstanding obligations of the Government. But before a sorely burdened community sings paeans to a policy that robs Peter to pay Paul, it prefers to wait and see whether, under the boasted prospective reduction of taxes, the Treasury will be full enough to enable the Secretary to continue to build five-twenties on the Stock Exchange.

The address sounds the praises of the Indian policy of Gen. Grant; but before the people join in the chorus they desire to hear the echo from beyond the Mississippi, and to learn whether Red Cloud's Scalped Tail, and their brother braves chime in.—It will be time enough to smoke the calumet when the war-whoop, now in full blast on the Plains, has died away.

The Committee dwell on their unqualified eulogium upon the course of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion; but they fail to give us their opinion upon the proscriptions, corruptions, and downright thieving of the carpet-bag governments in those States. Nor do they inform us whether they disapprove of the scarcely concealed purpose of General Grant to aid those governments in retaining power by fraudulent elections this fall, and to uphold them by the bayonet on the condition that they will support his Administration.

The address, though long and elaborate, omits all reference to the most prominent feature and most conspicuous failure of the Administration—its foreign policy. It does not utter a solitary word upon this important subject. It puts forth no excuse for the inexcusable neglect to try and do something to secure a settlement of the Alabama claims. It has no scathing rebuke of the greasy San Domingo job. It is silent about Cuba.

Upon the whole we think this address will damage rather than advance the interests of the Republican party.

The cobbler Senator from Massachusetts may congratulate himself upon having achieved a decided literary triumph. His epitaph of the Republican party, written on the eve of its demise will no doubt prove to be a valuable contribution to history of defunct political organizations.

Paying the Debt.

When a Democratic newspaper calls attention to General Grant's incompetency for the position he now occupies the Radical press cries out—"Look how he is paying the debt!" To the grave charges made against his receiving presents; to his appointment of unfit men to high offices; to his disgraceful nepotism; to his neglect of business and his constant junketing about at watering places as a first-class dead head; to his blundering foreign policy; to his unwise and impractical suggestions on the tariff and the revenue; to his improper use of the military power in the South; in short to every charge made against President Grant we have but one reply—"Look how he is paying off the debt."

When Congress is assailed we hear the same cry—"Look how the debt is being paid!" Do we point to the acknowledged corruption of the National Legislature; to the jobbery, the bribery and the wholesale sale of votes; to the wanton distribution of the public domain among a set of greedy corporators, by which Congressmen profit largely; to the class legislation which imposes enormous burthens upon the massses for the benefit of a favored few; to the extravagant appropriation of public moneys; to the costly administration of the government; to the vile means used to control elections; to the rascally decision of contested election cases; to the sale of cadetships and other villainies of Radical members—the only answer we get is "Look how the debt is being paid."

We have looked; and we find the Secretary of the Treasury making a false exhibit monthly by excluding the Pacific Railroad Bonds from the count. But, suppose we were to take the showing as correct, what credit is due to the present administration? Let that able and influential Republican newspaper, the New York *Sun* answer. It says:

The public debt was diminished over seventeen millions of dollars in the month of July, and this particular item was due to the fact as a matter exceedingly creditable to the present administration. But what else could have been done with the money except to pay it out upon the public debt? It was in the Treasury, and must either be applied to this use or stolen. Besides, how is the administration entitled to particular credit for having so large a sum of money in the Treasury? The taxes which produced this sum were levied before Gen. Grant came into power, and it is no merit of his that they happened to have been so much larger than there was any need of. The truth is that it would be much more honorable to the Republican party if it had reduced the taxes, so that instead of putting a surplus of two hundred millions a year into the Treasury, it had left that surplus in the pockets of the people. Low taxes are more glorious to a Government than an enormous revenue extorted from the poor and suffering masses.

OBITUARY.

Admiral David Glascoe Farragut.

Admiral D. G. Farragut was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, 1801. Appointed Midshipman "at large" December 17, 1810; commissioned as Lieutenant, January 13th, 1825; attached to receiving-ship at Norfolk, Va., 1827; serving on board sloop-of-war Vandalia, Brazil squadron, 1829 and '30; attached to sloop-of-war Natchez, Brazil squadron, 1834; commissioned as commander, September 8th, 1841; commanding sloop-of-war Decatur, Brazil squadron, 1843; attached to Norfolk Navy Yard, 1846; commanding sloop-of-war Saratoga, Home squadron, 1847-9; serving at Norfolk Navy Yard, 1850; commissioned as Captain, March 1851; on Ordnance duty, 1851-54; commanding Mare Island Navy Yard, California, 1856-58; commanding sloop-of-war Brooklyn, Home squadron, 1859-60; waiting orders, 1861; commissioned as Rear Admiral, July 16, 1862; as Vice Admiral, December 21, 1864; as Admiral, July 25th, 1866. He had twenty-five years' sea service; eighteen years' shore duty, and has been fourteen years unemployed.

The name of David Glascoe Farragut is one of the most famous in the annals of the United States Navy. When a boy of nine years, his father procured him an appointment as Midshipman, and his first cruise was in the frigate Essex, Commodore Porter. While serving in the Essex he participated in the engagement which resulted in the capture of H. M. ship Alert. On March 28th, 1841, after a desperate and bloody fight of three hours, the frigate Essex was captured in the Bay of Valparaiso by H. M. ships Phœbe, of thirty-six guns, and Cherub, of twenty-eight guns.

Midshipman Farragut, twelve years of age, was wounded, the only wound he ever received, being knocked down the hatch by a falling man, and severely bruised. In his official report to the Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Porter made special and honorable mention of the lad, saying with appropriate regret that "the boy was too young for promotion."

Under Commodore Porter, in the West Indies, Midshipman Farragut took part in the attack on the rendezvous of pirates, at Cape Cruz, on the south side of the Island of Cuba, July 23, 1823. The United States naval force consisted of the schooners Grey Hound, Lieut. Commander L. Kearney, and schooner Beagle, Lieut. Commander L. S. Newton. The attack lasted twelve hours. Nine of the pirates were captured and their village burned. From this time, for nearly forty years he was sailing about the world, or quietly serving at different naval stations; and long intervals, rising by seniority from grade to grade.

When the rebellion began Captain Farragut was sixty years of age, and had been in the service forty eight years. He was living at Norfolk, Virginia, where he had married, and being a native of the South, it was hoped by the rebels that he would cast his fortunes with the seceding States. His firm determination to remain faithful to the flag, and to execute the unmistakable threats. He was plainly informed that it would not be safe for him to remain in the South with the sentiments he held. He left Norfolk on the 18th of April, 1861, the night before the burning of the Navy Yard and Government vessels.

Captain Farragut's first appointment during the rebellion was to the command of the naval expedition organized for the capture of the city of New Orleans. His orders reached him January 20, 1862, and on the 3d of February following he sailed from Hampton Roads, in his famous flagship Hartford, for Ship Island, where place the fleet reached in safety, and there made final preparations for the attack on the defences of New Orleans. These defences consisted of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, mounting one hundred and twenty guns of long range and heavy calibre, a fleet of twenty armed steamers, and four powerful steam iron-clad rams, one of them of four thousand tons, with a battery of sixteen heavy rifled guns, and in addition, fire rafts, and fire ships. On the 24th of April, Farragut attacked and passed the forts, encountered and destroyed the rebel fleet, under J. R. Mitchell, and ascended the Mississippi river to the 24th and passed the Chalmette batteries, on each side of the river, three miles below New Orleans, drove the enemy from their guns, took possession of the forts, and on the same day captured the city. On the 29th, the Admiral, with his fleet, passed Grand Gulf; on the 28th commenced the attack upon, and passed Vicksburg and its surrounding batteries. On the 16th of July, in company with Admiral Farragut, the rebel iron-clad ram Arkansas made its appearance, having escaped out of the Yazoo River, passed through the fleet exchanging shots, and reached the cover of the Vicksburg batteries. At 7 P. M., the fleet passed down the river, engaging the batteries and ram at Vicksburg. The army having failed to cooperate with the fleet, and Farragut not having sufficient force to make a land attack on Vicksburg, he was compelled to proceed to New Orleans, as it had become necessary to repair most of the vessels of his squadron. In March, 1865, Farragut was ordered to open communication with Rear Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi squadron, and General Grant, both of whom were operating against Vicksburg. He therefore moved up in strong force from Baton Rouge, and on March 14th the fleet attempted to pass the batteries at Port Hudson, but only the flag-ship Hartford and the Albatross were successful. With these he succeeded in approaching Vicksburg, and in communicating with Real Admiral Porter across the Peninsula.

The gallant act of Rear Admiral Farragut being effected, the navy had command of the river between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and was enabled to establish a blockade of Red River, and thus intercept the supplies from Texas destined for the rebel armies. This accomplished, the Admiral left his flag-ship, the Hartford, and returning below, by way of the Atchafalaya, he resumed operations for a final assault on Port Hudson.

May 24th he engaged the batteries at Port Hudson, and from that time until July 9th, when the garrison surrendered, he gallantly and efficiently co-operated with the army in its siege of the place. The river being now open, Farragut turned over to Rear Admiral Porter the entire control of the western waters above New Orleans, deeming that his long service and the labors of eighteen months entitled the gallant officer to special consideration, the department tendered him a leave of absence, which he accepted.

August 5, 1864, the fleet under Rear Admiral Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and engaged the rebel iron-clad Tennessee and her consorts. After a desperate fight of several hours Admiral Farragut was victorious, and the United States naval forces, and the fall of Mobile became a mere question of time; Fort Powell was blown up August 6th, Fort Gaines surrendered August 8th, and Fort Morgan August 23d.

In September, 1864, Vice Admiral Farragut was offered the command of the naval expedition, then fitting out for the attack upon the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina; but impaired health obliged him to decline. In the summer of 1867 Admiral Farragut was ordered to the command of the European squadron. He sailed from Brooklyn, New York, in the frigate Franklin, in June, 1867, and returned to the United States in the fall of 1868. During this cruise Admiral Farragut was everywhere received with respect and courtesy. The crowned heads and civilized nobilities were anxious to vie with their humblest subjects in doing honor to this noble specimen of the American naval officer.

Confirmation of the Reported Attack Up on Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.

On Saturday afternoon last, considerable excitement was created in Philadelphia, by a correspondence in the New York *Herald* of that day from Elko, Nevada, dated Aug. 6, 1870, and stating that the coaches containing Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels had been attacked by hostile Indians, and seven of the company killed. The letter in question was as follows.

ELKO, Nev., August 6, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald: Three coaches of Mr. Farren's troupe, with eight miles from Hastings Pass, on route for Austin, were stopped to-day by a party of Indians, numbering eighteen or twenty. Three passengers were killed, and the driver and several others badly wounded. Among the passengers were members of a troupe from the East—Duprez & Benedict's—who were to open to-night at Austin. Mr. Charles Reynolds, the wag, wounded in the foot, and is now in town, and is not expected to recover. Mr. Duprez is lying at Pleasant Valley, six miles from here. Two of the troupe are missing. I could not ascertain their names. The killed were a Mr. Nicholson, a miner; Mr. Heinrich, and Mr. Dougherty. The attack is supposed to have been made by white men disguised as Indians; but I doubt it, as the Indians are quite troublesome about here.

Fees for Patents.

The new law regulating the issue of patents prescribes the following fees: On filing each original application for a patent $15; on issuing each original patent, $20; on filing each caveat, $10; on every application for the reissue of a patent, $30; on filing each disclaimer, $10; on every application for the extension of a patent, $50; on the granting of every extension of patent, $50; on an appeal for the first time from the primary examiners to the examiners-in-chief, $10; on every appeal from the examiners-in-chief to the commissioners, $20; for certified copies of patents and other patents, ten cents per hundred words; for recording every ass