BUSINESS NOTICES.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, August 7, 1868.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price, by mail, 75 cents per month.

LOUISIANA.

Johnsonized Democracy is rapidly showing itself in its true colors in the South. The opposition to the work of reconstruction and the determination to reject the practical results of the war have been stimulated by increasing virulence, first against the present policy of the President, and more lately by the new coalition between the Northern Democracy and the rebels of the South. It has been the fashion with the Democratic press of the North to deny the reports of the many outrages committed upon loyal men, white and black, in Texas and other parts of the South. But the real fact that a reign of terror now prevails in the State of Louisiana has been brought officially to the notice of the President, and it is foolish to pretend to ignore the state of affairs actually existing in that section of the South.

Governor Warmouth calls upon the President of the United States for military assistance. He discloses a condition of society in Louisiana quite as bad as in the worst days of the rebellion. The declaration that one hundred and fifty murders have been committed in Louisiana in the last month and a half; that Union men are only preserving life and property in some of the parishes by the aid of volunteer bands of armed men; that juryrooms hold court, and sheriffs issue writs or make arrests, for fear of their lives; that a systematical terrorism is spread all over the State to drive the loyal men, Unionists into exile, and to frighten the masses away from the polls; that secret military organizations are drilled in the streets at night; and that a wholesale massacre of the Legislature of the State, at its late session, was only prevented by the presence of United States troops; all this is enough to convince the most skeptical that there is still an absolute need for the strong arm of the Federal Government to make itself felt in subduing the revived spirit of the rebellion.

Governor Warmouth calls loudly and urgently for help. Will the President give it to him? The anarchy which prevails in Louisiana is chiefly of his own creation. These outrages are committed in the name and interest of the Democratic party, with the sanction of Seymour and Blair, and their acts harmonize with the principles which Tammany Hall has enunciated in its declaration that the reconstruction laws are null and void, in its endorsement of Blair's revolutionary letter, and in its fraternizing with the Hamptons who are now preaching a new rebellion in the South. To suppress these disorders is to permit the Union sentiment of the South to assert itself, and to impair the chances of the Democracy and its candidates. Governor Warmouth urges that a "few examples of condign punishment of offenders will secure peace to the State." But Mr. Johnson is utterly opposed to the condign punishment of offenders, whether they be traitors, counterfeiters or illicit whisky distillers.

The glaring nature of these manifestations of Democratic lawlessness may force Mr. Johnson into a compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, in extending the protection called for by the Executive of Louisiana. It is to be hoped that he will be able to see his way clear to this manifest duty, and that such vigorous measures will be taken as will put a summary stop to the scenes of anarchy, murder and outrage that are now so rife in Louisiana.

For the people of the North, there is food for much wholesome reflection in this application from Governor Warmouth. This is the order of things where the Democracy is permitted to carry out its real designs and tendencies. It is a programme in harmony with the teachings of the Democratic orators of the South, and of the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, who in the rebel "yell" which is sent back in response to General Grant's earnest "Let us have peace"

Give the Democracy of Philadelphia an disputed sway, and this community may prepare itself for scenes scarcely less murderous than these. Arson and riot are boldly, if not openly, threatened, in the event of Democratic successes at the coming elections, and the threats are not altogether idle ones. Everywhere, North and South, the peace and security of the people demand that these turbulent elements shall be held in check. Republicanism, with Grant and Colfax, means Peace, Democracy, with Seymour and Blair, means disorder, revolution and war. The whole country calls upon President Johnson for a prompt protection of life and property in Louisiana, and every consideration of peace and prosperity calls upon the whole country to combine in the determination that no party that comprises the entire rebel element of the South, and teaches the revolutionizing and repudiating doctrines of Tammany Hall and Frank Blair, shall wait for power until it purges itself of all such principles and practices as now prove its unfitness to wield it safely and properly.

Democracy is accommodating. It resembles those patent medicines which have an universal application. If you have bile, they go to your liver, if you have corns, they go direct to your toes. Democratic politics adapt themselves to the exigencies of every occasion. If the unterrified demand rascality and outlawry in one section, and honesty and respect for the laws and rights of others in another, a plan of party faith is arranged to suit both. The tie that binds the adverse interests, one to the other, is not of iron, it is of pitch, and it conforms exactly to the irregularities of the surface that it covers. The attitude of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates upon the Democratic ticket illustrates this fact. Blair is the special representative of extreme rebel element, which plays such an important part in this campaign. His two letters are written in the exaggerated, bombastical and furious style peculiar to the Southern chivalry, and the sentiments expressed fall very nearly up to the Southern revolutionists. He favors repudiation, overthrow of reconstruction, negro degradation, outlawry of the "carpet baggers," and the return of the rebel leaders to power. The Southern press lavishes its praise upon him, and tells of the wonderful things he will do when he assumes the Vice Presidential office. Seymour, the cold-blooded, seeks the favor of the Northern wing of the party, and aims to represent the capitalists, the business men, and the lovers of law and order in this section. He does not rave and swear. He is placidly mendacious, pleasantly sophistical, encouragingly mild. He says nothing at all about repudiation. He finds that his election will not give him power to return the South to anarchy. He thinks the country needs peace and quiet, badly, and he is solicitous for the welfare of men of business. Apparently he and Blair are diametrically opposed to each other, but let any one succeed in easy soul vote for Seymour with the conviction that he means what he says. He has accepted the Revolutionary platform of his party, and is pledged to the policy declared by the bolder and more blatant Blair. If he is elected, he will conform to those principles and do all that is demanded of him. If loyal men in the North are won by soft words, they will find at the last that they have been betrayed, and that the country is on the brink of a second revolution.

One of the members of the Convention of Teachers lately in session in Allentown, while discussing a plan for improving country schools, said, in the course of his speech that he "thought the use of the Pennsylvania Dutch language demoralizing." The censure bestowed by the speaker upon the use of the dialect is merited, but he has mistaken the cause for the effect. The jargon is the result of intellectual demoralization, rather than the cause. The moment the whole it is used exclusively, are wholly ignorant of the first elements of modern education. They have no literature, no schools, and no means of penetrating the mysteries of the commonest branches of learning. The number of individuals in this State who are living in this intellectual darkness is surprising and disgraceful. Within fifty miles of this city there are native-born Americans who cannot speak the English language. They have lived their lives in little communities of their own kind, where the horrible hermaphrodite language—the Pennsylvania Dutch—is used by everyone, and they do not care to learn more of the things that concern these as Americans, than the divisions of the dollar, and these they have by heart. Apart from contests. The people have been defrauded by counterfeiters, who have flooded the land with base currency, and these, when convicted, have also been released by a Democratic President to begin their nefarious work again. The responsibility for losses otherwise unaccounted for, must be laid at the Democratic door, exactly where rests the blame that there has been any unusual expenditure at all. If Governor Seymour and the gentlemen who are now advocating his cause so ardently in the South had not provoked and prosecuted a civil war, we should have a good deal less trouble with all financial questions. Paragraphs like the above are doubtless acceptable to the unwashed Democracy, but they will not do for intelligent gentlemen of any creed.

It is somewhat remarkable that at the very time when our seaside resorts are infested with moonstruck impoverished numbers, the people of England, hitherto unmolested by these tiny cannibals, should be complaining of a like visitation. The coincidence is extraordinary, and proves the existence of some great cause—great enough to produce a simultaneous result in two distant hemispheres. Precisely what this is, it is difficult to determine. The wet weather of last winter, could wide as it was, may have had something to do with it. The insects may have been stirred up by the unusual concussion of earthquakes, volcanoes and hurricanes last spring. Perhaps the Gulf Stream has changed its course—that is the popular explanation just now, for all phenomena; or the cause may be at the door of the Democratic Convention, assembled just before the appearance of the insects. The equally sudden revolt of rebel orators in the South may have wafted them from the swamps; or perhaps they fled the country because they could not stand the advance of civilization may have enlightened them with the knowledge that the best blood could be found only in England, and the sagacious little insects, "singing as they toil," have set to work upon aristocratic currents whose parentage can be traced to the Conqueror. Any explanation is better than none, but it is nearly time the subject had received the attention of the savans of hidden mysteries. Where is Agassiz? Where is Planchette?

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ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

How James Answered to His Name.

A grave and learned man was making a speech to a class of rough boys. He asked the first boy, "What is your name, my boy?"

"Dan," answered the boy promptly.

"You ought to say Daniel, my boy," said the professor.

Well, then, Daniel" roared the boy.

"And what is your name, sir?" said he to the next boy.

"Sam," bluntly remarked the youth

"Well, say Samuel; it sounds better."

And Samuel ran out his full name in the ears of the learned man.

"And what shall I call you?" was the question to boy No. 3.

The number three boy looked gravely into the eyes of the man of letters, and respectfully made answer, "Jimuel, if you please sir."

The explosion of delightful pirthfulness which followed is stated by all the newspaper reporters present to have been second only to the delightful mirth experienced and manifested by every boy when escaped from a new suit of Rockhill & Wilson clothes.

☞ Whatsoever be the lad's name, whether Daniel, Samuel Jimuel, or any other name, it is certain that the mother of the lad's father let all people remember that there is no place in Philadelphia where both father and son can be better accommodated with first-class clothing than at

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