

ring cities and towns in the Northern States whose future prosperity largely depends upon the restoration of the Southern trade which formerly gave employment to numerous mechanics and factory operatives, but which has been greatly decreased or entirely lost, owing to the impoverished condition of the Southern people. Millions of dollars in Southern States bonds are held by Northern capitalists, which yield no income because the funds of these States have been stolen to enrich corrupt politicians. And the failure of such States to meet the interest on their bonds held in Europe is proving ruinous to American credit abroad. The present scarcity of money throughout the country is owing, not to a lack of currency sufficient to meet legitimate demands, but to the fact that the management of public affairs in Washington and in most of the Southern States has been corrupt and inefficient, the great aim of those entrusted with the highest powers having apparently been to accumulate wealth for themselves, their relations and their personal friends, regardless of the interest of the people at large. In order to afford illegal gains to comparatively a few persons, the whole country is exorbitantly taxed, and its best interests are mercilessly sacrificed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Serious Trouble Brewing.

From Alabama, from parts of Mississippi and Georgia, and from all of South Carolina, there are heard ominous rumblings of discontent, social and political. Of late these rumblings have taken an alarming tone indicative of a mutually growing hatred of the two races for each other; and many people are beginning to fear, not without cause, that there will be a war of races. Doubtless the wish is father to the thought with a goodly number on each side. There are still remaining in the Southern States a great many Ku Klux, who would hail a war of extermination against the blacks, or any event that would bring back the chaos of 1861 to 1866. Doubtless the colored rulers themselves in many districts would risk a mortal struggle rather than yield up or in any way compromise the absolute political power they have been wielding, under the direction of carpet-bag advisers, with such frightful effect upon the credit and resources of several of the Southern States. But the apprehension is not confined to these three classes. It is shared by the best citizens, and there is good reason to believe that these last have cause to regard almost anything that may happen as rather better than the continued existence of such infamies as the present State administrations of South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas, where white and colored villains in league are plundering at a rate which must soon render it impossible for men of property to pay their taxes, and where they are imminently threatened with a most sweeping confiscation of all their possessions. When whole communities are so situated, and when the injustice and infamy of the rulers are so manifest as in these cases, a change of some sort must soon come. If it cannot be produced quietly and by regular methods, the sufferers, if they have the spirit of freemen, must be expected to grow desperate and seek their remedy by means outside of established law. The more so where it is clear that the law and those who administer it are alike infamous. "There is," says an eminent historian of France in accounting for the downfall of the Merovingian dynasty, and their supersession by the Capets, "a certain amount of sound sense, of intelligent activity and practical efficiency, which even the least civilized and least exacting communities absolutely must look for in their governing body. And when this necessary share of ability and influence of a political kind are decidedly wanting in the men who have the titles and the official posts of power, communities seek elsewhere the qualities (and their consequences) which they cannot do without." The aphorism is of universal application. It fits the situation in some of the States of this republic as closely as that of France under the last of her Merovingian kings. They were incompetent and intolerable as rulers from sluggishness and indolence, rather than from avarice and corruption. But in South Carolina there is added to

the want of "intelligent activity and practical efficiency" on the part of the governing class the most infamous corruption and remorseless spirit of public robbery. Such a set of rulers, no matter what causes led them into power, or how great the sins of the people they are persecuting by their misrule and ignorance, cannot endure for a long time in this age. Its end is more a question of means than of time. No party is powerful enough to take on itself the odium of defending and upholding it. If it does not come to an end by the action of Congress and the Federal Government in some way legally and constitutionally interposed, then the people will seek out and find other means of ending it. If it can't be accomplished by the true men of South Carolina, if they are not strong enough to overcome the thieves and robbers, then true men will come to their aid from other States. Not only will, but must. For it is time that the people of this country should understand that no one State can be thus torn by wolves and vultures without damage and danger to all the other States. South Carolina, driven to repudiation by a set of lawless and ignorant scoundrels, and unable herself to pay the debts which these scoundrels have put upon her, there is a moral code recognized by all the nations of the earth, and by all honest men, that will hold the government and people of the United States liable to the foreign creditors for the full amount; and some day or other the people of the whole country will be taxed to raise the sums these ignorant and infamous South Carolina thieves have squandered. This is not a scarecrow, but a dangerous fact. It gives every man of property in America the right to demand a change of rule in the rotten Southern States. The United States cannot decently set up that it has sovereign power over these States, and at the same time evade the just responsibilities of that sovereignty in reference to the ultimate rights of foreign creditors. The question has not yet been raised; but it will be raised, for the foreign creditors of these rotten members of the Union are interested to the extent of hundreds of millions in the decision.—*Sacramento Union.*

### English Conservatism.

A London correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* gives the following excellent summary of the character of the British people: They are conservative both in heart and mind—prone neither to malevolence nor enthusiastic admiration. They are slow, but their slowness oftener proves beneficent than baneful. Their disposition is equally removed from a blind bigotry and obstinate adherence to injurious practices on the one hand and a spirit of rash innovation on the other. Startling novelties of doctrine find as little favor in their eyes as heary abuses, and vice versa. They are wedded to monarchy, but history shows that they are ready to throw off monarchy whenever it prostitutes its powers and becomes an engine of oppression and wrong. They love royalty, but they love the rights of Englishmen more; and whenever the issue is made, will sacrifice the former to the latter. Their ancient constitution is not written upon parchment, but upon their hearts, and when the parchments of other countries shall shrivel in the blaze of party passion, the principles of human freedom will find a refuge in the bosom of this little rock island. We first got *magna charta* from here, and I fear we will have to look again to the same spot to find the best guardians of its principles. Were it not too humiliating I might institute another comparison which would present the administration of Gen. Grant in a most unfavorable light. No one who watches the wise policy pursued by England wherever her interests are concerned can question for a moment that if Louisiana were a province of hers, instead of an oppressed and plundered dependency of the United States, it would long since have had a legal and beneficent government which represented the wishes and interests of the people; and instead of so luxuriant a section being a desolation it would be a rich and unfailing source of revenue, and New Orleans one of the great-

est commercial centers of the western hemisphere. Many citizens of that State are now living in this country, enjoying that repose and seeking that prosperity which is denied to them at home. Such is the difference between quack and genuine statesmanship—between a government that guards and promotes the welfare of its citizens, and one that is degraded by partisanship into an agent of oppression and torture. The worst type of partisanship is that which makes people forget their own interests.

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