

EDITORIALS.

BONANZA WEST, BONANZA EAST.

MUCH has been said of late, by the California and Nevada papers, about the recently discovered great bonanza in the Consolidated Virginia, California, and Ophir mines, near Virginia City, Nevada.

Bonanza is a Mexican word, and may be freely rendered into mining English as a promising strike or prospect.

The West, however, is not the only part of the country where a great metalliferous bonanza is attracting public attention. There is one in the far East, which has been partially known or suspected some years, though it is but recently that it has come into great notice. It is at Newbury, Massachusetts, and bears silver, lead, and gold. As to silver, it is called "the richest vein of silver in the world."

As reported in the New York Tribune, the following is a brief history and description of this eastern bonanza. One Rogers, a disso-late resident of Byfield, six years ago, picked up a rock in Highfield pasture, which gave bright metallic promise. He gathered more specimens and took them to Albert Adams, a bachelor farmer of Newbury, who studied geology, became convinced that the find was a good one, kept his own counsel, and last April bought the pasture, twelve acres, for \$4,200. Then he began to dig, and at six feet he struck the true vein, and took out several tons of ore.

Specimens were assayed by Prof. Robert H. Richards, of the Institute of Technology, with the following result—

"From his report it appears that the rocks in the vicinity are gneiss nodes, and quite hard. The strike or line of outcrop is about north 70° to 80°, the dip about northwest 30°. As he found it, the line of the vein was about north 72° east by the compass. The pieces taken from the pit, as dug by Mr. Adams, exhibited vein structure, the upper five inches of the specimen being composed of galena, while the under three inches—the three inches next the supposed foot-wall—contained considerable gray copper ore, and tetrathedrite, galena, quartz, copper, and iron pyrites. Four specimens were assayed. The first, a piece of coarse-grained galena, assayed for silver, yielded \$56 37 to the ton; the second, fine-grained galena, \$75 23; the third, gray copper, containing also quartz and galena, assayed for silver, copper and gold, yielded \$1,270 of silver, \$129 of gold, and about 27 per cent of copper to the ton; and the fourth, a piece weighing about three pounds, tried for lead, was nearly pure, and hammered quite easily, the lead in it being 52 per cent."

Mr. Adams agreed to sell the pasture to Dr. Kelley and Mr. Chipman, for \$100,000, with a royalty of \$40 a ton on the ore taken out till title was acquired. Messrs. Kelley & Shaw bought half the adjoining lot of 40 acres. The vein improves in silver and gold as it deepens. Extensive works are expected to be commenced in the spring. We conclude with a few more extracts—

"About ten tons are taken out every forty hours, being hoisted up in baskets, keeping a gang of four men constantly at work, or only eight in all. The ore as mined at present yields \$99 of silver, \$70 of lead, and \$11 of gold, a total of \$171. The cost of smelting and separating is \$20 a ton, so that the profit to the firm is about \$110 a ton. Even if the hopes of the miners for the future are fallacious, and the vein should prove to have no great depth, a matter of \$1,000 a day profit is worth looking after. This is from a single shaft only twenty-five feet deep, and without operating the drifts or the lateral veins. But in mining experience a fissure vein is usually of great depth."

"The mine is supposed to extend in its general direction, 20° east of

north, six or seven miles. The Comstock lode in Nevada, hitherto supposed to be the richest in the world, yields \$45, while this averages \$80, to the ton. The Mariposa mines, sold a few years ago to a stock company for \$10,000,000, yield \$15. The Belcher mines in Colorado, which yield \$40 a ton, divided \$300,000 as profits during the month of August last, and that without the additional profits accruing from the lead product."

"An over-curious clergyman, in one instance, badgering Dr. Kelley with inquiries, finally asked, 'Well, now, doctor, how deep down do you think the lead goes?' 'Well,' replied the doctor, 'I once thought that I should go to Hades on the broad road with the rest of you, but now I think I shall go down on my own property.' Experienced miners from Colorado and Nevada who visited the place express surprise at the richness of the yield."

POOR LOUISIANA.

The St. Louis Democrat, in its comments upon recent Louisiana events, spares neither the Democrats nor the Republicans, but declares that the Louisiana people are badly beset by thieves and murderers, the Republicans being termed the thieves and the Democrats the murderers. Here are a few extracts—

"The Congressional Committee at New Orleans, according to our special correspondent, is unanimous in the opinion that it cannot sustain the action of the Returning Board. The reason is not stated, but it must be presumed that the evidence does not appear to sustain the allegations upon which the board acted. The established reputation of the members of this committee for fairness and independence entitles their conclusion to great weight, and it will go far to satisfy the public that the so-called Republican government of Louisiana has become so objectionable that a part of the Republicans, and even of the colored men themselves, voted voluntarily against its continuance. If this be true, candid men will feel no regret on account of the overthrow of that government, although they must condemn the methods to which the Conservatives have resorted in order to overthrow it."

"This is the worst phase of affairs at the South. If there were in the Southern States Republican governments which an honest public opinion could approve, there would be no hesitation in so enforcing the laws as to maintain those governments. But where candid men become convinced that those governments are mere conspiracies for spoliation and pillage, not even Democratic violence and hostility to the Constitution arouse the people to defend them."

"It is now nearly seven years since popular governments were established, in February, March, April and May, 1868, in most of the Southern States. In every one of them, except North Carolina, the Republican vote at the latest election held was much less than the colored vote registered in 1868. In all of them, except South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the Republican party has been overthrown by a public opinion condemning its leaders and its conduct. In those four States, if it has not been overthrown, it has nevertheless lost the support of nearly all white and of a part of the colored voters. With such a verdict rendered by the people who best know the facts it is not possible to say that the Republicans of those States have governed wisely."

"Public opinion is lenient no longer. It holds that, after nearly seven years experience, the Southern Republicans should have learned to select honest and capable officials. It is believed that, if they had done so, the party would have gained the support of many more of the white voters. Yet, in every State and every town in which the facts are disclosed, we find Northern men, Union men and former Republicans voting and working against the continuance of Republican rule. In the face of these facts, public opinion will no longer justify efforts, through Congressional action, to keep in power Republican politicians at the South."

"We only find fault with the colored voters because, intrusted with so grave a responsibility, they have

proved unequal to it. But there can be no censure too severe, and no fate too harsh, for the white men, professing to be Republicans, who have gained influence with these poor people only to betray them and to rob the State."

"The United States will be compelled, sooner or later, to provide for the South governments which will neither deny the rights of citizens nor plunder their property. But we trust it will at the same time cause the arrest and trial of thieving officials who have brought such shame and peril upon the country, and follow them with its strong arm to whatever land they may fly for refuge."

COSTLY GOVERNMENT.—Governor Samuel J. Tilden, in his recent message to the New York Legislature, said—

"In the decade beginning July 1, 1865, the people will have paid in taxes, computed in currency, seven thousand millions of dollars. Three-fifths were for the use of the Federal government, and two-fifths for the use of State and municipal governments. It is doubtless true that some portions of the municipal expenditures were for objects not strictly governmental. But it cannot be questioned that much too large a portion of the whole net earnings of industry and of the whole net income of society, is taken for the purpose of carrying on government in this country. The burden could more easily be borne when values were high and were ascending. As they recede towards their former level, the taxes consume a larger quantity of the products which have to be sold in order to pay them. They weigh with a constantly increasing severity upon all business and upon all classes. They shrivel up more and more the earnings of labor. This condition of things ought to admonish us, in our respective spheres, to be as abstinent as possible in appropriations for public expenditures. If the cost of government in our country were reduced, as it ought to be, one-third, it would still be larger than a few years ago, taking account of the prices of the products, which, in order to pay that cost, we are compelled to convert into money."

BEGINNING THE NEW YEAR.—With the commencement of the new year some people make wonderful resolutions to straighten up themselves and walk straighter in the future in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation. On the other hand some people apparently make a point of beginning the new year in a rather more crooked way and with a more crooked walk than usual. Examples of this kind come in the Cincinnati, O., papers, for they report that at Woods' Theatre, in that city, on the day after New Year's day, the afternoon performance was long drawn out, and in the evening the curtain failed to rise and the audience returned home, Mr. Fechter, the actor, it appears, having "been deceived in regard to the quantity of support he required—he had too much." At Robinson's Opera House, Emmet, the actor, was exuberantly unctuous, and played "Fritz" in hilarious demonstrative style. Says the Gazette, "Actors who appear on the stage drunk are usually discharged if they belong to a company, but when stars take on such eccentric airs the manager has no recourse."

ULTIMATE AUTHORITY ON MORALS AND RELIGION.—The Grand Branch of the Emerald Benefit Association, in session at Philadelphia, Jan. 6, adopted the following resolution—

"Resolved, That full and entire control of all spiritual matters is hereby placed under the complete and sole direction of the clergy and episcopacy of the Catholic church, and that the will of the priests and bishops from the respective dioceses of the State, shall be the law of the organization on morals and religion, without appeal to any other authority."

It is possibly very pleasant to employ somebody for your conscience-

keeper and leave all delicate things of that sort to him, but it has an air of intellectual laziness and slavery with it.

A DISCOURAGING ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

SEVERAL able and influential papers in the East have expressed the opinion that there is no hope for peace, order, and prosperity for Louisiana, or any other State in a similar condition, except in direct federal government, either under military law or in the form of a Territorial organization. This is a very unwelcome, a very discouraging opinion. It is an acknowledgment, as far as it goes, of the positive failure of democratic-republican institutions. It is saying at once that such a State is not fit to be a State in the Union, that its people are not worthy of becoming full fledged citizens of a republic, that they are not equal to popular representative government, not altogether equal to representative government not popular. In a republic like this, every legitimate and fair device ought to be employed to prove that the people of a State are not worthy of popular government, before such a depreciatory verdict as that is returned, and especially before it is acted upon, for it would be equivalent to the death-knell of democratic and republican institutions in this fair land of freedom, whose people have boasted, in grandiloquent style and to the ends of the earth, of the superior liberties and excellences and virtues and advantages and glories of their democratic-republican form of government. Now, if it be proclaimed to the world that it is necessary to go back, to withdraw republican freedom from a portion of the Union, because therein it is an impracticable form of government, positively inadequate to the preservation of the public peace, order, prosperity, and happiness, what will the world think of America and Americans? The lip of derision and the finger of scorn will be turned towards the Western Hemisphere by the nations of the Old World, and peans of triumph will be sung over the self-confessed failure of popular government in this New World of ours.

The remedies proposed for the existing unsatisfactory state of things are—

1. A Territorial form of government. Wherein would this help matters? It would substitute federally appointed for locally and popularly elected officers. Would this be any advantage? It would thrust a number more of carpet-baggers upon the people, who have already a very vivid idea that to this class of gentlemen the South owes many of its present woes. As a Territory, Congress would have the power to undo all the work of the local legislature, and render it nugatory. Besides, we know how desirable it is to the people of a Territory to exchange domineering federal appointees for officers chosen by the people themselves. Then again there is a great question as to the constitutionality of a measure relegating a State to the condition of a Territory, and perhaps no people would voluntarily prefer Territorial serfdom to State rights.

Territorialism is a relic of monarchism. Are the American people ready to take a commonwealth in this Union right out of the arms of republicanism and thrust it back into the arms of monarchism for an indefinite term? What ingrate dare propose any such measure?

2. A military government. This has always been the special aversion of true Americans, and of all advocates of real popular government, of which it is the very antipodes. A military government is despotism, the voice of one instead of the voice of the people. To go back to despotism would be worse than to go back to monarchism, it would be going still further back, taking a much longer step in the rear than to monarchism, and still less to be commended in a republic, a democratic republic especially. Military rule is iron rule, the last kind of rule to which people generally have any desire to become subject, and to deliberately propose and adopt it for any of the States of

this Union no true American would ever think of, except as a last resort in a case of dire extremity. Not until all other means had been tried and had failed could such a retrogressive policy be dreamed of, and even then with a heavy heart and many forebodings as to the perpetuity of republican institutions would it be adopted and set in operation.

NO REPUBLIC.

Double Coup d'Etat and Double Revolution.

THE Constitution of the United States says, "The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." It is maintained by a number of public papers and persons that the government in Louisiana is not republican in form, and has not been since 1872. President Grant, in his special message on Louisiana affairs, says that there were great frauds perpetrated in the 1872 elections on both sides, but he supported the party side, notwithstanding that it was equally fraudulent and equally illegal with the other, acknowledged. The United States, that is, the administration and Congress, must be considered as failing to guarantee to Louisiana a republican form of government, and the administration as supporting in that State a form of government intensely partisan and confessedly illegal.

The sub-committee of the congressional committee to investigate Louisiana affairs report that in the last election the Conservatives had a clear majority, that the returning board illegally deprived them of that majority, that there is no confidence in the Kellogg government, and that it is only upheld by federal bayonets. Thus, according to the report of this sub-committee, the federal administration is engaged in supporting at the point of the bayonet an illegal legislature and government and keeping down at the point of the bayonet the legal legislature and government in one of the States of the Union, and according to latest indications it is likely that the present partisan Congress will sustain the administration in that inconsistent, unjust, and anti-republican policy.

Judge Dibble, a Republican leader in the State, a Kellogg official, counsel for the Kellogg party before the Congressional committee, maintains that the government of the State has been revolutionary ever since 1872; that over that election there was a double coup d'etat, and that there was another double affair of that kind on the 4th of the present month; that in each instance the second coup d'etat was made on the strength of and supported by the federal army and administration in maintenance not of a republican form of government, but of an illegal and revolutionary government, so that for three years past the federal government has been and is now supporting, by force of arms, an illegal and revolutionary government in the State of Louisiana. This is a very remarkable confession from an able and trusted republican leader, and a lawyer at that.

Judge Dibble says that in the 1872 affair Warmouth was a dictator; that when he went to the Conservatives he took with him almost absolute executive power, a degree of power scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world; that, outvoted by a majority of the people, he tried to pack the returning board and overthrow the local judiciary, which instigated the "not less revolutionary proceedings which resulted in the installation of Kellogg," that is, the decree of Judge Durell and the sustaining of the execution of that decree by the military; and that thus "a government was established by revolution, and armed intervention of the powers of the Federal government."

Briefly those "revolutionary" acts were that Warmouth, by law, removed some members from and appointed others members of the returning board. The removed