

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHER.

THE social statistics of the United States Census Bureau do not give us any table showing the proportion of male and female employes in any branch of labor; and they do not therefore positively declare, but there is reason to believe, that one hundred thousand of the one hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and forty-one teachers in the one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-four public schools, colleges, and academies in the United States are females. Two-thirds of the grand army which Lord Brougham was proud to see on the march, armed with primers, and of which he justly anticipated such grand and glorious and progressive, though peaceful triumphs, are Amazons; and, singularly enough, they have formed the van-guard. The women have really been pioneers in education, and have been among the earliest to penetrate the new fields, the opening Territories, and to invade those forbidden States of the South where education a few years ago was proscribed to certain classes and colors, but where now the school-teachers form a mighty army of invasion and are peacefully accomplishing a mighty revolution. Our picture on the first page will therefore apply, for the first time in our history, to all parts of the country; it is, in fact, a national design, and will appeal to an army of teachers and a nation of scholars.

Every "village school-marm," every district teacher, has a dual existence—the life in and the life out of school. She is supposed to be an epitome of all knowledge, and a combination of "whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report." Her conversation is supposed to be a sort of abstract of all the wisdom of Solomon put into plain English for plain country folks. No subject is considered too abstruse for her discussion, and none too trivial to command her attention. In the little world in which she moves she settles all vexed questions in ethics, mathematics, geography, etc., and perhaps the next moment gives her decision as to the shade of a ribbon or the fit of a garment. She writes the business-letters of the farmer with whom she is temporarily boarding, and is often expected and called on to carry on the love correspondence of the neighborhood, frequently writing on both sides of the story, and entering deeply into all the quarrels of love-lorn couples. She reads the newspaper to the old folks, conducting all the literary affairs of the family except the morning and evening service. It is popularly supposed that brain-work is not fatiguing, and that, as she is not a field-laborer during the day, she can nurse the sick at night without fatigue. She is, in short, the cherished confidante of the troubles, real and imaginary, of the whole village; at once "guide, philosopher, and friend." She is usually of city origin, and has been educated at the "Academy," and is popularly supposed to know every body and every thing in "the city" as well as in the books. Local habitation in the village she has not, but is "boarded round" among her patrons, leading as migratory an existence as the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, and is therefore looked upon as the fortnightly newspaper, and is apt to give offense if she does not take to her newest home the news, and often the scandal, of her last.

Her legitimate sphere is the school-room. There she is paramount; there she reigns supreme, without a rival, monarch of all she surveys. Over the minds of the little ones she has a wonderful influence. They regard her with amazement and awe, and place the most implicit faith in what she says. They can not understand how she ferrets out every wild prank, discovers every shirking of lessons, and sees through every sham; they only know that "playing sick" is played out, and "peeping on" is lost labor.

These are bright sides of the picture. Let no one suppose either position is a sinecure. Only they know the strange isolation they endure, the heart-sickening lonesomeness they feel, surrounded by hundreds of friends but not one of their own condition of mind, not misunderstood but unappreciated. Let those who imagine this life in the school a pleasant one try it; and when the novelty has worn off, when each day becomes a counterpart of the preceding, when the mistakes that were amusing at first have become monotonous, when the interesting faces have lost their brightness in poring over books too deep and wise for their little minds, when children that at first were overanxious to please have with increased intimacy grown provokingly careless and stupid, they will be ready to admit that these and innumerable other petty annoyances require a teacher to possess her soul in patience. Talk about Job's patience! He never taught school! True he endured a severe ordeal—loss of friends, destruction of property, treachery, disease. We nerve ourselves to endure great sorrows; it is the lesser ills of life that overflow the cup of bitterness, and many of these are crowded into each day's experience of the "District schoolmistress."

And yet the life has its joys as well as its vexations; and our picture will recall many little pleasantries to many a teacher's mind. The picture speaks for itself. The teacher's face tells of so much patience, firmness, and sweetness that we know the happy, eager children are in good hands. That tall girl is a controlling impulse in the school, and has already a womanly air. The long-haired lassie is a merry sprite with laughing blue eyes and golden hair. She is full of fun, yet a good pupil, and evidently a favorite with her teacher, whose hand is raised as if to give her a gentle admonishing pat on the shoulder. The round baby-face in the centre has just finished its first day at school, while the little fellow on the left has an earnest, serious face, as though he were revolving in his mind some matter of grave importance.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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COMMON-SENSE IN RECONSTRUCTION.

THOSE who have supposed that a new plan of reconstruction was likely to be adopted because of the result of the autumn elections have neither observed the facts of those elections nor reflected very maturely upon the character of the American people. The elections do not show a substantial increase of the Democratic vote; and nothing less than that could be fairly interpreted as a change of the popular sentiment and purpose. Republicans have abstained from voting, indeed, and the result will be a wholesome correction of many errors into which a party with an enormous majority is very likely to fall. Good and generous men—men who are earnestly devoted to various moral reforms—naturally ally themselves with a party whose fundamental principle is that justice is the best policy. And such men naturally wish to advance their reforms by means of the great party organization. But those who adhere to the party for its especial and legitimate purpose are repelled by such efforts; and feeling the objects of the party to be endangered by the want of wisdom of some of its members, they do not hesitate to rebuke them by suffering the party to be defeated upon some minor issue. This brings the whole party to its bearings, provided its real purpose is yet unachieved; and, like a confident army worsted in the skirmishing of the outposts, it feels the necessity of care and discipline, and its victory is assured.

Now the great purpose of the Republican party is the reconstruction of the Union upon the policy of equal rights. The war left the rebel States without civil government and without slaves. The national authority thus being obliged to provide local State governments proposes to found them upon the consent of all the people expressed in the usual way, and excepting a certain inconsiderable number whose disability may be removed at any time by Congress. It further proposes that in this State government no person shall be disfranchised on account of color. This is the Republican scheme of reconstruction. It intends the restoration of all States peaceably and securely, as soon as possible. This can not be done by creating arbitrary political distinctions among the inhabitants of the State; least of all by giving political power to the most disaffected class. No sane man supposes that there can be any effective reconstruction until there is a majority of truly loyal voters in every State, or a minority so large and important as to hold the majority in check. There was but one way to have this number, and that was to enfranchise the whole population, with certain conspicuous and notorious exceptions. Such a system admitted the ignorant white and the ignorant colored inhabitants to vote. It was a great pity that all were not intelligent, and that the matter could not be delayed until all were educated. But delay was indefinite military occupation, which must be avoided if possible. Public impatience must also be considered. The law was therefore passed, every honest man feeling that a man who could not read, but who was instinctively loyal, was a safer citizen than a man who could read and was disaffected.

The result has proved the justice of this view. The recent elections in the Southern States show that this majority or large minority of loyal votes has been developed in every State. Unfortunately it has also taken the aspect of a division by color. But that is not the fault of the reconstruction policy. It is the natural consequence of the situation. The former slaveholding class was white, and it fought against the Government in order to perpetuate slavery, the basis of its political power. It failed, and nobody knew the purpose of the rebellion better than the slaves. When, therefore, they were made free against the will of their late masters, was it likely that they would instinctively turn to them as to their best friends? But having made the slaves freemen, what was the Government to do? Should it leave them, under the plea of State rights, wholly to the mercy of the master class? or should it guarantee the civil rights which it had conferred in the only effectual way, by giving the new citizens political power? There can be no serious question upon this point. It is mere folly to say that there are people who have civil rights and who are protected without participation in political power. Does any competent person believe that the colored inhabitants of Louisiana or Texas would be so protected? Does not every American citizen know that they were not?

The Republican policy of reconstruction is that of practical common-sense, and it will therefore be maintained. Its strength and security do not rest upon any partiality for the colored race, nor upon any remarkable love of justice, nor upon any vindictive feeling toward rebels, but upon precisely the instinct and determination that car-

ried the war to an unconditional triumph. The people of this country do not believe that the Southern States can be safely and economically restored by giving them wholly into ex-rebel hands, and they therefore will not bring into power a party which has no other policy. Men are not very logical in politics, and great multitudes are seldom controlled by a perfectly pure principle. It must have the alloy of interest, of prejudice, of some baser emotion, as in nutritious substances the fibrous woody part is larger than the saccharine element. Thus Ohio rejects negro suffrage. The question, indeed, was complicated. But concede that Ohio does not wish the colored population to vote. It is a sorry fact. It shows how poorly Ohio understands the relation of justice to good policy. But it by no means shows that Ohio would not vote for negro suffrage in Louisiana. The question there is wholly different. In Ohio it is a point of principle; in Louisiana, of policy. It is not necessary that colored men should vote in Ohio to keep that State steadily in the Union. But in Louisiana it is essential. If the Louisianian should reproach the Ohio voter with inconsistency, he would reply that he was not inconsistent, for if Ohio were in the condition of Louisiana he would vote accordingly.

It is not likely, therefore, that the people will suddenly decide that the only safe and permanent method of reconstruction is to paralyze the loyal element in the late rebel States, and commit those States wholly to the charge of men like Mayor MONROE, Governor PERRY, and the malcontents. The country is heavily taxed, as Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR perpetually reminds it, and it therefore wishes something to show for its money, and that something is reconstruction upon its own sensible, conclusive method, and not upon terms dictated by unrepentant rebels, assisted by Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, with his abolition of the Senate, and Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, with his repudiation of the national debt.

ITALY AND EUROPE.

ITALY is all tinder to the spark GARIBALDI. His peculiar influence upon the Italians is an interesting illustration of the condition of the people. The whole story is like that of earlier, mythical times. A simple hero, with a generous aspiration for liberty, but apparently with little conception of the facts of human nature and life, of an unbounded enthusiasm and poetic purity, he inspires a nation with a word and confounds the astutest politics of the most experienced statesmen. Indeed a country in the condition of Italy, so long subject to foreign power and to the withering hand of the Church, can only be effectively aroused by the inspiration of the deepest sentiment, and that can proceed only from an enthusiast or fanatic. Hence it is GARIBALDI who plays the first part in Italian regeneration, although he is a stumbling-block to the King and the politicians. No king could grasp by sympathy the popular heart like GARIBALDI, and the character and life of the present monarch chill the national ardor which his attitude of leadership against the foreigner excited. GARIBALDI's feeling for VICTOR EMANUEL exactly mirrors that of the Italians. Now it has been for him, now against him; but it was never a hearty trust or continuous co-operation. GARIBALDI in prison is more powerful and effective than the King in his palace.

Besides, the situation in Italy is that of an arrested revolution, and a revolution of which the logical end is evident however remote. A national movement which had swept the Austrians out of Venice, which had obliterated the division between Piedmont, Tuscany, and Naples could only pause before Rome for very extraordinary and peculiar reasons. And that is the case. The blending of the ecclesiastical with the temporal power in the Papacy, and the intimate relation between the Romish ecclesiastical system and the police of the European nations, make the political situation of the little States of the Church the concern of Europe. It is natural for the Italians to declare Rome to be the capital of Italy, and to insist that the movement of a great national unity shall not be baffled by an insignificant section of the country. But it is also natural for the Romish priesthood in Europe to denounce the forcible overthrow of the temporal throne of their religious sovereign, and equally natural for monarchs who count upon the co-operation of that priesthood to remonstrate and even to interfere. Moreover, the movement of GARIBALDI is not merely political. His war-cry is not only "Down with the King of the States of the Church!" but it is "Down with the Pope and his creed, and up with the religion of science and reason!" This in the ears and minds of Europe is not only Protestantism, but it is sheer atheism and anarchy. The Pope's political tenure is like the poise of a huge boulder in a field. It seems as if a child's finger or a breath of the breeze would topple it over. But the fiercest storms beat upon it in vain.

If the Roman people had risen and dethroned the Pope as king we do not believe that the king of Italy could have resisted the popular will. And if his ambition alone were to be

consulted, VICTOR EMANUEL would cheerfully see the Holy Father unseated by an Italian movement from without the papal states. But he must consult Europe. He is a king bound by treaties. When, therefore, the meek and lowly "eldest son of the Church," LOUIS NAPOLEON, points to the September treaty, and says, if you do not observe it I will myself hold the Pope upon his throne, VICTOR EMANUEL must decide to renounce his word and head a republican movement, or to see the foreigner again mingling in Italian affairs. The worst enemy of Italy, however, could desire nothing more earnestly than to see the army of VICTOR EMANUEL actually fighting the red shirts of GARIBALDI. That would destroy the dream of the unity of Italy, and it is easy to see that every patriotic Italian would avert so melancholy an event.

General CIALDINI, who has been called into the ministry, is not only the ablest of Italian soldiers, but he has the instinct of the statesman. In 1862 he said distinctly that war must decide between Austria and Italy. In 1864 he said that "a mysterious force pushes Italy along a determined way, and our revolution follows its slow, peaceful, but irresistible course." In the same speech he exhorted the Senate to forget differences, and think only of the fatherland; nor did he fail to pay his tribute to "the gray coat of the regular soldier," and "the red shirt of the volunteer." At that time CIALDINI valued the French alliance, and his lately reported wish that RATAZZI should remain Prime Minister seems to show that he is still favorable to it.

Meanwhile BISMARCK probably sees that the attitude of France alienates Italy, and renders the Prussian alliance more secure. He would, of course, gladly see a united Italy upon exceedingly cool terms with Austria and France. But speculation is useless, the only certainty is that while GARIBALDI lives he will perpetually inspire Italy with the determination that Rome shall be the capital of a united country.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

IN the New York *Tribune* of October 18 there is a very valuable communication upon education in the South. It is not possible to overstate the importance of this subject in the present condition of the country, for if it were essential that the freedmen should be enfranchised, which is indisputable, it is not less necessary that they should be educated. Moreover, as their enfranchisement came from the free States so must their education come. To abandon them to the class which lately held them enslaved, which is the policy of the Democratic party, is not only to leave them without any safeguards of civil rights, but it is to condemn them to hopeless ignorance.

The article of which we speak truly states the situation of the country in this respect at the beginning of the rebellion. Of the 8,000,000 Southern whites in 1860 only 300,000 owned slaves, and only 90,000 of the owners had more than 10 slaves each. Other small slaveholders and a few hundred thousand merchants and professional men of some wealth were the adherents of the great slaveholders who controlled the 7,000,000 poor whites and 4,000,000 blacks. Thus 1,000,000 men, owning the land and capital and monopolizing the education in their section, ruled 11,000,000 laborers without property or education, and by the abject subservience of the Democratic party of the Northern States, governed the Union.

The two chief methods by which the despotism at the South was maintained were the discouragement of education both among the poor whites and the blacks, and the fostering of prejudice and hatred between these two classes. The free schools of the South educated one in every thirteen of the population; the free States one in every four and four-fifths. The slave States also especially encouraged the high-priced academies, which only the children of the oligarchy attended. From the last census it appears that Alabama gave about \$60,000 to colleges and academies which were untaxed, and no endowment to the public schools. Virginia did not tax her higher academies and colleges, which was a good thing, but she gave only \$4446 to her public schools. The fourteen slave States, excluding Delaware and including Missouri, which in 1860 was fast ceasing to be a slave State, and contributed \$41,525 of the whole amount, gave only \$136,251 in endowments to free schools. This tells the story. The alphabet is an abolitionist. If you would keep a people enslaved refuse to teach them to read. When the British Reform Bill passed Mr. ROBERT LOWE, who had strenuously opposed it, said, bitterly: "And now, Mr. Speaker, let us entreat our masters to learn their letters," showing that he, at least, knew that the people had not been taught them before.

The despotic spirit which instinctively disliked free schools also sought to exclude books and newspapers except for the aristocracy. It actually proposed a "Southern literature," for the literature of all modern Christendom was incendiary to slavery. It struck also at the tongue. It abhorred free speech. It knew

that knowledge is power, and it trembled. The article of which we are speaking traces the means by which mutual hostility was inflamed between the poor whites and the blacks. But nothing could save the slave region from Christianity, a real Democracy, and the nineteenth century; and the war "has resulted in the emancipation of 11,000,000 of deceived Democracy from the rule of the aristocracy." But the danger of the Southern section is in the still pernicious influence of the former aristocracy. It ruled through ignorance, from which spring hatred and prejudice; and if we can strike at that ignorance we wound the tap-root of all the national sorrow and suffering. This is now our great duty. It must be, under the circumstances, simultaneous and co-operative with political action.

Our author gives most striking and interesting facts upon the present condition of the movement for the education of the freedmen. The chief superintending agency is the Freedmen's Bureau. On the 1st of January, 1867, there were 1496 schools, 1737 teachers, and 95,167 colored and 470 white scholars actually in school, besides those studying elsewhere. "Many of my pupils," writes a teacher in Southern Virginia, "teach white children at home who are too prejudiced to come to our school." The colored people are wholly alive to the importance of the work. In Georgia they have organized 175 private schools. In 1860, within an area of twenty miles around Chattanooga, there was no school of any kind whatever. Now Chattanooga has six colored schools besides others, and there are numerous others in the neighborhood. Near Corinth, in Mississippi, an old gentleman says: "My little contrabands have been picking up bullets on the battlefield, and have sent them to me to buy spelling-books." The reports of the capacity, as well as the ardor of the new scholars are most encouraging.

Now what is the duty of an honest man who wishes peace, and good order, and good feeling in this country? Is it to be forever idiotically roaring about the inferiority and barbarism of "niggers," and "nigger equality," and "nigger supremacy," or to reflect that there is a very large ignorant population in the country, who can not be expelled nor exterminated, and who must therefore be educated, that they may be more valuable citizens? The demagogue at the North who was the former political ally of the slaveholder will pursue the slaveholder's policy of encouraging hostility of race and the ignorance of the laborer. But the man who believes with Washington that the security of this Government is in "the virtue and intelligence of the people" will strive to promote that intelligence and develop that virtue. Fraternal feeling among the citizens is the surest bulwark of the State. Who encourages that feeling? Those who denounce a part of the population as "niggers," or those who treat all men as men? Those who would leave the recovered States sunk in ignorance, or those who would set a school-house at every cross-road?

THE GRAIN MARKET.

This year's harvest is of such inestimable value to our well-being, that grain may be justly styled the staff of our national life. How would fare the national exchequer, how the general business of the country, but for the wheat and corn that has filled the granaries of the South and West this fall? On what other staff could we have leaned? Crushed by a long period of commercial depression superinduced by causes which all saw but which none seemed able to remove—embarrassed by pecuniary losses through derangement of trade, we looked in vain for ways and means to meet our maturing obligations. The cotton crop no longer sufficed to pay for our importations; gold alone could not do it; and American ships had almost ceased to earn money abroad, for our carrying trade has been donated to other nations. The spring season was late, and the promise of an abundant harvest by no means flattering. In the midst of this dilemma a starving South had to be fed for many weeks until the ripening of its crops. No one anticipated that lapse of time could bring such good fortune as it did. As the summer advanced there passed from one end of the country to the other a universal report of superabundance. Such crops had not been realized for many years. It fared badly with the speculators then—those who had been holding grain against anticipated scarcity. Moreover, the reports from Europe were equally favorable with our own, and under their influence the price of produce fell. Grain-dealers lost heavily, and failures were frequent. The anxiety then was, not how we ourselves should be fed, but how we were to dispose of our extraordinary surplus—where we should find a market. The commercial face grew long again; it became gloomy when it contemplated its accumulated liabilities and the prospect of a tight money-market. Then occurred a combination of causes to create a scarcity of money. The rate of interest advanced, and collaterals were closely scrutinized. But the pressure was of short duration, and the scene has shifted yet once more. The sky is brightening again.

Let us contemplate with becoming serenity the rapidity of these strange mutations, and mark how all things have worked together for good. It now appears that the European crop is by no means abundant. It is absolutely short. Correspondents tell us that there is scarcity, even famine, in places in the north of Europe; that snow and sleet have fallen in Scotland upon grain still unripe; that thousands of people in the Gulf of Bothnia are making bread of bark, mosses, and similar substances; that any surplus in America will find a ready sale in any part of Europe. In Hungary alone there is plenty.

Under the circumstances we discover increased activity in the grain market. Prices are advancing; the foreign demand increases rapidly; freights to Europe are stiffening; shipments are large and vessels are scarce. Dealers are holding back for an advance in price, and hope to more than recover their losses of mid-summer. This disposition to hold for an advance is further increased by less favorable accounts from our Northern States. It now appears that the Northern crop is not nearly so large as was expected. The East and West have really raised little more than enough grain for their own consumption. And yet we have a surplus! Just here comes the strangest part of the year's strange experience. The poverty-stricken South which appealed to us in the spring to save her from starvation now actually comes to our relief and furnishes that surplus for export. The shiploads of corn which the North liberally sent to the sufferers was "bread cast upon the waters," and is now returning after many days. Influenced by the political condition of affairs and the imposition of the three cents tax upon cotton, the South determined this year to put more acres in grain and less in cotton. They could not make a living profit on cotton, they said. Although trustworthy estimates show that the cotton product this year will, nevertheless, be largely in excess of last year's, yet we are reaping incalculable benefit from their increased production of corn. We are indebted to their resolve to plant more grain. Grain will sell to better advantage this year than cotton. Europe could make shift without American cotton by filling her requirements from the various new sources of cotton supply in India and elsewhere; but she could not supply her food wants without American grain. That surplus of grain which the West has been accustomed to send to feed the South is this year returned by the South for exportation across the Atlantic.

But a foreign market for our grain is by no means an annual certainty. We have lost control of the cotton markets of the world, and are by no means sure of a grain market. Russia is gradually encroaching upon American prerogatives. Prices here are already influenced by the Russian harvests, and were it not for the high cost of transportation within her rugged empire, Russia would be even now competing with us in the grain markets of Europe. How are we to recover our lost prestige and emoluments? Not by encouraging that restrictive policy which crushes the life out of our industrial pursuits and pays to foreigners a bonus to come in and carry off our birth-right. Why, a first-class freight-ship, called the *Great Republic*, which was sold a short time since by ABBOTT LOW, was actually sent to St. John, New Brunswick, for repairs, because the work could be done there for fifty per cent. less than here! Here we have freights advancing, shipments of grain increasing, with a scarcity of vessels to load for Europe: and yet Americans must sit with folded hands, and see their own rightful profits go into others' pockets, because the Government policy has destroyed the shipping interest! It is time there was public clamor for a change. Events occur daily to show that the times require it. Our diminished revenues show it, and our tradesmen and mechanics feel it.

A CLEAR NOTE FROM MARYLAND.

Two days after the October elections the Republicans of Maryland, the brave border guard, nominated for Governor Judge HUGH L. BOND, one of the most tried and able of the Union men of the State, and resolved that the Republican party of Maryland adhere firmly to the principles of manhood suffrage, universal and uniform education, and the payment of the national debt, and pledge themselves "to fight it out on that line!" Their second resolution advocates universal education for the children of the State.

As Judge BOND is a man for whom every truly loyal citizen in Maryland will vote with all his heart, so these resolutions will receive the cordial Amen of every patriotic man in the country.

The Maryland Convention, by a vote of 17 to 64, also recommended to the Republican party of the Union General GRANT as their candidate for President. Such a nomination is very significant, for the Maryland Union men have been tried as by fire.

The Democratic candidates in Maryland are, of course, of the "unreconstructed" kind. The election is on the same day with ours in New York, and, whatever the result, it is good to

reflect that all who helped to win the victory of the Union, and who love freedom, will vote for the Republican, JUDGE BOND; while all who secretly wish that DAVIS, and WIGFALL, and BENJAMIN, and the Andersonville pen had succeeded, will vote for his Democratic opponent.

JAMES HAGGERTY.

WE must say one good word for a good man. Major JAMES HAGGERTY is the Republican candidate for County Clerk in the County of New York. A young Irishman, who has been eleven years in the country, and who was educated in the true Democracy of JOHN BRIGHT, he asked, when he reached these shores, "Which is the party of equal rights and fair play for all men of every race and creed and color?" and to this party he gave himself with all his heart. When it marched to defend the Government and the Union, which were the security of equal rights for Europeans as well as Americans, he marched with it. In the field he helped to win its victory, and when the battle was over, with his eloquent tongue and his ardent soul he sought to secure its fruits. Amidst the multitude of his countrymen, who, upon coming among us, are either deluded by the name of Democracy, or who consciously betray the great, good cause of equal rights, JAMES HAGGERTY has stood conspicuous and erect. A poor man, he has been bribed and tempted, but his faith has never faltered. He has never believed that a man was less a man because he was poor or oppressed. He has always bravely declared that a man was not less entitled to liberty because he was black and enslaved. When to these facts, which so warmly commend him to a great party, are added his blameless life and capacity for the special post to which he is nominated, every loyal voter of New York, who would gladly see official purity even in the city, and honor an Irishman's fidelity to the popular cause of Ireland and Europe as well as of America, will vote with all his heart for JAMES HAGGERTY.

THE EXCISE LAW.

IN Mr. SEYMOUR's late speech at Brooklyn that statesman informed his audience that the system of interference in private affairs of which the excise law was an illustration, could be seen in perfect operation at Sing Sing. At that institution every body rises and goes to bed, breakfasts, dines, sups, and is clothed according to stringent rules. The great Democratic statesman forgot to mention only two things: first, that the Sing Sing prisoners do not themselves make the rules to which they are subject; and, second, that the Republican party does not propose to regulate private conduct by public law.

The Republican party in the State Legislature has indeed regulated the sale of intoxicating-liquors in such a way as to secure quiet Sundays and a handsome revenue to lighten the taxes of the people for the support of the police and for public education. It does not prohibit the sale of liquor, but it regulates the traffic, and the law has been pronounced Constitutional by the highest court in the State.

The right to regulate this traffic has never been seriously denied, for it springs from the right of society to keep the peace. It is of the same nature as the right to regulate the storage and sale of gunpowder. The cry raised by demagogues against the invasion of private rights is wholly unfounded. If we are not mistaken, Mr. SEYMOUR himself, when Governor, signed a law regulating the liquor traffic. Did he imagine that he was reducing the citizens of New York to the condition of Sing Sing prisoners? The careful and thorough investigations of those who have made the subject a special study reveal the pleasing fact that since the passage of the present law public disorder upon Sunday has very remarkably decreased; while the new licensing system has produced a very large sum, and more than the old system would have produced in twenty years. Would those who declaim so vehemently against this "tyranny" have intoxicating liquor sold without any license at all? If not, if they acknowledge the justice and propriety of a license law, would they have one which is efficient and productive, and which serves to relieve the community of some of the burdens which the sale of liquor imposes, or would they continue the foolish farce of the old system? Neither is the regulation of the traffic upon Sunday a new thing. The old law had fallen into decay, and with its decline "a quiet Sabbath" was becoming impossible. In the interest of public order, therefore, the regulation was revived.

Men like Mr. SEYMOUR struggle to make this legislation appear to be an innovation upon private rights, that they may cast the odium upon the Republican party. They ingeniously mingle the regulating and licensing policy of New York with the "prohibitory" policy which is sometimes advocated, that they may persuade their audience of the intention of the Republican party to regulate eating and drinking. But the ingenuous Mr. SEYMOUR knows perfectly well that while "temperance men" are generally Republicans, yet the Republican party has not, even in Massachusetts, adopted prohibi-

tion as a party policy. GOVERNOR ANDREW is probably as good a Republican as there is in the United States, and he is as sincerely opposed to a prohibitory law as any man can be. But Governor Andrew, in common with all orderly citizens, is the earnest friend of a wise regulation of the traffic. That is the real point of division. Shall the State regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor so as to lighten the taxes, or shall every man sell when, where, and how he chooses, and enormously increase taxation for keeping the peace.

THE CONTROLLER.

THE State of New York has never had an officer of more spotless character or of greater fidelity and capacity for his post than Controller HILLHOUSE. His name was presented to the Syracuse Convention for renomination against his personal inclination, but in obedience to what seemed to many of the truest men in the State the highest expediency. Another view of the public necessity, however, prevailed, and Mr. HULBURD was nominated. This gentleman was in Europe at the time, and upon his return declined the nomination. The State Committee then chose Mr. HILLHOUSE to fill the vacancy upon the ticket. He has accepted in a manly and admirable letter, in which he says:

"If the emphatic expression in favor of new candidates had fairly reflected the wishes of the party, or imported that those who were set aside had forfeited its confidence, my acceptance of a renomination by your Committee would reduce me to the level of a common office-seeker—a mere soldier of fortune, to whom all times, and occasions, and opportunities are alike. Assured, however, that the course pursued was the result of a supposed necessity, and involving no censure of the official conduct of the officers rejected, personal considerations must give way to the solicitations of my friends, and to what appears to be the general desire of the party."

We heartily congratulate the State and the party upon the acceptance of General HILLHOUSE.

THE BILL LIBRARY.

THERE are few men who like ASTOR, COOPER, CORNELL, PEABODY, and VASSAR can devote hundreds of thousands of dollars to the purposes of public good. Yet there are thousands who upon a smaller scale can aid in the same general purpose. Mr. HENRY BILL, of Norwich, Connecticut, has set an example in this way which we trust will find not a few imitators. To his native town of Ledyard he has in the first place given a well-selected library of about 1000 volumes, together with a further sum of a thousand dollars, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of new books. This is, of course, only the nucleus of a Town Library; but it is a nucleus around which accretions can not fail to gather. We have before us the Catalogue of the Bill Library as now established. It is remarkably well chosen, and may be fairly taken as a model for the imitation of others. The man who, like Mr. BILL, lays the foundation of such a library builds for himself a monument more enduring than brass or marble.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS ITEMS.

GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL, for many years the editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died on October 21. A treaty had been concluded with the Kiowas and Comanches by which those tribes agreed to go upon a reservation of 6000 acres on Red River, in consideration of receiving \$25,000 annually in clothing and provisions. The most important provision of the treaty secures non-interruption to laborers on the Pacific railroads. The Virginia election on October 22, 23, and 24 resulted favorably for the Republican candidates. The official figures show that in sixty-five counties 70,777 votes were cast for a Convention against 44,950 in opposition. Thirty Conservative and sixty Radical candidates were elected. Eighteen of the latter were colored. The Tennessee Legislature has enacted a law making it a crime for common carriers to make any distinction on account of race or color among their passengers. Fourteen of the delegates elected to the Alabama Convention are colored. November 28 will be Thanksgiving Day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE latest developments in Italy have been very important. On October 19 the French Government, through its minister at Rome, assured the Pope of its protection. The public announcement of this caused great excitement throughout Italy; and the Ratazzi Ministry, which was supposed to favor the schemes of Garibaldi, was dissolved, and General Cialdini was called upon to form a new one. The feeling against France and the opposition to the longer observance of the September treaty became so intense that Cialdini failed to form a cabinet, and declared that Ratazzi ought to be retained. About the same time Garibaldi escaped from Capraia, and crossing Italy, entered the Papal States, where he assumed command of 4000 men and marched directly upon Rome, and on October 26 was within 16 miles of Rome, moving upon the open highways from Viterbo and Rieti. On the same day the French fleet which is to protect Rome left Toulon. As it is three hundred miles from Toulon to Civita Vecchia (the sea-port of Rome), and as troops can not be rapidly disembarked in the face of an enemy, it is probable that Garibaldi will be in Rome before the French, unless a siege ensues and the French arrive in time to relieve the papal garrison. Some demonstrations by the citizens of Rome in aid of Garibaldi were made on October 22, but they afforded no material aid. The quiet and orderly manner in which the Mexicans have conducted their presidential election is as significant as it was unexpected and unusual. Escobedo and Corona, the principal military chieftains of the republic, declared their preferences for Juarez; and the old school-teacher and civil judge was elected by a large vote over General Diaz. The latter received only 75 out of 245 electoral votes. No disturbances took place in any part of the country.