New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 94 Camp street. Terms: $16 a year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$23 net	$3[illegible] net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22	37	56	80	125
Three	30	51	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	95	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	135	230	375
Eight	65	117	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	133	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	220	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	230	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	240	450	700
Thirty	175	250	450	750	1200

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds of the above rates.

Second page monthly advertisements, each square, $3 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, $5; six months $2 50.

Advertisements.

Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.

A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

They say that the Hon. R. D. Hubbard, Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, has declared that he will not pay a cent toward the expenses of the election, and that if he is chosen Governor it will not be with the help of his own money, and they also say that Democratic enthusiasm was never at so low an ebb.

Complaints have been made at the Treasury Department that Maryland oyster boats, trespassing on Virginia shore, conceal their names, in violation of the navigation laws, and custom officers have been notified to seize all vessels attempting to disguise their names, as they are liable to forfeiture in practicing deception.

Mrs. Alice Wayne, having abandoned an evil life, is lecturing on the social evil, to large and cultivated audiences in Boston. She treats the subject boldly but delicately, and her important conclusion is, that an erring man is equally guilty with an erring woman, and must be treated with the same contempt which is bestowed upon the woman, and the sympathy of her audience with this position is always emphatic and expressive.

English, French, American and German Soaps.—Mr. Louis Scherck, Jr., No. 37 Natchez street, the exclusive agent for the Southern States of Lantz Brothers & Co.'s celebrated soaps, than which no better was ever brought to this market. We invite the attention of dealers to his advertisement of them, which will be found in another column.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.—The stock of these goods which Elkin & Co., No. 168 Canal street, are offering at such low prices should attract the attention of all housekeepers. The goods are all fresh, and of the most fashionable as well as beautiful patterns, and if buyers wish to study economy they will do well to go now and make their purchases.

California Grape Brandy.—Mr. Louis Scherck, Jr., No 37 Natchez street, is offering an article of real California grape brandy, to which we direct the attention of all connoisseurs, as it is something really worthy of their attention. Brandy, when good, is the best, most palatable and wholesome of all spirituous liquors, and this is the real article itself. Go and try it.

First Grand Exposition.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the first grand exposition of the Southwestern Exposition Association, which will be found in another column this morning. The splendid new building, now nearly finished, on St. Charles and Carondelet streets, between Girod and Julia streets, will be open to receive goods by the fifteenth of April, and the exposition will be opened to the public from May 1 to May 22. We sincerely trust that this will in truth be the "largest and most satisfactory exhibition ever held in the South," for the association deserves every success for their energy and public spirit.

Treme Market has been invaded by a lucky holder of a drawing ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. His name is Victor Lassalle, his occupation a butcher, and his stalls Nos. 26 and 28. He felt good one day, and went into the lottery office No. 229 Orleans street, between Claiborne and Robertson, and bought one-quarter of combination ticket Nos. 24, 43, 53, class 76. That ticket drew the capital prize of $5027, and the amount due Mr. Lassalle was promptly paid him on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company, without even the formality of a check on the Bank of America. If every butcher in the Treme Market would buy a twenty-five cent ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, and draw the whole or a portion of a capital prize, the price of meats would be materially reduced, and families could live like princes.

Splendid Gift.—We were shown yesterday a splendid silk banner which our friend Mr. Toby Hart, the popular painter of Commercial place, had made as a gift to the festival of St. John's Church. The material of which the banner is made is blue and white satin of the richest kind. On the blue field there is a gilt shaded cross, around which is a scroll, upon which in gilt letters are the words, "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me." On the reverse, which is of white satin field, appears the monogram, "I. H. S.," most elegantly painted—in fact the whole affair is gotten up in a style which no one else but Toby Hart could aspire to. This elegant affair is, we understand, to be voted for by Sunday schools, that polling the largest vote getting it for their school, when Mr. Hart will paint the name upon the blank scroll made ready for that purpose. We can very well imagine that there will be great rivalry for so beautiful a trophy. Mr. Hart deserves the thanks of the community for so remembering the little folks.

The Cincinnati Convention.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

When the Republican party first appealed to the people, its demands were summed up in the stirring legend: "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men." The great end of free soil, free labor, and free men have been gained, and the meeting of the Cincinnati convention will determine whether the Republican party can tolerate free speech without ceasing to exist. The right of the people to peaceably assemble was made a part of the fundamental law long before the Republican party was organized, and that party owed its origin to the persistent denial of that right by the party previously in power. The Republican party is now in power, and those controlling the government were elected by it; and we insist that the long-established right of any portion of the people, Republicans or not, to assemble in convention or otherwise, and to present their claims, and to take such other political action as may seem to them good, is too sacred to be called in question by office-holders, office seekers, or the managers and directors of parties or caucuses. When the Republican party, through its official organizations, State or national, or both, undertakes to declare that any person who shall attend a public meeting, or participate in a convention, composed exclusively of Republicans, to demand political reforms which the party neglects or refuses to adopt, thereby ceases to be a member of the party, it will be adopting the same policy which overthrew the Democratic party. The Cincinnati convention is to be Republican or nothing. It has been called by Republicans, for Republicans to promote Republican principles. If that be treason, Messrs. Morton, and Conkling, and Murphy can make the most of it.

Right here arises the question whether the Republican party is an organization for the election or appointment of a particular squad of men to office, and therefore a mere party of plunder, or whether it be a party having a distinct and declared policy of government, which it seeks to carry out for the benefit of the country and of the human family. If it be the former, and the sole purpose of the party be to distribute plunder among Leets, Stockings, and other favorites, then the party is a fraud, and the sooner it is replaced by some other organization the better. But if the party have a higher purpose, and the national welfare is sought, then it is a pertinent inquiry. Do these persons who are to meet at Cincinnati propose any departure from the doctrines of Republicanism? What do they say of themselves? In the resolutions leading to the call of this convention they say:

1. "That we, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of the war, to the vital principles of Republicanism, by no act or word, directly or indirectly, will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union.

2. "That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people.

3. "That the shameless abuse of the government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of individuals or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands the thorough and genuine reform of the public service.

4. "That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority.

5. "We demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for common welfare.

6. "That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare.

"We, therefore, invite all Republicans, who desire the reforms herein set forth, to meet in mass convention at Cincinnati," etc.

Is there anything in this declaration that is inimical to Republicanism? Is there a word there which any Republican ought to object to as a part of the platform at Philadelphia? We hold that it is perfectly proper for any Republican who chooses to do so to attend the Cincinnati convention. Those who go will stand in no danger of being read out of the party, for they will be too numerous to be spared. Every congressional district in the West ought to be, and we presume will be, represented there. The State of Illinois ought to have a hundred of its leading Republicans at Cincinnati, for they can exercise an influence far more potent upon the next Presidential election there than they can hope to exercise at Philadelphia.

New York World on Carpet-Baggers.

We publish the following special to the New York *World* to show what our enemies say:

Washington, March 22.—It is curious to note the number of carpet-baggers in Congress at the present time, the term "carpet-bagger" being meant to designate all the Senators and Representatives from the South who are really from the North, inasmuch as they never went South until the close of the war.

Alabama has one carpet-bag Senator and one carpet-bag Representative. Spencer, of the Senate, was born in New York, and was a citizen of Iowa or Nebraska when he entered the army in 1862. He went to Alabama at the close of the war. Buckley, of the House, was also born in New York, entered the Union army from Wisconsin, and was not mustered out until 1866, when he immediately went into Alabama and politics.

Both the Arkansas Senators and one of her Representatives are carpet-baggers. Senator Rice, born in New York, entered the army from Minnesota, and did not settle in Arkansas until 1864. Senator Clayton sprang from Pennsylvania, and alighted in Arkansas from the saddle at the close of the war; and Edwards, the carpet-bag member of the House, who had lived in Iowa several years preceding the war, alighted the same way.

Both the Florida Senators are carpet-baggers. Osborn, a native of New Jersey, entered Florida in 1865 as assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Gilbert was formerly a New York merchant.

The Louisiana Senators are likewise carpet-baggers, though West, elected a year ago, was born in New Orleans. He left his native place at an early age, and was next heard of in Pennsylvania. He was in San Francisco when the war broke out, and, at its close, settled temporarily in Texas and then in New Orleans. Kellogg, the other Senator, is a Vermonter, who, possibly, never saw Louisiana until after the war, when he was appointed collector of New Orleans. Louisiana has four Representatives (the fifth has died since his election), all of whom, without exception, stayed away from that State until the close of the war. Sypher, a native of Pennsylvania, went to Louisiana in 1866; Sheldon, of New York, went there in 1865; Darrall, of Pennsylvania, went there about the same time; and Morey, of Massachusetts, in 1866.

Mississippi has one pretty carpet-bag Senator with a pretty name—Adelbert Ames. He was from Maine before he came from Mississippi, where he "settled" as provisional Governor June, 1868. Besides this Senator, Mississippi has three carpet-bag Representatives, viz.: McKee, of Illinois; Perce, of Michigan; and Barry, of Kentucky. All these gentlemen became Mississippians after the war.

Sawyer, Senator from South Carolina, went there in 1859, but retired to the North during the rebellion, at the close of which he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district of South Carolina. Elliott, the carpet-bag Representative, was born in Boston, and is first heard of in South Carolina as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1868.

Texas has a carpet-bag Representative in the person of William T. Clark, who was a stranger to the State until 1866, when he went into business at Galveston.

Of Virginia's Representatives three—Platt, Porter, and Stowell—are carpet-baggers. Platt is a Vermonter, Porter a New Yorker, Stowell a New Englander. All went to Virginia during or at the close of the war.

So it seems the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, which are entitled, in the aggregate, to sixteen Senators and thirty-six Representatives, have in fact but seven Senators and twenty-two Representatives—the rest are all carpet-baggers from the North.

Again, it appears that the States of New York, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, Illinois and Michigan, which are entitled, as a whole, to twenty-two Senators and 106 Representatives, really have thirty-one Senators and 120 Representatives here in Congress. How is this?

Ohio Republican Convention.

Columbus, Ohio, March 27.—The Republican State Convention assembled in the opera house at eleven o'clock this morning, a very large number or delegates being in attendance in addition to a large number of spectators.

The convention was called to order by General James S. Robinson, chairman of the State Central Committee, who introduced Hon. Alphonso Hart as temporary chairman, who made a brief speech, in which he claimed that the Republican party stood on a better footing to-day than ever before, and, having been tried in peace and war, was ready to again proceed to victory.

In his opinion, by a proper work Ohio could be carried by the Republicans this fall by 60,000. Four years ago the Republican party had promised to do certain things, and in no case had they fallen short of aught they had promised, and neither would they this time. Hon. S. N. Titus, of Meigs, was chosen temporary secretary. After selecting committees the convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

The convention reassembled at two o'clock. The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent president, General John C. Lee, of Lucas; vice presidents from each district, and Isaac Buckingham, of Cuyahoga, for secretary.

General Lee, on taking the chair, made a strong speech in favor of Grant's administration and was warmly applauded.

Captain A. T. Wykoff was nominated for Secretary of State on the first ballot. After the nomination of Mr. Wykoff as Secretary of State had been made unanimous, Mr. John Welsh, of Athens, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court; S. S. Porter for member of the Board of Public Works.

A motion made to nominate a candidate for Congressman at large was strongly objected to, on the ground that if this nomination was made it would have a strong tendency to defeat any plan for the redistricting the State in congressional districts. This motion was laid on the table by a heavy vote.

Lieutenant Governor Mueller, of Cuyahoga, Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery, Henry Kessler, of Hamilton, J. Madison Bell (colored) of Lucas, were chosen delegates at large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and W. A. Walden, of Jefferson, Joseph Bruff, of Mahoning, S. N. Titus, of Meigs, and Daniel Swigard, of Cleveland, were chosen as delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted with cheers:

The Republicans of Ohio, in State convention assembled, make the following declaration:

First—The Republican party of the United States had its origin in the necessities of the nation, and since it came into power has decreed and executed measures by which liberty has been preserved and the Union saved from dismemberment and overthrow and disorganization, and the confusion existing at the close of the rebellion. The Republican party has exercised its organizing and restoring power and has succeeded in the difficult task of a complete reconstruction, and has established freedom and equal rights for all people by an irrevocable guarantee. In this work the Republican party has shown its wisdom and patriotism, and by its unswerving good faith toward the national creditors it has vindicated the national integrity and honor.

Second—No other party known to history has so grand a record, and no other party in the United States can so proudly challenged the continued confidence of the people, and we declare that the good of the country demands that the Republican party should continue to administer the government.

Third—We renew our expressions of confidence in the present administration of General Grant since it came into power; taxes on the people have been reduced, and public revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied; so that while the burden of taxation has been lightened the public debt has been diminished, both in amount of principal and in rate of interest. The administration receives also the earnest approval of every friend of justice, order and law for the prompt and efficient manner in which it has suppressed Ku Klux disorders and the persecutions of loyal citizens in the South—a protection due from every good government to its people—and we refer with great satisfaction and pride to the system of pensions and bounties provided for our brave soldiers and sailors, and the homes founded and maintained for such as were disabled in the service of their country. These manifestations of public gratitude and justice must command the approval of every patriot, and we commend the policy of fairness and kindness toward the Indian tribes as showing the wisdom and humanity of the President; and in his efforts to reform the civil service we recognize a laudable desire to promote its efficiency and purity; and in the management of our foreign relations, including the important questions of international law involved in the treaty of Washington, the administration has shown care, wisdom, courage and dignity, and has maintained the honor of the nation untarnished.

Fourth—A large portion of the revenue necessary to defray the current expenses of the government and pay the liabilities must be derived from duties on imports. These duties should be levied with a view to equalize their burdens and benefits among the people, and so as to promote, as far as possible, the interests of every section and branch of industry, and so that labor of every kind may have constant employment and a just reward.

Fifth—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand the national domain to be set apart for homes for the people, and for purposes of education.

Sixth—As there can be no productive industry without a union of capital and labor, therefore we are in favor of such legislation as will give all proper guarantee for the safety and prosperity of the one, and a remunerative investment of the other.

Seventh—We have unbroken confidence in the integrity, prudence and patriotism of President Grant, and are in favor of his renomination for a second term, and we present to the Republican party for nomination for Vice President of the United States the name of Ohio's first war Governor, Hon. William Dennison, a man eminently worthy of that high office.

The convention then adjourned.

This evening a large crowd assembled in the opera house to listen to a speech from Hon. John A. Bingham.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

The State Central Committee met this morning, and organized by electing R. D. Harrison, chairman; Rodney Foss, secretary, and J. B. Niel, treasurer. W. T. Wilson, A. T. Wickoff, C. C. Wolcott and James Williams were chosen as an executive committee, with G. H. Otis and W. H. Hunt, of Washington, D. C., as advisory members.

The Signal Service.

A Washington special of Wednesday to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

An invitation having been extended by General Myers, the chief of the signal service, to the Committee on Appropriations to visit that bureau, and witness the practical working of the system, to-night was fixed upon as the time for the visit. At midnight the committee was conveyed in carriages to the signal office, and made a personal inspection of the manner in which the weather telegrams are received, and the succeeding day's report made up.

Theodore Tilton rises to explain: "What, then, is marriage? A monogamic union of one man and woman, who shall stand side by side changeless, unchangeable and unchanged through sickness and health, poverty and success, through life, and, for all I know, beyond death, out into what Tennyson calls 'The dream beyond.'"

Charles Francis Adams said one day to his son, John Quincy Adams (John was a boy then)—so the story goes: "My son, do you think you know enough to be Governor of Massachusetts?" To which the young gentleman replied: "Well, I probably shall by the time I am elected."

WHAT SHE KNOWS OF POLYGAMY.

Mrs. Stenhouse's Narrative of the Workings of the Mormon System—How Houses are Managed—Brigham Young's Wives.

[From "A Lady's Life Among the Mormons," by Mrs. Stenhouse.]

The author gives the following account of her conversion to Mormonism. She had been employed as teacher in a French convent for a number of years. On the return to England she found her father and mother, who had been zealous Christians, strict Mormons. She says of the events which led to her conversion:

I could see no difference in my father and mother, but I certainly saw a change in my sisters, who now forsook all amusements suitable to their age, and thought of nothing but going to church and making clothes for the missionaries who were sent out "without purse or scrip." All this interested me very much, and at my sisters' request I went one morning to their place of worship. The sermon that I then heard perfectly fascinated me. It was delivered by an eloquent and enthusiastic young Mormon elder, who felt, or thought he felt, that he was a "servant of God," sent to preach deliverance unto the people. He said that "an angel of God had appeared unto Joseph Smith and revealed to him the everlasting gospel. There were now," he said, "living apostles ordained by angels the same as in days of old." At first I thought, "this is, indeed glorious news, but can it be true?" The reflection then came that what the Lord had done already He could certainly do again. We were urged to be "baptized for the remission of our sins," with the promise that "we should receive the gift of the Holy Ghost to witness unto us that we did what the Lord commanded." I knew that all this was according to Scripture, and I dared not reject it. Indeed, I had no desire to do so. I received it gladly. It was life to my soul. It was that which I had been desiring for years, and I firmly believed that the Lord in his mercy had answered my prayers. I concluded to be baptized; and I had no sooner made up my mind to do so than I wanted to have it done. Two weeks after my arrival in England I was a member of the Mormon church.

GIVING A HUSBAND A SECOND WIFE.

After an extended account of the life and Mormon labors of Mrs. Stenhouse and her husband, she proceeds to relate how the great ordeal of giving her husband a second wife was passed through:

As the time approached for me to do this, I felt like a condemned felon in his cell waiting in agony the day of his execution. I knew that my husban I suffered also, now that it was so near; for he necessarily saw that it would make a great change in his future life. His freedom was gone. The dreaded day at length arrived. As may well be supposed, I had passed a very wakeful and unhappy night, and I felt very sick and nervous, for I was soon to become a mother, and it seemed to me that I had not the courage to go through that day. However, I nerved myself to the task, and silently made my preparations for going to the "Endowment House." The morning was bright and lovely, and calculated to inspire joyous hopes and happy feelings. To me it brought nothing but fear and trembling. I could not even trust to speak to my children, for I was choking with suppressed emotion; and they, not knowing how deeply I was suffering, looked at me with wonder in their innocent eyes. "Oh!" I thought, "surely my husband will at last understand the depth of the love I bear him, for were it not that he believes the doctrine to be true, I would even now dash this bitter cup from my lips!" There was a darkness before my epes, and, struggle as I might, I could see no ray of light, no glimmering of hope. I was utterly cast down and broken-hearted, and felt almost as if the Lord had forsaken me. I could not go to my husband for sympathy; for I felt that his thoughts were with his young bride, and that my sorrows would only worry him at a time when he must desire to be at peace. The time at last arrived for us to go to the "Endowment House," and there at the altar the first wife is expected to give proof of her faith in her religion by placing the hand of the new wife in that of her husband. She is asked the question by Brigham Young, "Are you willing to give this woman to your husband, to be his lawful and wedded wife, for time and for all eternity? If you are, you will manifest it by placing her right hand within the hand of your husband." I did so. But what words can describe my feelings? The anguish of a whole lifetime was crowded into that one single moment. When it was done, I felt that I had laid everything upon the altar, and that there was no more to sacrifice. I had given away my husband. What more could the Lord require of me that I could do?

The following is Mrs. Stenhouse's account of Brigham's wives:

Very extravagant statements have been published of the number of Brigham Young's wives and children. How many he has had since the time he courted Miss Martha Brotherton until now, it would be difficult to estimate. Some of his wives are dead; others have left him, and many probably have been sealed to him who strayed away like those of Brother Heber, and he knew not whither they went. Of Brigham's present family I am acquainted with nineteen of his wives. Before he was a Mormon he had a wife and family, but of that lady I know nothing. Two of her daughters are in Utah. His Mormon family begins with his first legal wife, who is still living—Mrs. Mary Angel Young. She is probably about his own age, but is physically less preserved and looks much older. She is a most excellent and amiable lady and bears traces of having had her full share of earthly troubles. She is the mother of three prominent sons, Joseph A., Brigham, Jr., John W., and two daughters, Alice and Luna. Each of the sons has three wives. The first daughter is the third of four wives in a polygamic household. The other daughter is the first wife of a young man, and has for a companion wife her father's daughter by another mother. The eldest daughter, Alice, has also her half-sister as an associate wife in her husband's household.

The legal wife of Brigham Young is: 1, Mrs. Mary Ann Angel. His Polygamic wives are: 2, Mrs. Clara Decker; 3, Mrs. Lucy Decker, sisters; 4, Mrs. Emeline Free; 5, Mrs. Harriet Cook; 6, Mrs. Twiss; 7, Mrs. Eliza Burgess; 8, Mrs. Susan Snively; 9, Mrs. Lucy Bigelow; 10, Mrs. Harriet Barney Seagers; 11, Mrs. Martha Bowker; 12, Mrs. Margaret Pierce; 13, Mrs. Amelia Folsom; 14, Mrs. Mary Ann Van Cott Cobb, 15, Mrs. Eliza Ann Jay Webb. His proxy wives are; 16, Mrs. Emily Partridge; 17, Mrs. Zina D. Huntington Jacobs; 18, Miss Eliza R. Snow. These were formerly "sealed" to Joseph Smith, and are now "proxy" wives to Brigham. Also: 19, Mrs. Augusta Cobb, who was "sealed" to Joseph Smith since his death. Besides these, there may very likely be other ladies "sealed" to Brigham, but I myself know personally no more than the above named.

Mrs. Stenhouse's narrative is the first really authentic account of Mormonism we have yet had. Her husband is well known to the New York press, and both she and he were for years engaged in the building up of the Mormon system.

Iowa Republican Convention.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 27.—The Republican State convention, held in this city to select delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in the State. Delegates selected were: General G. M. Dodge, A. Clark, J. W. Card and W. H. Severs from the State at large; three from each congressional district, consisting of, first district, C. W. Stagle, Norman Everson, S. M. Clark; second district, John Green, Sylvanus Yates and S. L. Baker; third district, William Handever, Andy Feel and Auguste Beadle; fourth district, H. G. Little, H. S. Winslow, General J. B. Drake, of Apparhoos; fifth district, J. S. McIntyre, Colonel W. S. Durgan, M. W. Anders; sixth district, Isaac Pendleton, L. Williams and P. C. Conger. Three alternates were also selected from each congressional district. The following resolutions were adopted with but one or two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the administration of U. S. Grant in the enforcement of the laws, faithful collection of the revenue, reduction of the public debt and the restoration of the national credit, and that we believe with him that a President should have no policy to enforce against the will of the people; and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to vote for and use their most earnest endeavors to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That recognizing in James F. Wilson, our eminent citizen of Iowa, all the qualifications of an able, upright and pure-minded statesman, we hereby instruct the delegates selected by this convention to vote for his nomination for Vice President, and to exert every just effort to secure it.

DEATH DISARMED.

How the Lives of Passengers on Our Leading Railroads are Being Protected—No More Railway Horrors—The Greatest Invention of the Age.

[From the St. Louis Journal of Commerce.]

The most careless reader of the daily papers of the present age must have been forcibly reminded at times of the apparent carelessness, or rather, low estimate placed upon the value of human life by the public at large. Take the thousand and one hideous accidents, recorded by the historical record of the press, for one short year, and it would make a bulky volume, filled with tales of suffering, misery and horrible deaths. The every day reader of the daily paper long ago has become calloused by the oft repeated tale of accidents, which are so much alike in their ghastly monotonousness, that a new horror must be gigantic in its desolation, and heart-rending in detail to insure more than passing attention.

There are so many ways for sending poor humanity across the border in this wonderful America that it would take volumes to elucidate them all; but of all accidents, the one most prolific in horrors is the railroad accident. Year after year rolls on, thousands are crushed out of existence, burned alive, or else crippled to a living death by its cruel and criminally careless causes, but the public does not complain, except in a feeble, spasmodic way, and accepts the results of bad railway management as the necessary results of the present railroad system.

The wealthy corporations, which ostensibly were organized for the benefit of the public, have too long regarded its safety as a matter of trivial importance, in comparison with the draining of its pockets to accrue to their vast and Aladdin growing wealth. The times are changing. The subject of safety is beginning finally to be discussed, and great and ingenious minds have been set to work to try and alleviate some of the greatest evils at least. Already marked improvements have been noted, and leading railroads have made use of them. When the important evils are remedied, then the minor ones may be attended to; and in time American railroads may do a more exclusive business of passenger transit. That is, confine their carrying trade to stations in this world, and run not quite so many through trains to the beyond.

Over three-fourths of the railroad accidents arise either from "telescoping" or "oscillation." These causes for accident are a peculiar outgrowth of the American railway system. They are unknown in other countries. Naturally one might desire to inquire into the nature and cause of the "telescoping" and its twin aid to death and destruction, "oscillation."

First as to telescoping. This term is familiar to every reader of accounts of railway accidents. It is caused by the infirm, imperfect means used in coupling cars. Under the old method of coupling, when two cars are brought forcibly together, as in a collision, the platform of one of the cars coming together is inevitably broken and the advancing car raised up and sent through the advancing car after the manner of a closing telescope gliding within its slides.

The terrible results to life and limb by such telescoping is too well known to need any comment. A new pattern of coupling recently invented by an old railway man, will, when universally used, make the word "telescoped" obsolete in reference to railway accidents. Constructed upon strictly mechanical principles to guard against this form of accident, this new coupling is eminently successful. For eight years the coupling has been introducing itself. During that time it has been adopted by over one hundred railroads, and cars upon those roads are never telescoped. Thus one of the greatest causes of railroad slaughter is obviated.

Now as to the other, "oscillation." Colonel Ezra Miller is the benefactor who has done so much for the safety of the public, and he, in speaking of the direct causes of railroad accidents, opens the eyes of the public to the dangers arising from oscillation, that they perhaps never dreamed of. The old system of coupling is of so loose a nature that oscillation could never have been prevented without a new method being used. Oscillation is technically described as the lateral vibration of the cars of a train in motion. That is, the swinging motion of the train. Each car has an independent motion, which, beginning at the first car, increases to the last. When at a high speed the position is always dangerous under the old system of coupling. The dangers of this motion is felt the greatest on levels, in long trains and at high speed, and on down grades, where the shock in the couplings is greatest. This is particularly dangerous for the rear cars, and the jumping of cars from the track while running at a high rate of speed, too often smoothed over by the story of a broken rail, or the like, is another one of the list of causes of railroad horrors.

Now, the Miller coupling obviates all this. It connects cars in such a manner that there is no jerk in starting. The whole train gently moves. In motion the car is quiet as a parlor, and stops as quietly as it starts. Then its connection is automatic, and no danger is possible to the brakeman. Its many good qualities can be summed up briefly as follows. Its practical test for eight years, as to its saving millions of property and thousands of lives, are the only demonstrations necessary to their proof:

1. The platforms are held in a plane with the sills of the cars. 2. The platforms can not be broken by any ordinary accident. 3. Telescoping is impossible. 4. Any required compression may be obtained to prevent accidents by oscillation. 5. No links and pins are required, and no one is required to go between cars to couple them. 6. The platforms may be held as close together as desired. 7. By close coupling the train is shortened. 8. They may be uncoupled without "shutting off," to make a flying switch. 9. Telescoping and oscillation are impossible. 10. The great steadiness produced by them make sleeping cars desirable. 11. No person can fall between the cars when coupled.

The above are a few of the good qualities of "Miller's Trussed Platforms, Compression Buffers, and Automatic Couplers." The best roads are all using them. The Missouri Pacific road here at home has wisely adopted them of late, and earnest commendatory letters from the leading officers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railroad; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Michigan Central, and all the leading Eastern roads, speak volumes in its favor. The time is not far distant when the public will refuse to ride on roads that refuse to care for its safety by the use of this great improvement.

A petition to Congress to prohibit the calling of any more children by the name of George Washington is in circulation out West. Something like this is due to the memory of the great Virginian. The modern George Washington lies and steals outrageously. He is already in jail in various parts of the country. The leaven of that "little hatchet" seems to work on all who bear the name, and in the death of cherry trees their mischief rises to the level of every crime upon the calendar.

There is a remarkable revival of religion in Topeka, Kansas, where the revivalist Hammond is preaching. Protracted meetings are held. All the liquor saloons have been visited by clergymen and children, and prayers have been offered in them. On the afternoon of the sixteenth ultimo the office of the *Commonwealth* was made the scene of a prayer meeting, at which all the printers and editors were present, and prayer and singing lasted for an hour.

"Madam," said a husband to his young wife in a little altercation, which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance toward a reconciliation?" "The best-natured and wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with unction.

CONDITION OF A BASE BALL CLUB.

A Comprehensive Criticism.

The Cleveland *Leader* gets off the following good thing on the Forest City nine of that city:

The pitcher for the summer of 1872 has been practicing for several weeks outside of the city limits, and though not feeling well, can now throw a regulation ball with such swiftness that it cannot be seen unless covered with phosphorus; and often the friction occasioned by its passage through the air causes a heat so great as to burn the ball to ashes before it reaches the catcher, who only finds a mass of cinders in his hand. The assistant or reserve pitcher had been praticing but a few weeks, but he can throw a ball through eighteen inches of oak plank now; and if he keeps on the man on deck will be compelled to encase his stomach in a monitor turret and other armor, or suffer the consequences.

The catcher has been for three weeks past engaged in breaking up pig iron at the Newburg rolling mills, and to still further toughen his hands, he allows the big twenty-ton triphammer to drop on them two hours each day. They are now about the size of a windmill, and if a ball gets by him, it will be by traversing the atmosphere of an adjoining county. The reader can gamble on this.

The first baseman is trying the diet system to steady his nerves, and can let a government mule kick him with both feet all day in the abdomen without winking. He will never move his foot from a sand-bag unless in the line of his duty, and a runner for the first base may light on him like a night hawk on a June bug without making him swerve a hair.

The second baseman has developed himself more especially for his miscellaneous and active service. He can stand on his head, catch a ball with his feet, reverse his position, and knock a grasshopper off from a mullen stalk at eighty rods nine times out of ten. There will be no use in a runner trying to dodge him, for he has globe sights on his nose, and can plumb a man in the hull or rigging, just as he chooses.

The short stop is probably the best man for his position that can be found this side of the Suez canal. He is short himself, and has lived on piecrust all winter, can turn thirteen somersaults without spitting on his hands, and catch a ball with equal facility in either hand or his teeth.

The third baseman has been making sauerkraut and riding a velocipede all winter, to develop the muscles of his lower limbs, which are immense, and give him the appearance of being troubled with elephantiasis. But don't fool yourself; he can run down a giraffe in three minutes, and can bat a ball so far that his opponents never think of chasing them the same day they are hit, but proceed with a new ball.

The three fielders have been frisking about in the country all winter, and drinking angle worm oil to give suppleness to their limbs. They go on all-fours faster than many professionals can run, and are so limber that circus men die off like sheep after seeing them perform once.

In fact, we may well be proud of our club for the present year, and if there is any organization in the country that thinks it can compete with them, let them draw on us at six months sight through the United States Treasury Department (or sooner if they get a sight of us), stating how many dollars worth of confidence they feel in their favorite club.

We do not forget our club manager, who is all that a father could be to the boys, and who does much more than his name would indicate to make the season and its matches successful. The scorer for the present year has been selected as the champion whittler of the State. He has purchased a bran new knife, two thousand shingles, and will keep his notches on the double-entry plan; that is, one entry for the other side and two for his own.

The Claiborne *Advocate* says of the Vienna tragedy:

Eighty-one miles below Vernon, Sheriff Hughy, of Jackson, and a relative of the men recently killed in Vienna, came up with their two murderers, the dancing teachers, of whose previous history we have already given a lengthy account. There were twenty-five or thirty men in the sheriff's posse, and on being closely pursued, about dark Watley attempted to make his horse jump over a fence. Just as his horse was rising Hughy sent six or seven buckshot through his breast, and as Watley fell he commenced shooting at his pursuers. He died about ten hours after.

At the same time the horse of Peace, the other dancing master, was shot from under him, and he fell off upon the ground pretending to be dead. As soon as the sheriff's posse advanced toward him, Peace commenced shooting.

He was, however, captured without his captors receiving any injury, and is now awaiting trial.

General Young was employed for the prosecution by telegraphic dispatch, and immediately left for Vernon to assist at the primary examination. Peace, at the time of his capture, had $5000 about his person.

Since writing the above we learn from General Young, just arrived, that Peace was taken out of jail Wednesday night and hung.

The pursuit by the sheriff's posse is stated to have been the most active and unrelenting ever made in North Louisiana. Peace and Watley left Vienna at nine o'clock and the sheriff (who was not immediately apprised) at two o'clock. The rate at which the party traveled may be guessed from the place where the murderers were encountered, although they had stopped and examined by candle light the horse tracks of every cross-road.

At the time of their capture they were hemmed in by their pursuers, behind and in front, at a point where a lake was on one side and a fence on the other. Watley, having failed to make his horse go over the rails, which he had partly pulled down, and there being no other chance, rode desperately down the sheriff's line, firing as he passed, and in each case very nearly inflicting a death wound. One of his shots hit the handle of a pistol which was in the breast pocket of the party aimed at.

A lady, writing to her father, described the loss of a favorite cow as follows: "Yesterday, poor Dolly strayed from the pasture and unfortunately selecting the railroad track for the route of her luckless liberty, was caught by the late afternoon train from the north, and left in nearly equal portions on either side of the track." To which the father promptly and succinctly replied: "Apropos of your cow, see Genesis, xv. 17." Consulting Genesis according to this direction, she read: "And it came to pass, that, when the sun went down, it was dark, behold a smoking furnace and a burning lamp that passed between those pieces."—*Harper's Drawer*.

What Washington knew about farming was worth knowing. In 1787 he had 580 acres in grass; sowed 600 bushels of oats, 700 acres with wheat, and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, etc., and 150 in turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 226 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept twenty-four plows going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1870 he slaughtered 150 hogs for the use of his own family and provisions for his negroes.

Says the Bay St. Louis *Gazette*:

On the twenty-fourth day of March, two days after the regular time, commenced the usual equinoctial blow of March in each year. It is seldom or never so violent as the one in September, but it was sufficiently so this time to make it very unpleasant. The rain fell in torrents, making the country roads almost impassable; the Mississippi sound was lashed into fury by the winds that blew variably from every point of the compass, and everybody was heartily glad when it was over. The March equinox marks with us the commencement of warm weather, and the complete cessation of cold snaps.

The house in which John Brown was born is still standing in Torrington, Connecticut, on a hilltop—a brown, wooden farmhouse, now tenanted by a colored family, and even the bedroom on the ground floor in which he was born is shown to visitors, and has half its doors cut off and carried away for relics of the martyr.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 1, 1872, Passenger Trains will Leave and Arrive as Follows:

7:30 A. M.—EXPRESS AND MAIL, daily, for Mobile and regular intermediate stations. Arrive at Mobile at 2 P. M.

4:00 P. M.—COAST ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate, regular and flag stations. Arrives at Ocean Springs at 8:10 P. M.

5:20 P. M.—FAST EXPRESS, daily, for Mobile, will stop only at Rigolets, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, East Pascagoula and St. Elmo, and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A Fast Express train will leave Mobile daily at 1 A. M., stopping only at the stations named for fast express from New Orleans, and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M. and arrive at New Orleans at 10 A. M.

The Express and Mail train, daily, will leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

TICKETS sold at offices corner of Magazine and Natchez streets, and corner of Camp and Common streets. MILEAGE TICKETS good for families and firms—500 miles for $20; 1000 miles for $30—are sold at the ticket offices.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS run daily, except Sundays, Morning and Evening to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through bills of lading signed.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.
CHARLES L. FITCH, General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO., General Agents.
mh31

LOUISIANA DIVISION OF NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

TRAINS FOR DONALDSONVILLE.

Leave New Orleans at .... 8 A. M.
Arrive at Donaldsonville at .... 12:15 P. M.
Leave Donaldsonville at .... 1 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans at .... 4:50 P. M.

Freights received and tickets sold at Station of Mobile Division.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.
CHARLES L. FITCH, General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO., General Agents.
mh31

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

The great short line from Cincinnati or Columbus

EAST!

Saving eighty-seven to 110 miles, and arriving one train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving fifty-nine miles, and arriving six and a half hours in advance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving seventy-seven miles, and arriving eight and three-quarters hours in advance at

WASHINGTON.

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One train the quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bellaire, are completed.

MORNING AND NIGHT LINES OF

Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this route from St. Louis, Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore and Washington City, WITHOUT CHANGE!

By this route you avoid all omnibus transfers and ferries.

Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Maryland.
J. L. WILSON, Master Transportation, Baltimore, Maryland.
SIDNEY B. JONES, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
mh15

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Change of Schedule—January 14, 1872.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

7:30 A. M. Express leaves Houston daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 P. M., and at Austin at 6 P. M. Connecting at Navasota with daily stage for Anderson, Huntsville, Crockett, Rusk, Henderson and Longview. At Hearne with International Railroad. At Calvert with stage for Belton—tri-weekly. At Bremond for Waco—daily. At Richland for Fairfield, Cotton Gin, Palestine and Tyler. At Corsicana for Dallas, McKinney and Sherman. At Ledbetter for La Grange and Bastrop. At Austin for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

7:30 P. M. Night Express leaves daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 A. M., and at Austin at 9 A. M. Connection with all points made as above.

Close connection at Houston with Morgan steamers via Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad or steamboat from Galveston.

From Corsicana trains leave at 5 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., arriving at Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

From Austin trains leave at 6:15 A. M. and 6 P. M., arriving in Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

Passengers for San Antonio and all points in Western Texas will save twelve hours by going via Austin, and avoid nearly 100 miles of tedious staging.

Passengers for Northern and Eastern Texas will find this the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route, being from forty-eight to sixty hours quicker than via Red river.

Freight always as low as by any other route.

CORNELIUS ENNIS, General Superintendent.
JAMES H. CRIX, General Freight and Ticket Agent. ja16 1y

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after December 13, 1871, passengers to all points North, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot, Calliope street.

Way, Mail and Passenger, leave Daily (Sundays excepted), at .... 7:00 A. M.
Night Express, leave Daily, at .... 5:30 P. M.
Night Express, arrive Daily, at .... 12:00 M.
Mail and Passenger, arrive Daily (Sundays excepted), at .... 12:00 P. M.

Night Express will stop only at all regular stations south of Magnolia, and at flag stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

Five Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line.

Baggage checked from residence to destination, and berths secured in Pullman Palace Cars as usual.

Tickets for sale at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common street, and at depot corner of Calliope and Magnolia streets.

S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent Mississippi Central Railroad.
C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent.
ap22

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 11 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel, or to

W. BEDELL, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, Story Building, opposite City Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD, General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

TO THE EAST.........TO THE EAST

Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI AND ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East via this line, are good on mail line steamers and Mail line tickets are good on this road.

CHARLES E. FOLLETT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
J. L. GRISWORD, General Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOMAS DORWIN, General Southern Agent, Louisville.
y3 1y