

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 12, 1872.

RED RIVER INDIGNANT.

Our Shreveport correspondent informs us that the people of the Red river parishes are thoroughly indignant with the usurping action of the Democratic and Reform Central Committees, and daily refuse to support the hantling put forth by them as the United States ticket.

The hair on a healthy camel weighs ten pounds and is worth \$100.

A country editor in Michigan prints his paper on a wooden press of his own manufacture.

The old story is revived that Whiteley Reid will marry Kate Field, and next Christmas is fixed as the time.

Wealth is a relative thing, since he that has little and wants less is richer than he that has much and wants more.

It would rain England if she hired Dr. Livingstone to make his explorations as so much a month "and found."—Lewell Collier.

The newest Western wonder is a soda lake on the Union Pacific railroad, several miles in circumference, and capable of supplying 70,000 tons of soda a year.

A wonderful thing is the human hand, and nobody wonders at it more than the infant, which lies on its back and kicks and crawls with delight at the new discovery.

Wisconsin is exciting itself about a little girl whose head is said to weigh seventy-eight pounds. How they managed to weigh the head without the body is not stated.

Scott Gordon, the somewhat famous orator of the colored persuasion, we suppose, has been arrested for horse stealing. So the Baton Rouge Gazette-Comet informs us.

It was the patent magnesium flash which Jos Jefferson mentioned in using for effect in Rip Van Winkle, that injured his eyesight. He thinks now that he will look better without it.

A young lady of Illinois was recently married at the age of twelve, and they're betting on the number of divorces she is likely to make, beginning her matrimonial career so early.

A Michigan woman recently put her infant child in a tub of water, then stuffed a feather bed over it, and surmounted the whole with herself. The child smothered with great facility.

The sensation in Michigan, Fulton county, Indiana, is a pane of glass that assumes a smoky hue, which can not be removed, and if another pane is substituted it is also affected in the same way.

Lone Pine, California, has a married pair, the male of which is half a century old and the female barely twelve. They have been married three years, and the wife still wears short dresses and plays with dolls.

Thomas Duffy has been appointed by Administrator Cockren superintendent of streets for the Second and Third Districts. Frank Roig has been appointed superintendent of streets for the ninth ward.

The Louisiana Field Artillery, it is stated, will provide free concerts for the people. Their band consists of fifty musicians, and it is proposed to perform alternately on Lafayette, Jackson, and other squares in the city.

The Swiss Times, speaking of a domestic servant who was recently murdered by the blow of a bludgeon at Friburg, says that her friends found her lying on the hearthstone dead, "with a heavenly smile on her countenance and a fractured skull."

Always avoid the company in which you are willing to tell a coarse jest, because for you it is a demoralizing company. Grossness is never humorous; profanity is never admirable; and if your manner and speech once begin to revel upon that edge all their malignancy and charm are in danger.

Less than four years ago, Streator, Illinois, was a cornfield, now it is a prosperous and growing town, with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; the Fairbury and North-western; and the Chicago, Pekin and South-western railroads all entering there.

A late Long Branch item informs an admiring public that "General Grant's" turn-out, presented to him by Tom Murphy and others, excited considerable attention. His other turn-out, to be presented to him next fall, by the Liberal Republicans and others, will be quite more.

A married mechanic in New York city writes a letter in favor of the formation of a married men's association, for the purpose of protecting that class from the young men in the unions, who he asserts are some of the poorest workmen in the unions, and having no families to support, and caring little about work, except the strikes.

The new military company organized Wednesday evening, under the new law, is officered as follows: Captain, J. J. Dowling; first lieutenant, C. Hanson; second lieutenant, F. L. Tio; first sergeant, O. Beer; second sergeant, E. Healy; third sergeant, C. Kuntz; and fourth sergeant, James W. Wilson. It was the band marching with the new company that serenaded the Republican office that evening.

At the fair in the Church of the Holy name of Mary, in Algiers, this evening, Mr. O'Neill will deliver a lecture at seven o'clock. After a short interval Mr. Snodgrass, from London, will read some choice, but amusing, passages from the late Charles Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." The entertainments will close next Sunday evening, when another sacred concert will be given under the immediate direction of the talented Miss Cannon.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The delegates to the Democratic convention, convened in Baltimore, yielded to the popular will, and unanimously nominated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown—the candidates of the Liberal Republican party—for President and Vice President.

The Cincinnati platform was also adopted without alteration, and with but slight opposition, which came principally from Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who was inclined to think the great Democratic party ought not to be called upon to swallow any platform not originated by itself without amendment. It was quite evident he thought Delaware, through her Bayard, could doctor the "platform," and he was allowed an extension of ten minutes to prescribe. Dr. Bayard was followed by Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, who said the members of the convention had come to organize a movement for the whole country, not for a State. This settled the question, and the Cincinnati platform was adopted by a vote of six hundred and seventy-two to sixty-two.

The convention then went into a nomination for President, and Mr. Greeley received six hundred and eighty-six votes; Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, sixteen; Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania, sixteen, and Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, two. After the result of the vote was announced Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, and made a magnificent speech. He concluded by announcing that the Pennsylvania delegation was now a unit for Greeley, and moved that his nomination be made unanimous. This was agreed to by the convention amid the sounds of music and the enthusiastic cheering of all present.

The nomination of B. Gratz Brown for Vice President was then made in the same enthusiastic manner, under a call of States.

And the great Reform movement instituted by the representatives of the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati is ratified by the representatives of the Democratic voters of the United States assembled in Baltimore, plainly evincing that the grand popular impulse for reform in the administration of national and State governments is still on the increase, and will continue to grow until the people have triumphantly placed the Reform party in power in this country. There can be nothing in the course of human events more certain than this. The present reform movement is designed to be catholic in its course. It is intended to purify civil administration throughout the land and secure good government. It commences the work of reform at the fountain-head of delegated power—the supreme government—and will pursue it through State and municipal governments until a thorough change for the better has been obtained wherever needed.

The Liberal Republican organization of this State is a branch of the Reform movement inaugurated at Cincinnati, and ratified at Baltimore; a branch of the national Reform party whose success depends in a great measure upon the cooperation of States in the great work of civil reform.

The unanimity with which the representatives of the Democratic element in the country, representing all sections, have ratified the proceedings of the new party at Cincinnati is conclusive proof of its strength. But this strength has not been obtained without a spirit of conciliation being observed by men of all parties who honestly favor reform. In States where the Reform movement has already become successful, Democrats and Republicans have fraternized for the public good, and voted to turn out the friends and supporters of a corrupt and oppressive national administration that aims to perpetuate its power by the force of organized ignorance. The disposition of the present federal administration to control, through the interference of federal officials, and, if necessary, through the aid of federal bayonets, the local politics of a State has been more plainly and painfully manifested during the past two years in Louisiana than any other State in the Union. Now in order to correct this and place the State government in the hands of the honest and intelligent people of the State they have got to rally under the banner of the Liberal party—the only party that is capable of securing reform. The Liberal Republican party of this State is a branch of the great national party that will place Mr. Greeley in the presidential chair on the fourth of next March; and is entitled to the support of all men who have no selfish ends to subvert and desire to assist in restoring good government for the people. Let the people remember, then, that much will depend on their organization. They must organize under the banner of the Liberal party and see that a good State ticket is nominated in August. The Democratic ratification of Greeley and Brown renders the election of the standard-bearers of the national Liberal party a certainty, and it only requires the same spirit in this State that is being manifested all over the country—a patriotic, unselfish spirit—to secure success to the national and State Liberal ticket in Louisiana at the election in November. The people have the power, and we have faith that they will wield it intelligently for reform.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

It is true that the condition of the municipal finances has not been rightly understood by the public for several years. But this has proceeded from no wish on the part of those entrusted with their care to avoid investigation, or to suppress the facts. On the contrary, this want of knowledge springs from a reluctance on the part of the public to inquire for the truth, and the almost habitual practice of accepting the statements of others who have political purposes to subvert by misrepresenting the facts. The city debt has been variously represented at from ten to thirty millions. The Mayor, indeed, by an official message and the misstatements which abound in it, has put it down at twenty-three mil-

lions, and indignantly, but not directly, congratulated the Committee of Fifty-one on the probability of its reaching twenty-five millions.

All this was intended at that time to bring the Administrators into disgrace, and incidentally to reflect on the Governor, whom they pretended to hold responsible for it all. The statements were made to unreasoning multitudes and incited by a partisan press, alike regardless of truth and fair dealing. Notwithstanding the tendency of such misrepresentations was to depreciate our credit at home and abroad, they were persistently asserted, and the injury resulting was imputably held up as the effect of a policy pursued by the Administrators, or particular departments of the municipal government. The misstatements, despite the fact that they were repeatedly answered and their falsity shown, were and are still in no small measure the political capital of the opposition. Like the peripatetic "M," who asserted that the State debt was six millions, they stick to it, in face of proof to the contrary and even common sense. But as Auditor Graham's report was sufficient to remove the impression produced on the public by "M's" fraudulent declarations, so will Administrator Shaw's report put an effectual negative to the false statements regarding municipal indebtedness and the condition of the city.

This fruitful theme of ward and pot-house politicians is lost to them effectually, if indeed they are not like "M," who does not care a pin's point for facts and figures. The summary of the debt statement to June 30, 1872, including all bonds of the city, with certificates of appropriation and interest due, and seven-thirty and drainage and gold certificates, amounted to \$20,763,658 21, which, by the probable decrease of bonds by January, 1873, will be lessened considerably over a half million of dollars. To this must be added the taxes on the present year's assessment, which, less the expenses of the municipal government, reach within a trifle of two millions of dollars.

Does this exhibit such a disastrous condition of affairs as the opposition has persistently declared? On the contrary, does it not show, by the retirement of large amounts of bonds a healthy and hopeful condition of municipal securities and a fair prospect of liquidation within a reasonable time?

But these persons, so persistent in objections, and who are so free to denounce extravagance and corruption, fail to tell us that two-thirds of this indebtedness has been incurred by administrations since the war, proceeding that which now holds control of municipal affairs. The disorderly condition in which everything was left on the retirement of the old council, was an inexcusable reproach to any government. Their peculations, short-sightedness and incompetency, was hid by a confusion resembling chaos. If no exposures were made, it was because a smoke so thick that none dared penetrate it, effectually concealed their devices. Indeed, a prominent member of that council once said to the writer: "I didn't make as much money as you think I did, for whenever a big pile was in sight all the members made a big hell-a-balle, and the confusion was so great that when I got my senses clear again, the money had vanished, and I lost my share!"

A QUESTION ABOUT SCANDAL.

Here is a row. It has been discovered by a postoffice or a customhouse organ that Horace Greeley was in correspondence with distinguished Democrats concerning a nomination to the Presidency six months before the Cincinnati convention. The Grant oracles consider that this is a scandal to American politics. We fully accept the fact, but deny the scandal. Mr. Greeley has corresponded with gentlemen about the Presidency for forty years, and every other patriotic American citizen has done the same thing. It is a duty on the part of every intelligent man to take that much interest in the affairs of the country, not only six months before the nominations are made, but two years, or just soon as he discovers that a change in the Presidency is demanded by the necessities of the public service. There are men in the United States who commenced looking about for a successor to General Grant immediately after his inauguration, for the manner in which he appointed his Cabinet convinced them that he was unfit to be re-elected. And from the date of Grant's election to the present time he has been paving his way to a re-nomination. His friends and relatives have been asking the important question, "Are you for Grant?" in Louisiana for two years to our certain knowledge, and if it is a scandal in Mr. Greeley simply to correspond with eminent gentlemen on the subject of General Grant's successor six months before the election, what was it for the President to be abusing us with the importunities of his brother-in-law on the same matter for two years? Mr. Greeley has used his own time and talent in moulding public sentiment to overthrow Grant, for reasons that the people appreciate; while Grant has been using the funds and servants of the government to secure his own success. If there is any scandal in this now, the President is entitled to its odium, and not Mr. Greeley.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The reason of the reluctance of the Radical party to form a coalition with the Reform and Democratic parties is furnished in the ready explanation that the President will not allow it. All objections on the basis of a separate or divided State ticket is objectionable. He wants the State as well as the national government under his control. The senatorial ring he thinks sufficiently numerous and sagacious to protect his policy at Washington, while his plan of reconstructing the South should be subjected to no doubtful experiments such as those not in political harmony with him. It is this antagonism, now developing itself in South Carolina, that he is afraid of. Hence the Baton Rouge convention were instructed to make no nominations except those of well tried and reliable persons, whose fealty to himself was unquestionable. Even the negro was only trusted to a limited extent.

The President's idea was to excite that element of the resident population inimical to Governor Warmoth to such a pitch of antagonism that they would even support his nominees to defeat the Liberal candidates. The two States relied on to do this is Louisiana and South Carolina. If his policy can be carried, he still maintains his congressional strength and holds in his hands the local governments of these two States. In order to make this plan of certain accomplishment, his plan of federal espionage upon local elections was resorted to. The engineer of this noticeable device, it is well known, was Mr. Kellogg himself. The people of the State are therefore called upon to support a man for Governor who has been chiefly instrumental in converting the enforcement act into a machine of deliberate disfranchisement. Not only this, but the Democrats and Reformers are supporting it in their endeavors to lessen the strength of the Liberals in the State. Indeed, there can be no practical or good reason in dividing a ticket upon national or State issues. It is a sure indication of trickery and fraud. For instance, General Williamson, the repudiated Reform candidate for Governor, has no hesitation in declaring his partiality for the Grant ticket throughout to the Liberal movement in any shape. The honors of the gubernatorial office might have some influence in mitigating his hostility to the Liberals, but the impression is left that nothing less desirable could do it. Under these circumstances it is not the height of folly to talk about one sort of politics for the nation and another for the State?

In the matter of old animosities and struggles between him and the Democratic party, or any party or faction, the people have no necessary concern.—Piscine. The Dolly Varden organ makes this admission in commenting on Governor Warmoth's speech. It is exactly what he claims himself. As he good humoredly told his sermons: "He had cause for hating the Democrats, because they had given him the hardest and sorest struggle that ever a politician stood up against in the world." But he has buried and forgotten this as a part of the past, and asks no man who will join heart and hand with him in the great Liberal movement that have been his previous political acts or sentiments. "No necessary concern"

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

If there are "40,000 Liberal Republicans in Louisiana," and growing at that, pray why was "their leader," Warmoth, so very sore in every line of four editorial columns yesterday at the action of "a handful of Reformers and Democrats?"—Citizens' Guard.

That is a square question, and we propose to give it a square answer. Suppose there are one hundred and thirty thousand voters in the State. Of this number we propose to give fifty thousand to Kellogg, leaving a balance of ninety thousand to be divided between the Liberals and the Democrats. This is about the way the parties stand relatively. If the Liberals poll forty-three thousand and the Democrats forty-seven thousand, who will carry the election? We say there are forty thousand Liberals in the State, and that the number is increasing. If they do not win over ten thousand votes from the Democrats, then the Customhouse faction is certain of success. In order to avert this, we propose to give fifty thousand to Kellogg, leaving a balance of ninety thousand to be divided between the Liberals and the Democrats. This is about the way the parties stand relatively. If the Liberals poll forty-three thousand and the Democrats forty-seven thousand, who will carry the election? 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