

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

The Southern Express favors us with New York papers of the latest date.

A wicked quill-driver says Seward's book of travels has been written by a newspaper jobster.

Twenty books referring in some manner to Shakespeare are every year published in Great Britain.

A great surgical operation—to take the cheek out of a young man and the jaw out of a scolding woman.

A vinegar-hearted old bachelor says he always looks under the head of "marriages" for the news of the week.

A man that marries a widow is bound to give up smoking and chewing. If she gives up her weeds for him he should give up his weed for her.

T. A. Cage has been nominated for the State Senate in the eighth senatorial district, comprising Lafourche, Terrebonne and Assumption parishes.

The advertisement of M. S., for boarders, which appears in another column offers a fine chance to a couple of gentlemen to secure a delightful home.

An elderly lady out in Michigan says she likes to attend Greeley meetings, "because there is always so much room in the house, and no one disturbs her nerves by shouting."

Apples are selling within twenty miles of Boston at seventy-five cents per barrel, to be picked from the trees. Cider at the press is twenty cents per gallon, and still falling.

A model hill, made out by an old farmer against his neighbor, reads as follows: "Neighbor A, D. to B to horse and wagon, grain to mill, once since and twice before, \$1."

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, Second District, one piano, one lot of furniture and novelties.

We are under obligations to General L. A. Sheldon for a copy of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia and for several valuable public documents.

As so many articles in every day use are manufactured of paper, it is asked if paper breakfast can not be invented, to take the place of the leather ones common at boarding houses.

Gold wears away in the handling. Government officials state that in the single counting and transfer of \$1,000,000 from one vault to another the loss by abrasion amounts to \$6.

A young lady suggestively remarks: "If it was not good for Adam to live single when there wasn't a woman on earth, what shall be said of old bachelors with a world full of pretty girls?"

The Chicago man who stepped behind a pair of mules that he intended to purchase, asked with much feeling when he was picked out of the gutter, "if the derrick killed anybody else."

L. B. Drew, of California, permitted a friend to pinch his arm about eighteen months ago. It is now gravely asserted that his death on Saturday, from a cancer, was attributed to that light pinch.

Domestic servants in Oregon have been supplied for some time by an enterprising agent at Dundee, Scotland. The young girls sent out are said to be steady and industrious, and very much in demand.

Ten months ago a "yellow-fish" trout was marked and thrown into the Tweed, and has now been caught in the river Forth, near Alba, having increased in length from twelve to fifteen inches, and gained seven ounces in weight.

A colored girl, eleven years old, at Hope, w. l. station, Maryland, with several needles and pins stuck in her dress, fell by her breast on a fence rail, and drove a needle into her heart. She walked 100 yards before she died.

The New York Central railroad has \$30,000 worth of baggage checks on hand, some of which go so far that they do not return in several weeks. About 70,000 tons of baggage are conveyed annually over this road and with remarkable security.

It will cost 328,000 francs to repair the damage to the Strasburg Cathedral during the bombardment in the Franco-Prussian war. This is just one item of the little bill for Mr. Louis Napoleon's amusements at going off half-cocked on a warlike errand.

Sergeant Bates, who just after the war walked and carried a United States flag, flying from Vicksburg to Washington, has just made a flag in Illinois, to carry a United States flag from the Scottish border to the Mansion House, London.

This is the last month that internal revenue stamps will have to be affixed to legal documents, as the law abolishing all stamp duties imposed by schedule B, except the tax of two cents upon bank checks, drafts or orders, takes effect on the first of October.

They put a blast of powder into a rock in Kentucky in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, before the popular non-explosives were invented, and it went off the other day, killing two men who happened near. Having reached the age of twenty-one, it felt free to go off on its own account.

A delegate to a Democratic congressional convention in Ohio, held a few days ago, relieved his overcharged soul with this exclamation: "This district has come to a pretty pass, when the Democratic party must sit in convention a whole day and be governed by six Republicans; and then must stay all night to listen to a d—nigger!"

A New England mechanic thinks we need, however many machines, for that of the organ or piano is so complicated as a cotton mill, and yet by careful packing with leather and wool of the various parts, gives us nothing but sweet sounds. Blessed be the day of silent invention, when rubber tires, musical whistles and low humming machinery shall make life endurable in every crowded city.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The evidences given us in the past forty-eight hours, is convincing beyond cavil that this journal is recognized as their adviser and spokesman by the conservative Republican masses of Louisiana. The determination of the Republicans to oppose and defeat the illiberal and treacherous policy of the Bourbon Democracy, disguised as fusionists, and thereby avert incalculable ills from the commonwealth, has received the hearty support and endorsement of those of our party who remained staunch in their distrust of compromises, as well as of those who had for a time departed in search of an improved and more harmonious condition of things. No less do the Democrats recognize in the loss of our support to the Liberalism which they promised, but refused to practice, the signal of their certain defeat, and freely express, now that it is too late, a desire to deal more honorably if they can thus secure the forgiveness for past offenses.

But, we say again, it is too late! Building upon the hope that Republican dissensions were past cure, and that they could with impunity betray that conservative balance of power which had consented to join forces with them for securing certain reforms conceded to be necessary, the Democrats let selfishness run away with their judgment, and in so doing have accomplished what the Republican leaders woefully failed in, viz: consolidated and unified the Republican party. For this great kindness accept our thanks, O Last Bitchlers!

The course is clear and open for Republicans now. Were the opposition even yet united and solidly working for victory, instead of wrangling upon the eve of battle as to who shall occupy the posts of profit and safety, there would be no place among them for any of our political faith. Friendship, good-fellowship and earnest assistance were generally tendered them and virtually cast aside with contempt. Therefore, trust in the opposition being destroyed, Republicans have but one chance by which to secure their full rights, privileges and immunities, and that is by combining for another Republican victory.

May we not consider the combination made and the victory assured?

SOMEWHAT INTERESTING.

It is certainly somewhat interesting, even at this early day in the present Presidential canvass, to note the careful calculations that are being made by the partisans of Grant and Greeley with a view of showing beyond the possibility of a doubt the result in November next. The Grant men find little difficulty in counting a far greater number of electoral votes before they are cast than is sufficient to make the military hero President for another term. Some of these experts at estimating the result on paper at least two months in advance of the election, have figured out as high as three hundred electoral votes for Mr. Grant. These they modestly put down as certain for him, claiming at the same time that the remaining sixty-six are doubtful. Mr. Grant is just as likely to receive them as Mr. Greeley. Commencing in the East, the electoral vote of the six New England States—thirty-eight in number—are reckoned as certain for Grant. Some little doubt is conceded to exist about the vote of Connecticut, but that is easily overcome, and the friends of Grant declare the New England States a unit for him. Coming into the Middle States, the difficulties that stand in the way of Mr. Grant's obtaining their full electoral vote are boldly met, and a careful review is thought sufficient to dissipate them. With a dash of the pen New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia are made to cast their electoral vote for Grant. And crossing into the Western States the friends of the President by the same mastery showing, upon paper, overcome all difficulties and sweep through Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas, with a vim that places the electoral vote of those States for Grant as certain as that the sun shall continue to rise and set. Just for the sake of leaving a doubtful margin for Mr. Greeley and his friends, the friends of Mr. Grant set down the electoral vote of Indiana, Missouri, California, Oregon, Nebraska, and Nevada as doubtful, taking care to observe at the same time, that any man who would wager his money that those States would not vote for Grant would be certain to lose. Thus far, then, the friends of the President have made his re-election a very easy job without considering the vote of the Southern States a unit. Here in the South they have had pretty good reason to count one hundred and nineteen electoral votes as certain for Grant; for better reason, it is believed, than they have had for making the sweeping count they have made in other sections of the Union.

But this is only one side of the question. Let us now hear what the other side has to say.

The friends of Mr. Greeley have been figuring on paper, too, and they elect him with almost the same ease and with the same certainty that the friends of President Grant re-elect him. The friends of Mr. Greeley are a little more liberal than the friends of Mr. Grant. They agree it is next to certain that he will carry Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. These States, it is conceded by the Greeleyites, will give President Grant ninety-nine electoral votes certain. Then the friends of Mr. Greeley go to work and show the States that are certain to go for Mr. Greeley. They are enumerated as follows: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Oregon, Arkansas, Texas, California, West Virginia and Nevada. The electoral vote of these States amount to two hundred and forty-eight, which is sixty-four more than is required to make Mr. Greeley President. The total electoral vote is three

hundred and sixty-six, one hundred and eighty-four being sufficient to elect the President.

There are a number of States besides those already enumerated that are considered doubtful by the friends of Mr. Greeley. They generously concede these to Mr. Grant, knowing that by so doing, according to their own calculations, they do not injure Mr. Greeley's prospects for becoming President.

We regard these calculations of well-informed men as somewhat interesting, because of their wide difference. The friends of Mr. Grant and Mr. Greeley, who have thus figured on paper, have no doubt given their honest opinions as to the result of the next presidential election, but the public must not forget that they are speaking from a partisan standpoint and are, therefore, liable to be mistaken. They have each, no doubt, underrated the strength of the opposing parties. The public has an idea, the contest is going to be a much closer one than the partisan friends of either party believe. The great principles involved in the choice of the next President have aroused the people, and the contest will be waged for something more than the spoils of office.

THE WATERWORKS.

The recent drought has brought the question of the extension of the waterworks more prominently before the public than anything else could have done. It has shown the necessity of immediate and prompt action in the premises. As they are now, the capacity for supplies are limited to less than one-half the city. Nor is it possible, without material alterations, to extend them. The present reservoir is incapable of supplying the entire city. The walls are only forty feet high, giving an upward pressure of only twenty-five feet. The strain given to this has caused the recent break in the reservoir. Hence the necessity of new and improved machinery, acting upon a principle entirely different from that now in use.

This desideratum is supplied by a plan submitted by Mr. Bennett to the consideration of the Council. It has been carefully examined, and meets the approval of the Administrator of Waterworks. The workings of this plan will supply the entire city with plentiful quantities of water. Of course it can not be carried into effect without a considerable outlay, but, under the circumstances, this outlay will not be considered objectionable. A careful computation of the cost fixes it at an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. This can be met by bonds running from twenty, thirty or fifty years.

There are already bonds issued in favor of the Waterworks Department amounting to \$1,323,100. These bonds are already provided for, either by a foreign conversion of new consolidated bonds or by a tax authorized by the Legislature. These bonds have suffered but little from the general depreciation everywhere prevailing, and a further issue, by enhancing the value of the property, will have a tendency to put them even on a firmer basis.

But, outside of these considerations, the question of free forms an element of important consideration and an unanswerable argument to the opponents of this extension. Within the last two years the loss arising from this source alone would cover the proposed expenditure. Indeed, the citizens of the Fourth and Sixth Districts are helpless against the ravages of fire. Something should be done for their protection.

It will, besides, give an increased capacity to drainage facilities. The system of flushing, so generally approved, can then be carried on to advantage. In any event the Council should give the subject mature consideration, and approve some plan adequate to the emergency. It is true that there is a bill, passed by the late Legislature, which provides for the establishment of waterworks in the upper part of the city, but that bill has not yet met with the approval of the Governor. It is more than possible it will never do so. In the meantime the inhabitants of that part of the city are suffering for this vital necessity of life. We are wedded to no particular plan; we advocate no one in preference to another; only this now before the Council appears feasible, and we insist upon its careful consideration. We must have water. The evil now so oppressive and prevalent must be got rid of, and something done to supply necessities so generally felt.

It will not do for the Council to say that they can not make so great an expenditure just as they are going out of office; that they dare not take the responsibility. They are there for that very purpose—to do anything legal and proper for the good of the people.

INTERESTED FRIENDSHIP.

It is a notable fact that just before an important election the Democratic orators and journalists profess a total change of heart toward their colored brethren. Plausible and specious arguments are used to convince the colored voters that the politicians who abuse them all the rest of the time, and even angrily deny to them the enjoyment of common human rights, have suddenly become their best friends. We regard this proffered friendly alliance as a piece of strategy, designed to catch votes. It is never referred to after an election. If a man is a citizen and a friend before election he is none the less so afterward, and it is his right to be so treated. There can not be, under our system of government, any privileged degrees. There is no more propriety in the white man offering to patronize the negro in the hope of cajoling them out of their votes than there would be in reversing the picture. If these gentlemen aspire to be rated as the "best friends" of the colored people let them show it by acts as well as words, and at all times, after elections as well as before. Neither can the conduct of the Democracy toward the negroes be justified by proving that the Republicans were not always as swift to be just and generous as they ought to have been. Because Mr. Lincoln did not emancipate the negroes in hot haste at the outset of the war he is none the less

entitled to be credited with the emancipation that he announced at a later and more suitable period in the conflict. In other words, it is not in accordance with reason and common sense to condemn an agent that will not start off with a heavy train at the rate of forty miles an hour from the moment the steam is turned on. Mr. Lincoln was directing a ponderous machine which could only move at a given rate, and which had to be brought up to that rate by slow and careful handling. He lived as the friend of the colored people; he was elected as such; he has been accepted as such, and he died as such. The party that he acted with was always considered the abolition party, and while slavery created a necessity for its existence, the Southern politicians denounced it as such. It is, therefore, too late in the day to make capital by attempting to reap a theory and a practice grafted on the American mind as this is, that the Republican party freed the colored people and has been their great upholder.

The war altered the relation of the colored people in the South to the whites, and it is the duty of every citizen to admit this fact and accommodate himself to the new situation. This was the true logic that should have controlled the people and directed the public mind. Instead of admitting this clear and inevitable necessity, the Democrats denied that the negroes were citizens, and affirmed that they could not be made citizens by any process of law. Being denied in this position, they next declared their intention to repeal the law that did make the negroes citizens. And now, seeing the folly of their past policy, they seek to create the belief that they are entitled to as much credit for freeing and enfranchising the people they held in slavery and refused to acknowledge as worthy of citizenship as the men who did free and enfranchise them.

This is stupid, and, what, it is not new. The same argument has been made in the South a thousand times, and has been laughed at even oftener than that. The negroes know who their friends are. They know who pioneered the work of liberation, and they know who have obstructed it. Their eyes are open to the fact that even now the Democracy is their enemy, for the Democracy furnishes the evidence to that fact daily and with apparent satisfaction. It sends out orators to speak in the campaign, who protest that the "niggers" have ruined the State, and must be subjected. It parades with illuminated banners announcing its will to be in favor of "white supremacy." It sends Marks and Fenner on to stools of repentance for even suggesting a liberal policy toward the blacks. It gives the negro no chance but the chance to vote and vote for Democratic nominees. And in the face of all these real signs of animosity it seeks to cajole the men it despises by telling them that those who helped them were not their friends, Governor Orr says differently, and is a respectable man. He acknowledges that the Republicans wrought out the liberation of the negroes, and made them citizens, and that now, if the Southern people desire to make friends with these people, they must admit these truths, and go forward with the work. The South must treat the negro as a friend if it wants to make a friend of him.

SOMEWHAT SPECULATIVE.

California is a wonderful country. There must be something in her climate that stimulates growth, since in all things she seems to be grand. As her mines are the richest, her vegetables the largest, her trees the tallest, her curiosities the most extraordinary, so her material development challenges the surprise of mankind. In 1851 people were starving for bread and the mobs took the flour that speculators held at sixty dollars per barrel. In 1853 she exported flour made from wheat grown in her own valleys, and farmers were ruined because they could not sell the grain and potatoes they had raised at a year's notice. Eggs that commanded fifty cents apiece became a burden in two years. Apples that sold at seventy-five cents apiece and other fruit in the proportion, found a tardy sale at even the cost of production in the next two years after 1851. Indeed the State grew with wonderful rapidity, and whatever was commenced soon developed into magnificent proportions. The mines teemed with a busy population that shifted as the waters of the ocean drift from the pole to the equator. Towns were built in a month, and presumptuous cities were left desolate quite as speedily. But one of the most remarkable developments of that extraordinary State is at present being made. Whoever has traveled over the Illinois Central railroad remembers the vast prairie that reposed in unbroken evenness on either side of the route. There is just such another looking span of country, resting between the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains and the San Joaquin river as that Illinois prairie or as a Texas prairie is to those who have not traveled in Illinois. As the mountains fall off the plains set in, and these alternate as a sort of march, or table land, something like that which is to be seen at the mouth of the Mississippi. This table land is subject to overflow at certain seasons, but is easily reclaimed. At one time the soil that we are speaking of was considered worthless; it was so hard, parched and apparently barren, where dry and accessible to location. No trees dared the view for miles. There are no cattle ranging on these broad savannas. The ground is, therefore, without stumps to arrest the plow, and the farmer needs no fence to protect his crops. The result has been that California now boasts the largest farms in the world. One planter has plowed in twenty-five thousand acres of wheat in a solid body. Another has plowed in thirty thousand acres. These immense granaries are without other enclosures than large ditches on the side toward the traveled roads. Six steam plows are constantly at work. The labor necessary for the harvest is secured from the adjacent mines. We should not be surprised to hear that some mammoth speculator had started an immense farm south of Kern river that would resemble a

THE STATE ELECTION.

State in size, for the land is there, the capital is there, the ambition is there, and the natural boundaries of such a plantation are already fixed. When it is considered that labor is scarcer and more expensive in California than it is in Louisiana and that we have the same market and a better demand, why is it that we can not do business as it is done in California? The Arkansas region presents a rare opportunity for an experiment such as that which has been attempted with such success in California, and we do not see any reason why it should not be essayed. Or do we lack something that California has?

TOO MANY LEADERS.

There is one point, and only one, upon which all classes of the conservative element are fully agreed, and that is the propriety of defeating the Republican party. This common object they profess without reservation, equivocation or evasion of any sort, and if they could only agree as to the manner of accomplishing this object as harmoniously as they do in regard to the object itself, there would be such a fusion as would command success. They agree to everything that is said against the Radicals, but they disagree about what is said in favor of each other. No argument or assertion can be too strong against their common enemy, but here the "solidarity of the peoples," as Kossuth would say, is arrested, because the people can not agree as to who shall be put in the places that are to be vacated when the Republicans are turned out. A thousand anxious applicants are pressing their demands to be appointed as the saviors of the community. Here is just where the trouble comes in that there are more men who desire to fill the role of Moses than there are children of Israel to be led out of bondage. This is unfortunate for the Radicals, as it may secure their common enemy, but here the "solidarity of the peoples," as Kossuth would say, is arrested, because the people can not agree as to who shall be put in the places that are to be vacated when the Republicans are turned out. A thousand anxious applicants are pressing their demands to be appointed as the saviors of the community. Here is just where the trouble comes in that there are more men who desire to fill the role of Moses than there are children of Israel to be led out of bondage. This is unfortunate for the Radicals, as it may secure their common enemy, but here the "solidarity of the peoples," as Kossuth would say, is arrested, because the people can not agree as to who shall be put in the places that are to be vacated when the Republicans are turned out. 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