

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 28, 1873.

At a Washington wedding lately the bride wore kid gloves, and married the bride with a diamond ring.

"I live by my pen," said a poet, wishing to impress a young lady. "You look as if you lived in one," was the reply.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a law making the vendors of non-explosive responsible for the damage done.

Mrs. James A. Oates commenced an engagement last night at the National Theatre, Washington, opening with "For Annie."

A respectable young man from Peoria, Illinois, was lately hung in Caldwell, Kansas, by a vigilance committee, who mistook him for a horse thief.

A colored man at Lafayette, Indiana, has been sent to the penitentiary for marrying a white woman, and the constitutionality of the sentence is to be tested.

Governor Kellogg's proclamation of election to elect Senators in the place of L. B. Jenks, H. L. Swadlow and Robert Warrell, appears in this morning's REPUBLICAN.

We have received from the bureau of statistics a statement of commerce and navigation for the month ending July 31, 1872, and the seven months ended at the same time.

The watering troughs in San Francisco were recently covered with a thin coating of ice, and next day all the leading papers contained long sensational articles on the horrors of winter.

Mr. Edwards, the Chicago and St. Louis directory publisher, proposes to publish a directory for New Orleans, which will be issued about the first of February. So we are informed.

An English landlord did not think a box of paper collars and the stars and stripes a guarantee that Sergeant Bates would pay his bill in the morning, and so refused him meals and lodging.

C. W. Lawton, convicted in February, 1872, of violation of the internal revenue laws in the southern district of Mississippi, was pardoned by President Grant on the twenty-first instant.

George L. Swezey, a telegraph operator, who went to Monroe from St. Paul two weeks ago as a telegraph operator, died of typhoid pneumonia at the Ouachita House on Thursday last week.

We have received from Mrs. M. A. Burr, principal, complimentary invitations to attend the commencement exercises of the Loquet Institute, at Lycena Hall, next Thursday evening, at seven o'clock.

In Germany, when the vote of the jury stands six against six the prisoner is acquitted. A vote of seven against five leaves the decision to the court, and in a vote of eight against four the prisoner is convicted.

If you want your dinner in a certain public house in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, you must get in before the other guests arrive, for they usually have dimensions which wind up with the turkey being flung about the room.

The new tax collectors for the various city districts, appointed by Governor Kellogg, have filed their bonds and qualified, and as soon as the Auditor is ready with the necessary blanks will begin their important duties.

The theatre managers in New York, two weeks since, passed a resolution to abolish bill-boards and the posting of bills. Two managers refused, and put out larger posters than ever, and now all the theatres have returned to the system again.

We learn from the Plaquemine Sentinel that Captain Edward Smith, manager of Blair plantation, made 777,978 pounds of sugar and 515 barrels of molasses on that plantation from November 2 to December 17, 1872. Actual running time thirty days and six hours.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 108 Charbon street, between St. Ann and Madison streets, Second District, the contents of the Courthouse Club, consisting of furniture and movable effects. For terms see advertisement.

At a convention of Republicans in the sixth senatorial district, held in St. Charles parish, yesterday, R. H. Chalmers, of St. Charles parish, received the nomination for Senator, vice S. M. Todd, expelled. The election in this district will take place on Thursday, the thirtieth instant.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 137, against 125 the week previous. Seventeen died of consumption, 4 of congestive fever, 1 of typhoid fever, 2 of heart disease, 12 of pneumonia and 17 of small-pox. Fifteen of those who died of small-pox were colored and 2 white.

A terrible snow storm occurred in the early part of January in the interior of Minnesota, having about fifty hours. Immense drifts of snow were formed, entirely hiding houses from sight, and more than three hundred people are reported as having perished in the neighborhood of Wisconsin.

The small steamers Columbia and Crescent City, running between New York and Havana, have been seized for debt and tied up in the hands of the United States marshal in New York. The Morris Castle, belonging to the same line, and which arrived in New Orleans last Saturday, is expected to share the same fate.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 12 below zero at Kankuk, while at the same time it was zero at St. Paul, 6 above at Chicago, 7 at Denver, 8 at Omaha and St. Louis. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 29 at New Orleans, when it was 27 above at Omaha and 29 at St. Paul.

One of the grand acts of Mayor Havermeyer's administration, in New York city, has been the recent breaking up by the police of the gangs of men running the "black-bug" game. These are the parties who send telegraphic letters by mail to persons whose names they get hold of, representing that for a certain sum forwarded by express—greenbacks, not counterfeit—the payment of ten times the money sent.

THE GOULT IN TORMENT.

It is no doubt true, as the Pionyeer says, that Congress is surprised and the North is amazed at the fact that the returning board made its decision and declared the result of the last election without having a single election return before it. This is not the way the people in other States perform their political functions, and it is not a way that we expect to see adopted as a permanent rule in Louisiana; but it is a fact that must be admitted and defended in the best way such a departure from the ordinary and established methods can be defended. Fortunately for us, the amazement and surprise that have arisen in the North and in Congress can not be very great, for the record of Louisiana in her struggle to give the nation trouble in regard to the work of reconstruction has prepared the country to be astonished at but few events that will occur within her distracted limits. A State that has made as many efforts to escape from the results of the national victory as Louisiana has, can not expect to surprise the nation with another contortion, and therefore we assume the right to deny the extent of the attention that has been given to the point raised about the returning board that acted without returns. And herein, perhaps, the Pionyeer and its ultra friends may pick up a lesson that will be of advantage to them, that until they learn how to be law abiding and respectable, they will always stand in a very unfavorable attitude before the bar of justice, even as supplicants.

The returning board did not act without information, owing to the providential interposition of that provision of the federal law which required the United States supervisors to retain a synopsis of what was done at all the polls throughout the State. This gave the board a report of the returns, and, what is more to the point, here is where the information was had concerning the frauds that were practiced upon the colored people. The board had enough information to justify it in making the decision that was proclaimed through the official journal as the result of the election last November.

As to the absence of the official returns, that was the fault of the Democrats, and if they have suffered by the theft of these documents, they must even abide by the misfortunes and losses which resulted from their own act. When they had the official returns and set all judicial authority at defiance in order to maintain their high-handed influence, they created the necessity that forced the returning board to accept of such secondary evidence as it could obtain. The reports of the federal supervisors supplied sufficient data to enable the authorities to keep the State in motion, and in the absence of the best evidence the officers took the next best testimony that was offered. If this action has resulted in injury to the Democracy, why, who but the Democracy is to blame, since it suppressed its own witnesses?

Then, again, the country has heard so much about the frauds that were practiced upon the ballot boxes as against the negroes, and of the tricks that were originated and carried into effect in order to cheat the Republican party, that it rather impatiently demands to know the difference between the absence of all returns and the presence of a batch of fraudulent returns. Where is the necessity for a general disturbance of the entire country because an attempt to cheat a State has been foiled by the men against whom the effort was directed?

Now the Pionyeer need not expect to take advantage of the amazement of Congress to substitute its fraud for what has been accomplished, simply because wickedness can not be allowed to prevail by creating its own opportunity. The absence of the election returns was not the fault of the returning board, neither would that fact be allowed to suspend the regular operation of the State authorities. The law itself provided that the returning board might predicate its declaration upon the "best information it could obtain," and being deprived of what might or might not have been the regular returns, the board proceeded to arrive at a conclusion from such knowledge as it had. This was the best that it could do under the circumstances, and as nobody but those who created the necessity for this extraordinary action has suffered thereby, why they must even curse their own folly as they have done many a time before now.

OUR ASIATIC TRADE.

"Shall we lose our tea trade?" asks the San Francisco Mercantile Director, and adds: A serious danger now threatens the tea trade of this city. The isthmus of Suez shortening by more than one-half the length of the passage from India to Western Europe and America, and allowing the passage of ships of burden, has been made use of to send cargoes of tea from China to New York by swiftly sailing steamers. The result is that the merchants of New York have been enabled to have cargoes landed at the doors of their warehouses without breakage and in prime condition at a less cost than they could obtain the same teas by way of San Francisco. It is said, also, that in consequence of the cargoes being unbroken during the voyage that there is far less risk of accident and that the teas arrived in far superior condition. It is evident that we have been relying entirely on the hope that our natural position placing us in the commercial centre of the shortest route from China to New York, would suffice to secure to us the tea trade of a continent for all time coming.

The cost of transportation between San Francisco and New York by nearly three thousand miles of rail has long been an objection to that route from China to the United States. But as all the tea is not wanted at New York, that portion consumed in the valley of the Mississippi and the central West must be delivered at a common point, say St. Louis or Chicago. Then a cargo of tea from Hong Kong delivered by New York or San Francisco at either of these central points would stand in account thus: San Francisco to St. Louis, two thousand five hundred miles of rail; New York to St. Louis, one thousand six hundred miles of rail. The latter having surrendered to the superior cheapness of the Suez route to New York, proposes to adopt an improved schedule and tariff on the railroads to St. Louis. It says:

The Chronicle of this city has been pro-

claiming the building of a freight railroad, to cost \$100,000,000, and to pass south of the line of the Colorado. This is just what we want for the future, but how about the present? During the five years in which such a railroad would be building, we would, with things as they are now, have totally lost the trade, say, Eastern merchants would have encroached on our own peculiar domain, and it would require ten years to recover the ground we had lost during the preceding five. We want to take action at once; and that action must be such as shall persuade the Central Pacific Railway Company, the China Mail Steamship and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that it is to their interest equally with ours to establish such a scale of freight charges for teas as shall render competition via Suez impossible.

We leave this competition to the parties combatant. As is not uncommonly the case, their attention has not been attracted to their most formidable rival. Will this rival condescend to put in her claim? New Orleans affords the cheapest, and most desirable route for the delivery of Chinese and Japanese goods to that interior to which we have referred. The sea voyage from Hong Kong to New Orleans via Suez is longer than to New York, but the cost of freight to the one or the other port does not materially vary. It may be mentioned that a bark arrived at New Orleans in 1870-71 with Chinese and Japanese goods at ten dollars per ton freight. Assuming, then, an immaterial difference in the freights from Hong Kong to New York and New Orleans let us regard the comparative cost of delivery from New Orleans and New York to St. Louis as a distributing centre. Rail freight from New York to St. Louis, sixteen hundred miles, at, say, twenty-five dollars per ton. Freight from New Orleans to St. Louis by steamboat or barge, say, ten dollars per ton. These are about the relations between the freights from the two competing cities to the interior. Is not this subject worthy examination by our Chamber of Commerce and other business men?

These Asiatic goods received at San Francisco in 1871, were— From China, \$4,000,000 From Japan, 1,875,948 Total, \$5,875,948 The article from which we quote says: "By far the greater part of the tea imported by way of this city [San Francisco] for the last two or three years has merely passed through." Then much the greater part of this six and a half millions must have been en route East, and therefore New Orleans has a right to compete for its receipt and transportation to the interior. It is to be remembered that while San Francisco has to build costly railroads and make complicated schedules to keep this trade, New Orleans has the grand river of the West, with its tributaries of rail and river already and always open. When San Francisco then asks, "Shall we lose our tea trade?" let New Orleans answer, "We propose to take it off your hands." It may be done by simply "putting this and that together."

A SATIRICAL CURS.

The Vox de Cuba satirizes the American protestations against the savage warfare in Cuba, waged to enforce African and Asiatic bondage. It says that our war against the Indian is a reproach to modern humanity. The United States has purchased the lands of the Indian and has given them territory upon which many of the tribes have removed, and where they are protected by the government. There are some of those savage tribes who have in good part long engaged in carrying the Spanish population of Mexico into bondage. They wage an indiscriminate war of raid and massacre against the helpless; we punish them just as we think those who conduct hostilities upon the same barbarous principles ought to be treated. The Vox suggests that Mr. Grant should appoint as a guide the policy pursued by Spain against the Indians when competing them in America.

Our adviser of the Vox is not perhaps aware that the history of the Spanish occupation of the New World has been translated into English, or he would not have referred to the shameful reproach brought upon humanity by "the policy of the Spanish conquest." The natives of Mexico were allotted as slaves with the soil which they inhabited. Each of the conquistadores received a repartimiento or allotment of lands and slaves. Those slaves were hunted by bloodhounds, or forced into the mines, where they were starved and beaten until thousands died of misery and despair. This shocking perversion of the conditions upon which the Papal government had assigned the right to this part of the continent awoke the sympathies of that great humanitarian, Las Casas, a Romish priest, who protested in the name of his Church and of Christianity against this cruel practice. African slaves were even introduced as better able to bear Spanish cruelty and satisfy Spanish greed. The Indian bondage, after using up all the natives on the island of Cuba, subsided elsewhere into peonage, this being about as much of Spanish policy as the feeble physique of the Indian could stand. It was succeeded and superseded by the Asiatic contract under which England agreed to supply certain Spanish American possessions in America with African slaves. Humboldt and Prescott make these exposures, and even go so far as to compute the number of Indians consumed by the Spanish policy in the New World before the intervention of humanity compelled them to do, in regard to the Indian, exactly what humanity seems disposed to compel them to do in abolishing the murder of women who differ in political faith with the government and of soldiers taken prisoners. We beg to be excused from copying the policy which Cortez and his successors established in "conquering the Indians in America." We have not Indians enough left to be worth the experiment, and we do not think there is a blood-hound in all our republic.

The Republicans must have convinced the Times that the printing bill ought to be passed. We come to this conclusion because in discussing the matter the Times dares not give the reasons which we produced, but, on the contrary, abuses the question by stating our argument in such a way that we hardly recognized it in its ragged and dirty apparel. We believe

this to be an accepted rule, that where a debater resorts to misrepresentation or suppression he confuses the points he evades. We demand the enforcement of this principle in the present case against the Times, that since it has compelled the public to desert all papers that upheld the Republican party, not by any patriotic suggestion or reasonable proposition, but by bullying the people who were disposed to be liberal and just with the threat that they would be considered "nigger lovers" if they allowed their advertisements to go into a Republican organ, it has justified the weaker party in using exceptional means to be heard in its own defence. If all newspapers were treated with fairness and according to their merits, and if all the people of Louisiana were fairly prepared to contest for their political rights, there would be no necessity and consequently no defense for the suggestion which we make; but as matters stand in the State, with one-half of the people without organs, and two poor to sustain them, it becomes a different matter in Louisiana from that it is in other States, what policy the majority are justified in pursuing. In 1853 the Democratic party declared that owing to the ignorance and poverty of its membership in California, the Legislature was justified in giving all the official printing toward the support of Democratic papers. The suggestion was adopted, and the unfortunate Whig papers had to depend upon the superior wealth and intelligence of the Whig party to keep them alive for the next two years. With such an argument and such a precedent before us, the Democratic party in Louisiana can have nothing to say, especially as the California legislation was based on a Louisiana instance.

A CLEAR CASE OF DISTORTION.

The Times misquotes the language of Judge Leland in its attempt to make a point, thus: In a late case before our Supreme Court, Chief Justice Leland expressed his surprise that the bar of the city had never taken occasion to test the sufficiency of the appointing power under which Judge Dibble exercised judicial authority for years in the Eighth District Court.

The late case referred to was the controversy between the two returning boards. Mr. Semmes, counsel for the fusion side, raised the question that the title of the judge of the Superior Court was defective by reason of being derived from appointment by the Governor, instead of election by the people. Were this a tenable position, the case under consideration would have to be dismissed, and the Chief Justice, as the organ of the court, promptly met it by informing Mr. Semmes that the right of a judge to his office could not be attacked in such a collateral manner, but must be inquired into by a direct action. If it were the opinion of the bar generally, as intimated by Mr. Semmes, that an appointment under such circumstances was void, it was strange that they had submitted to it for two or three years, as they had done in the case of Judge Dibble.

THE NECESSITY OF CLEAN HANDS.

"We have carried the story of our wrongs throughout the whole North," says the Pionyeer, "and Congress will soon understand the entire matter." While you were carrying the story of your wrongs throughout the North, the story of the wrongs that you committed was keeping your company, and the North has not decided that yours was the side of the case entitled to damages. Here is where the question of clean hands comes in. A party who sets up to have been badly injured, and in any given difficulty, must always prove that he did not provoke his own punishment. When the fusionists clamor for sympathy for their political defeats and disasters in the South, they are in duty bound to establish their own honesty and justice, otherwise they must not be surprised at being defeated. With a cloud of witnesses testifying as to their acts of fraud and cunning during the last election, and of their many evasions and shifts of the law since then, the fusionists would have out a sorry figure in the North discussing matters of wrong and injustice in connection with the late election. A party that first cheats at the ballot box and then steals all the returns is not entitled to be heard in a controversy between honest men about the rectification of wrongs.

One other means of compelling fair play with more propriety to be adopted at the same time. Where the real estate owner evades his liabilities, let it be legal for the occupant of the premises to pay the tax, a receipt therefor being made in every respect an offset to any rent note which such tenant may previously have given. And in order to induce the tenant to thus help on the public interest, it might be well to allow him a liberal discount on the amount thus advanced for his lessee.

We offered the above among other suggestions which we desired our lawmakers to embody in the statute for enforcing the payment of taxes. We desire to amend the last clause. Instead of discounting the tax bill, and thus building the State, the tenant so paying taxes should be authorized to pay it over to his landlord at a premium of fifty or even a hundred per cent. Such a temptation very few would be able to withstand.

According to a private dispatch with which the Pionyeer has been favored, General McMullen, although well liked in Washington, has no chance to be admitted to the Senate without a heavy "nigger pressure." The facts and figures of the case, it seems, have nothing to do with the matter, but the party that can bring to bear the greatest outside pressure to the square inch will win the day. Verily, men who talk in such a manner must hold the United States Senate at a low estimate.

The Committee of Two Hundred have put on about all the pressure they can command already, and their wheezy old machine threatens to succumb if any more is applied. So we suppose it is all up with poor Mac.

The Pionyeer, with solemn stupidity, "explodes" the judicially exploded plea of Governor Kellogg that he was ineligible to the place he now so ably and satisfactorily fills, by reason of holding a United States Senate seat. We hope a statement of the facts will be by the perturbed spirit of our neighbor on this point. Before entering the contest, Mr. Kellogg took the opinion of several of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and with a full knowledge of the facts in their possession, each came to the conclusion that he was eligible. But to make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Kellogg resigned his seat in the Senate before the election, although the argument in the Circuit Court was permitted to go on in order to obtain an authoritative opinion on the subject. As the Senate committee is fully posted in regard to these facts, the Pionyeer is not making a favorable impression for itself or friends by reiterating such statements.

Mr. McMullen is admired by every one in Washington, according to the Pionyeer's private information. As the Republicans will call him as a witness, this fact is gratifying as calculated to give his testimony more weight with the congressional committee. On the day after the event, Mr. McMullen telegraphed from his home in Carroll parish to Governor Warmoth, in New Orleans, "that the election was an organized fraud against the Republicans." He subsequently wrote to one or two of his friends in this city that the manner of conducting the registration and election in that Republican stronghold was an unmitigated swindle upon the colored people, and that no cheat possible to perpetrate upon the Republican party had been left unemployed. We do not think the honors the cheaters have since showered upon the General can have changed these strong convictions.

We recently gave the substance of a conversation with a leading fusionist who wanted to be dispersed, and who declared that all his colleagues did, too. This is denied by an officer of Mr. McEnery's "government," who wants to be put on record as follows: "You just don't know what you are talking about. Those gentlemen have been pledged seventy-five dollars a week for as long as they are in session, and it is the most profitable line they ever struck. While those legislators can get such pay you couldn't drive 'em home with a club." All of which is submitted for the consideration of the subscribers.

Will the Pionyeer, in one of its gushes of honesty, explain for the benefit of the Washington inquisition, how a couple of Democratic ward managers down town registered in one little shanty 160 voters and in another 137? Will it also explain why a neighbor of its own, three days after election, and while the supervisors were delaying the count of the votes at Mechanics' Institute, printed several thousand tickets, in imitation of those used by our party, but containing the names of the fusion candidates?

NOTICE. Officers of Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, January 27, 1873. In consequence of the repeated violations and evasions by the public of the rules and regulations established by the company for the carrying on of their business, the public are hereby notified that (in pursuance of the rights granted them in their charter) the managers, from and after this date, reserve for themselves the right to reject and refuse to draw tickets which do not conform to the said rules, any player's plays, and the money paid for such plays will be left with the vendor thereof, for return to the holder of the certificate, given for the same, and said rejected plays will be given in public by the commissioners from the state to the public, cheerfully and promptly.

CHARLES T. HOWARD, President. R. PERAMPA, Secretary. JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, opposite the 75. Execute all orders with promptness and accuracy.

WRIT OF ELECTION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 27, 1873. WHEREAS, the Senate of the State of Louisiana did, on the twentieth day of January, 1873, by the constitutional two-thirds vote of its members, declare vacant the seats of L. B. Jenks, H. L. Swadlow and Robert Warrell, representing respectively the twelfth, eighth and sixteenth senatorial districts; and Whereas, Official information of such vacancies has reached me in accordance with law; Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this writ of election to the Assistant Supervisors of Registration and all other officers charged with holding elections in the parishes hereinafter named, ordering them to hold elections for Senators for their respective districts, in accordance with act No. 36, approved November 29, 1872, as follows: One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Point Coupee, to fill the unexpired term of L. B. Jenks.

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SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873. AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.

Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold. Amounting to \$37,485.

will take place under the following scheme: 1 prize of one thousand dollars each, \$5000 10 prizes, one thousand dollars each, \$10,000 10 prizes, one hundred dollars each, \$1,000 100 prizes, one hundred dollars each, \$10,000 1000 prizes, one hundred dollars each, \$100,000 10000 prizes, one hundred dollars each, \$1,000,000

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. entitling the holder to one admission to the Fair, and a chance in the Grand Lottery. Tickets are on sale at the gate for admission to the Fair should be particular and get their numbers. Tickets are on sale at the gate for admission to the Fair should be particular and get their numbers. Tickets are on sale at the gate for admission to the Fair should be particular and get their numbers.

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CHARLES T. HOWARD, President. R. PERAMPA, Secretary. JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, opposite the 75. Execute all orders with promptness and accuracy.

WRIT OF ELECTION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, January 27, 1873. WHEREAS, the Senate of the State of Louisiana did, on the twentieth day of January, 1873, by the constitutional two-thirds vote of its members, declare vacant the seats of L. B. Jenks, H. L. Swadlow and Robert Warrell, representing respectively the twelfth, eighth and sixteenth senatorial districts; and Whereas, Official information of such vacancies has reached me in accordance with law; Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this writ of election to the Assistant Supervisors of Registration and all other officers charged with holding elections in the parishes hereinafter named, ordering them to hold elections for Senators for their respective districts, in accordance with act No. 36, approved November 29, 1872, as follows: One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Point Coupee, to fill the unexpired term of L. B. Jenks.

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