

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 6, 1873. Lent continues seven weeks. Good Friday occurs this week.

Next Sunday is known as Easter Sunday. Major Gen. Perley Moore has become managing editor of the Washington daily Chronicle.

Miss Mary Carpenter, the English philanthropist, is coming to America in May next.

When King Amadeus gets to Rome he will tell the world the whole story of his little reign.

Pittsburg receives annually about 363,000 tons of iron ore from Missouri, costing about \$8 per ton.

It is now sixty-six years since Fall Mall, London, was lighted with gas—the first street so illuminated.

A man has been discharged from the Prussian army for having principles which forbade him carrying arms.

A Connecticut man swears to an ox which trots its mile inside of four minutes, and offers to enter it for a best stake.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a man can no longer be held responsible for a slander uttered by his wife.

Chief Justice Chase has bought an old homestead near Washington, and is spending considerable care and cost in its embellishment.

A wild white man has been found in the forests of Amaldi, in Antioquia, Central America, with the body all covered with hair.

The Kansas Legislature has voted "in increased appropriations for the penitentiary, and cut down those for literary institutions."

It is said that a maple tree does not yield more than thirty cents worth of sugar per year, and that the labor required represents half of that amount.

The directory business lately conducted under the style of the Southern Publishing Company will be continued in the name of K. Edwards & Co.

A Vermont matron is reported to have recently celebrated simultaneously her own sixtieth anniversary and the first-cut six teeth of her youngest born.

King Oscar, of Norway and Sweden, before his coronation at Drontheim, in July, is to make a tour of his kingdom, going even to its bleakest parts in the North.

The troubles of the Tennessee doctors are greater than they can bear. If the patient recovers he never pays his doctor's bill, and if he dies his relatives kill the doctor.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 5 P. M., on the premises, No. 266 Dumaine street, Second District, furniture and movables.

Bulwer left personal property to the amount of \$100,000. Building castles in the air was more profitable to him than building them on solid ground is to most others.

The journals announce the death of Count Raving at the age of 100 years. He was formerly in the Bohan-Montebazon regiment, and was wounded at Quiberon in 1795.

The Washington Chronicle says Senator Harlan has never had editorial control of that paper. Instead of retiring as a stockholder, he has recently bought an additional interest.

A grocer asked an artist: "Is sculpture difficult?" The artist replied: "Why bless you, no. You have only to take a block of marble, a chisel, and knock off all the marble you don't want."

Official information received at the Post-office Department shows that out of fifty-eight railroads running postal cars only seven have demurred to the new schedule established by Congress.

A Michigan editor has learned how to avoid the pangs of hunger. He bought an elastic rope of a health-fitter man and tied it around his waist, giving it an extra twist now and then, when the attack was a severe one.

The Richmond left Louisville for New Orleans, Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M., with a splendid trip. Outside of her government freight and troops, she had over 800 tons of miscellaneous freight for New Orleans, and at least fifty cabin passengers.

O, the snore, the beautiful snore, filling her chamber from ceiling to floor! Over the coverlet, under the sheet, from her dimpled chin to her pretty feet! Now rising aloft like a bee in June; now sunk to the wall of a cracked bassoon! Now, flute-like, subsiding, then rising again, is the beautiful snore of Elizabeth Jane.

The services to-day in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church (corner of St. Charles and Calhoun streets) will be conducted by the new pastor, the Rev. James Morrow. In the evening, Mr. Morrow will preach to young men. Subject: "The Church in relation to modern thought." Hours of service—11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The inquirer and the stranger invited.

The religious meetings in the Coliseum Place Baptist Church continue with unabated interest from night to night, and will be held every night during the present week, except Saturday. The pastor gives Bible lectures, which invite to a fresh study of the Holy Scriptures, and are resulting in many conversions. There will be services this morning at this church at eleven o'clock, and this evening at half-past seven. Baptism at the close of the evening service. The public are cordially invited to all of these services.

The Raleigh voters are in luck. Governor Holden is postmaster at Raleigh. John N. Banning is judge of Wake county probate court. W. H. White is register of deeds. W. M. Brown is county treasurer. John B. Neathery is private secretary to the Governor. John Nichols is principal of the State institution for the deaf, dumb and blind. John C. Gorman is Adjutant General of the State, and Wesley Whitaker is mayor of Raleigh and president of the board of directors of the State Insane Asylum.

UNIVERSAL CONTENTMENT.

Universal contentment is something that the most acute political writers of this sublimity world have not yet dared to promise the people. It is true we have eminent theological authority for "the good time coming," when peace and good will shall by universal consent make earth a paradise for at least a thousand years; but nothing in the science of human government has yet been found to encourage mankind with a hope of universal contentment under the governing power of man. Nothing short of divine authority can lead to universal contentment on earth, and when this is attained there is this good human authority that teaches this will bring a state of great happiness and glory to the poor mortals of a carnal world. But, according to this same authority, this can not be looked for until the Jews shall be converted, genuine Christianity be diffused through all nations, and Christ shall reign, by his spiritual presence, in a glorious manner. When this is the case we are told it will be a time of eminent holiness, clear light and knowledge, love, peace, friendship, and agreement in doctrine and worship; that human life, perhaps, will rarely be endangered by the poisons of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms; that beasts of prey, perhaps, will be extirpated or tamed by the power of man; that the inhabitants of every place will rest secure from fear of robbery and murder; that war shall be entirely ended; that capital crimes and punishments shall be heard of no more; that governments shall be placed on fair, just and humane foundations; that the torch of civil discord shall be extinguished; that pagans, Turks, deists and Jews will either be entirely converted, or will be as few in number as real Christians are now; that kings, nobles, magistrates and rulers in churches shall act with principle, and be forward to promote the best interests of men; that tyranny, oppression, persecution, bigotry and cruelty shall cease; that business will be attended to without contention, dishonesty and covetousness; that trades and manufactures will be carried on with a design to promote the general good of mankind; and not with selfish interests, as now; that merchandise between distant countries will be conducted without fear of an enemy; that works of ornament and beauty, perhaps, will not be wanting in those days; that learning, which has always flourished in proportion as religion has spread, will then greatly increase and be employed for the best purposes; that astronomy, geography, natural history, metaphysics and all the useful sciences will be better understood, and consecrated to the service of God and man; and by the improvements which have been made, and are making, in shipbuilding, navigation, electricity, medicine, etc., "the tempest will lose half its force, the lightning lose half its terrors," and the human frame will not be half as much exposed to danger. Theological writers hope for these things through the aid of a Christian civilization, and man in this country has learned to advance toward their achievement under a republican form of government, intended to secure "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religion or politics;" a government pledged to "freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus and trial by jury impartially selected;" a government that enforces absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, a rule that Mr. Jefferson taught was "the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism." Now, until the millennium shall have arrived, no reasonable man expects universal contentment among the men of this earth, particularly in political affairs; nor is he surprised to find men who are discontented because they have not been permitted to defeat the will of the majority in Louisiana by excluding from the ballot-box the votes of ten thousand voters. A reasonable man will readily see that it is as great a crime to attempt to carry an election by excluding the votes of ten thousand voters from the ballot-boxes as to attempt to gain a victory by stuffing ballot-boxes. In either case a very serious offense is committed against free government. In order to prevent the success of parties combined to defeat the will of the majority in preventing the exercise of the right to vote by those whom the law made voters, a new law was made giving jurisdiction in such cases to United States courts. This law was made effective against the attempt to defeat Governor Kellogg and the balance of the Republican State ticket last fall, for it provided "that whenever registration and the subsequent casting of a vote is refused on account of race, that the vote shall be held in law as having been cast; that the candidate shall not be deprived of his election on account of any such refusal; and that the circuit courts shall have jurisdiction of all cases in law or equity arising under this act." Until this law was passed voters could be driven from the polls with impunity, and in this State there was no certainty that the will of the majority could be heard. It had been defeated in the presidential election of 1868, and if Congress had not taken the matter in hand the will of the majority would have undoubtedly been defeated in 1872. Congressional legislation, and a Presidential federal judge who would not shrink from duty, have vindicated the rule of the majority. If their noble conduct has failed to secure universal contentment, it has increased the hopes of those who have faith in republican government.

Why is it that men convicted, like Caldwell and Tweed, of acts which would amount to felony, are permitted to escape, all legal punishment for their crimes? Simply because they are protected by an immunity thrown around them in their political character. The robbing of his constituents by a representative of the

people was once an inconceivable crime. It now requires recognitions and a grade of punishment equal to its enormity. The charge against the two men named is, that they employed money to secure a legislative act. The proof is so conclusive that each of these men escape exclusion from the representative station by resignation! The proceedings against them fall, and these political felons escape. The resignation of Tweed establishes his personal turpitude. He was at first charged with having procured the appointment of auditors, who passed a large amount of fraudulent claims against the city of New York. It was alleged in his behalf that the money so obtained was a corruption fund for political purposes. Although this was in fact a greater crime than personal robbery would have been, there might have been some palliation among a community where the practices of political corruption are so common. The last charge against Tweed was, however, one which politics had nothing to do. Being a member of the Legislature of New York, he was by the Fisks and Goulds of the Erie Company, entrusted with large sums of money to be placed where they would do the most good in defeating certain hostile legislation apprehended by the company. Here was an open purchase and use of the representative to enrich himself and others. This special case shows how the purchase of a representative may sell the people whom he pretends, and indeed swears, to protect. The "hostile legislation against the Erie company was a measure to reduce and regulate freights. In such a measure all the constituents of Tweed who used the road for travel or transportation were directly interested. Yet he was hired to betray those who had confided their interests to him. Recent testimony shows that six State Senators were paid each \$50,000 to support the interests of the Erie company. It seemed from the very large sums paid Tweed by the company that he might have been the intermediary in these transactions. These sums were paid him as counsel and as legal expenses. This explanation was entirely too thin, and the Legislature pursued its scrutiny with such effect that Tweed stopped the investigation with a denial that he was a Senator, and the proceeding dropped.

When appealed to for troops to aid the Southern States, Kentucky maintained a lacative neutrality. While many brave men enlisted in each army, the politicians sat on the fence beholding the combat, and holding the State as represented by greenbacks on the one side and cotton bills on the other. The card of Mr. McEnery invoking a general uprising in behalf of Louisiana has been forwarded to Kentucky, and the Courier-Journal has interposed with an editorial recommending Mr. McEnery to go to war for his rights, while the Governor of Kentucky has responded in a message, apparently to the Legislature of Mr. McEnery, since it has no relation to the affairs of his own half-State. He begins by saying "such evils a State, which is of right sovereign and independent must deal with for itself." He then makes an *ex parte* statement of the circumstances occurring in Louisiana, as recited by Mr. McEnery, and closes with the request that "a respectful yet earnest and solemn protest against the unwarrantable interference of federal authority in the State of Louisiana" shall be held before Congress. Now, if Louisiana be "of right a sovereign and independent State," why appeal to the federal government? Why should not the sovereign and independent State of Kentucky take her stand alongside and invoke the spirit of York and whisky defied under the name of the god of battles? That act would be a true corollary from the principle announced. Yet, after asserting a nationality for Louisiana, Kentucky refers her to the federal government for redress, thus renouncing the rights of a sovereign, and renouncing her forehead to the footstool of the very power which has inflicted the alleged wrong! We would advise our friends who regard Mr. McEnery as entitled to the office he claims to be on their guard, lest they be led into a false position by trusting to the grandiose sympathies of distant governors. They should not forget that France claimed to have positive assurance of assistance from Austria in the late war with Prussia. Thus, while party organs and partisan governors give promises of aid and encouragement to strife in Louisiana, should the time of trial come, the editors may be removed and the governor trammelled by instructions. Rely upon it, Kentucky has no purpose to engage in civil war, nor has any authority to pledge her for any such folly. It is to be hoped that Louisiana can adjust within herself all domestic differences without asking the outside intervention of other States. For it is to be remembered that if one State intervene actively on one side, another may do the same on the other. Kentucky might, being formidable, but on the other side of the river lie two other States which might take a hand also. In few words, we would prefer to be left to deal with our own affairs, for the appeal to other States can do no good, especially since our rights are pending before the common government, which can alone decide. Let us beg the *Courier-Journal* and Governor Leslie to follow "this sovereign and independent State" to redress her own wrongs in her own way.

LIEUTENANT MAURY. But a few days since we taught that the intolerance of Calvary has been avenged by centuries of European cruelty, and that the cheap chivalry of abusing strangers always brings a similar return. In all such cases the innocents abroad suffer while the malevolent authors rest safe in their local immunity. We are sorry to record an instance of unadvised retaliation. Lieutenant Maury was an eminent American. He rendered great and practical services to the commerce of the country by his physical geography, his wind and current charts, and his deep sea soundings. He had been acknowledged and honored as a savior by the highest scientific institutions in the world, and was a man of unexceptionable personal character. He outstripped the cause of the

THE POINT IS NOT CONCEDED. Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, in his message to the McEnery Legislature, which from the necessity of circumstances was sent first to the Kentucky Legislature, after presenting one side of the case merely, without reference to any proof to sustain it, makes a rather lame attempt at argument. The following is a sample of his Bourbon excellency's logic: "If, as is conceded, the setting up of the usurping government in Louisiana was a wrong, it is a wrong still, and every day of its continuance is an aggravated wrong. The most serious defect in this proposition is that it has never been conceded that the government of Louisiana is a usurping one. It has been asserted often enough that such was the case by those who expected fifty thousand Federalists to out-vote seventy thousand Republicans; but the claim has never been allowed by any competent authority. The State government which Mr. Leslie thus characterizes as 'usurping' was 'set up' in the same manner, or at least in as legal form as the one ever which he presides in Kentucky. Hence, adopting his style of reasoning, it is not wrong, but right still, and will be right every day of its existence, or for the four years it is expected to last. When Governor Leslie, in his capacity of executive of one 'sovereign State,' assumes the functions of judge of the acts and doings of another sovereign State, he should be careful as to his facts, and should not fall into the error of supposing that our disappointed candidate for Governor would be uttering in his statements of the case.

The point seems to be entirely overlooked that no competent authority, either political or judicial, has yet pronounced Governor Kellogg a usurper, though his enemies have petitioned nearly every tribunal that was supposed to have any jurisdiction in the matter to do so. All our State tribunals have uniformly held that what Mr. Leslie states to be a usur-

South in the late civil war, but after the peace, Lieutenant Maury, like Lee, devoted himself to the cause of education, taking no part in the political controversies, and asking no official reward from either party. While the Southern papers have been filled with eulogiums upon his professional and private character, a different spirit seems to have entered into some of the Northern journals. They ridicule his pretensions to science, denounce his course in the war, and manifest neither respect for his memory nor sympathy for his loss. We regret such retaliation for the terms in which Northern people are often spoken of at the South. Sectional and partisan bitterness is always unjust and often dishonest. The attention of merchants and other citizens who have intercourse with the Northern people is invited to the prevalence of this systematic purpose to poison the people of the sections against each other. It must operate greatly to the injury of the weaker section. In the case stated, the biography of Maury will go abroad in all languages, and may fix European estimate of his character and services. The eulogies published in Southern papers can not compete in the formation of opinions. It is time that the covert assaults upon Republican principles, and the constant obloquy upon Northern people should cease. We are obliged to borrow money and buy goods from them, and it is neither judicious nor generous to keep up a stream of abuse which does not reach its object, but returns to drench ourselves with its impotent imputations. Really, it is too Chinese for an intelligent people.

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SOME THING LIKE A DEADLOCK AT THE TREASURY. Some days since Mr. C. J. Adolphe, the efficient tax collector of the Third District, made his settlement with Auditor Clinton, and prepared to turn over the warrants received by him to Mr. Dubuclet. Mr. Clinton having canceled the preference warrants, Mr. Dubuclet declined to receive the same. The Treasurer having intimated, however, that he would receive canceled warrants hereafter. Mr. Adolphe again visited him yesterday, and made a tender of some \$13,000 worth of warrants, in settlement of State licenses. Upon examining the warrants tendered, the Treasurer discovered that a few of them were of the lot issued under acts Nos. 50 and 55 of 1873, and consequently refused to receive the whole lot, alleging the recent injunction of Judge Hawkins as his excuse. The injunction in question was issued on Friday last, while the accounts of Mr. Adolphe had been audited and adjusted several days previous, and would have been disposed of previous to the issuance of the injunction but for the punctiliousness of Mr. Dubuclet. It seems proper that the order of court should be amended to suit such a case as this.

HOLY WEEK. This beautiful Sabbath morning we enter upon what is regarded by the Catholics as the most sacred week of the year—the Holy Week. It embraces the last days of the Lenten season and Good Friday, the anniversary of the crucifixion of the Redeemer. During the week all the Catholic churches will have appropriate services, and many of them are being magnificently decorated for the occasion. Judge Durell yesterday adjourned the United States courts for one week in honor of the sacred days of passion.

It is a pleasure to visit the office of the State Superintendent of Education under the charge of the present incumbent, Hon. W. G. Brown. Neatness, order and good taste are apparent in every nook and corner, as well as around the desks of the Superintendent and his capable and accomplished secretary, Mr. Cole. Gentlemen and ladies having official business are ushered into a spacious suite of rooms, handsomely carpeted and provided with suitable furniture, such as chairs, desks, etc. And this outward appearance is in perfect keeping with the admirable system adopted. Official information, statistics and reports from every parish are carefully filed away, ready for examination at a moment's notice.

During the course of a short visit at the office yesterday, we learned that our educational system is gradually assuming proportions worthy of the immense interest that attaches to it. Despite a want of money, the number of school houses are increasing in every parish, and there are large additions monthly in the attendance of pupils. The free school system of today has a hold in the hearts of the people never probably heretofore equaled in this State, and one which can not be alienated. Mr. Brown is very deeply interested in his duties, and gives his entire attention to the great work that has been committed to his care.

AT WALSH'S, 110 Canal street, 110

The undersigned announces the arrival of his new stock of SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN, AND CLOTHING AND UNDER GARMENTS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. In the Latest Styles and at Moderate Prices. He begs to call particular attention to his very elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE NECK WEAR AND GLOVES, As also to his COMPLETE STOCK OF SHIRTS, of his own make, with or without collars or cuffs, and ready made to wear with either button, eye, or button and eye.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, on short notice, subject to inspection. If not satisfactory they need not be taken.

R. T. WALSH, No. 110 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU, 96 Canal Street, 96

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