

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

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 16, 1873.

Some people continue to call Mr. McEnery "Governor," because he ran for that office once.

The Troy Times says the United States is at peace with all the world except the Mojos and the organ grinders.

We learn from the Hood that an effort to create a tax resisting demonstration in Homer recently resulted in failure.

Thirty thousand Highland plies, or Scotch firs, have been shipped from Dundee, Scotland, to this country, to be planted west of the Mississippi.

"Go to the country, get some land, put up a shanty, go to work, and become independent," is the advice of a San Francisco paper to young men.

A lately deceased millionaire's estate in San Francisco is claimed by four lawful widows already. He was for many years an invalid, but frequently revived.

The William E. Putnam, Captain Pitts, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with salt, put into Queenstown on the twenty-seventh of April, leaking and with loss of sails.

That Yale professor evinced a keen knowledge of human nature when he said to a student, "If you must play cards don't mark the backs."

On last Saturday Senator O. H. Brewster and his elder brother, James Brewster, superintendent of public education for the fifth congressional district, were in Homer.

The State school superintendent of Minnesota announces an axiom, derived from his experience of female teachers, that "good looking women never learn Greek."

The New York Times announces that "both United States Senators and four Congressmen" from Louisiana have accepted invitations to be present at the St. Louis convention.

Mr. Clinton lately shocked the delicate nerves of several old shell-bank politicians by expressing his honest sentiments in rather forcible, but plain Anglo-Saxon terms, Naughty Clinton!

Leo Hudson is lying dangerously ill in St. Louis. Her horse, Black Bess, died of its injuries. This beautiful mare was worth ten thousand dollars, and was Leo's sole means of earning a livelihood.

A new and effective method of muzzling dogs has been introduced at Indianapolis. The muzzle is placed just behind the ear, and by manipulating a thing called a trigger, the safety of the public is assured.

An Irishman having jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, upon receiving a quarter from the person as a reward for the service, looked first at the money and then at him, and at last exclaimed: "I'm overpaid for the job."

General Cyrus Bussey, Judge J. H. Kennard and Johnson Armstrong are in attendance upon the St. Louis congressional convention as delegates from New Orleans. Senator West and Congressmen Darvall, Snyder and Sheldon are also in attendance.

By a private dispatch just received from Houston, we learn that the Victor scales have been victorious at the fourth Texas State fair, taking the premium over all competitors. The victor was represented by the active and able agent, Mr. J. H. Alcee Gauthreaux, of this city.

Regular army strategy seems to be getting at fault. The Mojos are at last, counts represented as holding a strong position at a point between the soldiers and the creek where the soldiers had to go for water, and General Davis proposes to hold the Indians where they are till he receives reinforcements.

George L. Nospel, formerly a resident of New Orleans, but for several years past living most of the time in St. Louis, committed suicide at the Golden Lion tavern in the lower part of that city, recently, by shooting himself through the heart. Sickness, despondency and domestic trouble are supposed to have been the cause.

"If the Churches," says the Detroit Tribune, "propose to continue the business of accepting Vanderbilt Universities and Drew Seminaries, and of bowing down before episcopal gamblers, they had better erect the steeple of Mammon in front of their altars, and abandon all pretense of worshipping upon Christian principles."

It is stated that Professor Rich, as the result of extensive investigations into the disinfecting power of various salts, when applied to animal and vegetable solids and fluids, sewage, etc., has determined that the hydrochlorate of alumina, supplemented by a small quantity of chloride of iron is the most effective and generally applicable disinfectant.

Those who advocate a new election, and who are not in a hurry to get caught in the net, and severely tested, he ought to be turned loose and allowed to try his luck again and again until he gets away with the booty. A set of men at tempting to steal a government by fraud not only failed, but got severely punned, want a new election on the ground that if they did not succeed next time they will not at least get hurt so badly.

Colonel Frank Moore, now captain of the Ninth United States Cavalry, is in town, making a brief visit preparatory to a trip across the sea to visit once more the land of his birth—the land of his father and Robert Burns. He will visit Vienna during the summer, and rejoin his command in the fall. Colonel Moore is one of the very few officers of the regular army appointed from Louisiana, and has availed himself of a leave of absence for the first time in several years.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General, received on Tuesday a dispatch from Special Agent Trainor, at Springfield, Massachusetts, announcing that 5,000,000 of postal cards had been shipped on a postal car, and would be in Washington Wednesday morning. This is the first installment to be distributed according to requisition, 1,000,000 each to New York and Philadelphia, 500,000 to Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Washington, the 500,000 remaining among thirty to other principal cities.

THE PLANTERS VINDICATED.

It will be borne in mind that the New Orleans Republican is the only political journal published in this city which is deemed credible on political questions, by the Republican party abroad. This is not because this journal claims to be more able or truthful than its opponents, but because every party will respect the statements of its own organs more than those of the opposition. What we are, therefore, about to say in vindication of the people of Louisiana will be regarded as entitled to a consideration which would not be accorded to their professed friends. It will not be forgotten that we gave the same testimony in regard to the peace and order of the fall elections. It has been proven that the troubles of Louisiana came from those who conducted and counted on the vote, not from the people who voted. Indeed, the instincts of the American people are always right. Notwithstanding the appeals and misrepresentations which have been rung into their ears, they stand steady in their obedience to the laws. All the sophistry which would teach that a man may resist any law which he does not like, or take off by poison or the knife any officer whose place he would like to fill, has failed to unite the people in the plans of anarchy. The people are not only right in their instincts, but they are wise in their judgment. The people know that they can not each have an office, and that the public printing contract is usually held by a single party. The people do not see why they should destroy their own credit—so indispensable to finish public works—subject their property to seizure and their persons to imprisonment. They can not comprehend the slaughter of laborers, so much needed, and the stoppage of their credit through the fears of capitalists, for the sake of installing a few men in fat State offices, sending others to Congress, and bestowing upon country friends the happy privilege of printing the public laws.

These orders to make armed resistance to the tax collector, or other officer appointed by Governor Kellogg, comes from men who pay their own taxes, and restrict their revolutionary ardor to speeches inciting others to overt acts. It is thought, perhaps, by these astute agitators that the bumpkin from the country has no better sense than to obey their orders and put them in office. Yet, to the extent that these orders have been obeyed, the sole fruit thus far has been the cost of an expensive expedition, much alarm among the non-combatants, and the sad spectacle of several respectable citizens brought to public trial under indictments, which, if proven, may send these citizens to a distant prison. Should not these agitators pause? Three hundred negro laborers killed and missing from the fields! Eight or ten respectable citizens involved in resistance to law; taken from their families and homes, with the possibility of a punishment painful even to those who are compelled to inflict it.

That the people of Louisiana are too honest and too wise to follow the ruinous counsel given them is proven by the bloodless expedition of the police and their safe return. The people will countenance no such violence as is recommended. We do not claim for General Badger a capacity to terrify with his mere talon the whole people of a parish. It was respect for their own laws, not fear of a policeman's badge, that withheld those people from resistance to a rule they had been early educated to detest. The people know that they live in the country, that they own lands and owe debts and need labor. They trust in such reforms of men and measures as are necessary to be effected in the American manner and not in the Sicilian manner. They know that these fly-bouts who are edging them on would disappear with the first gun of civil war, leaving nothing behind them but unpeeled heads and bar-bills.

It is a subterfuge to say that the people declined to obey the order of the riot ring because to the federal troops. Every one knew as well a month ago as now, that the federal troops were on hand to protect the State government at a touch of the telegraph.

No, there was a far higher and better motive which governed the planters of the country. It was not fear. It was a just conviction that right would be done under American law, and not according to the mode of St. Bartholomew, the Sicilian Vespers, or the Thugs or the Petroleuses.

It is therefore that we have never made a word of the execution of his duties by the chief of police. It was no merit of bravery, though he acted with courage and courtesy. The merit of a bloodless installation of officers not acceptable to many is due to the patriotism and good sense of the people. They will make a reform in their own time and in their own way. They will discipline all representatives and officers who may deserve it. If we are not greatly mistaken the people will take as much pleasure and derive as much profit from the defeat of those who have tried to put them into revolution as from that of the most open political opponent.

MENERY'S IDEA OF THE COURSE

The Herald has initiated the course of the Progress in the interviewing business. The former sent a reporter after Governor Kellogg, and got what it did not want exactly, while the latter journal, being more astute, possibly, or less aspiring, knew where it could get just what was needed; so Mr. McEnery was selected as the person to catechize. The interview opened with the exhibition of a very brilliant idea in regard to the duty of the citizens in respect to the laws. It is thus introduced and stated in the report of the interview:

Reporter—What is your theory in regard to opposing and resisting the Kellogg government?

Governor McEnery—The Congress of the United States having failed to act definitely on the Louisiana case, I determined I would resort to all moral and legal means to prevent the forcing, as a permanent law, upon the people of Louisiana, of the Kellogg usurpation. This I proposed to effect by advising the people to discontinuance Kellogg's authority in every feasible way, especially by refusing to pay taxes imposed by him.

That Kellogg's Congress has been asked to take a step involving an entire change in the policy of the country. So far it has not complied with the modest request, but those who made it are determined to discount the result. They affect to presume Congress will repeal laws which they find stand in the way of their political and private interests. Having condescended to ask for such action, they take it for granted it will be done, and stubbornly refuse to obey them until Congress decides whether it will do their bidding or not. It is the first time in the history of this country that an attempt has been made to treat laws as a nullity, or suspended, on any such frivolous pretext. The presumption is always in favor of any law, rule or regulation in force, and no man will be justified in acting as though it would be set aside because he demanded it should be. As well may a man steal a horse, petition the Legislature to abolish the laws for the punishment of larceny, and then demand suspension of action in his case till the Legislature should "act definitely" on his rather cool proposition.

"THEIR BEST FRIENDS."

The Vicksburg Herald wishes now to appear before the colored people as one of their "best friends." That the old rebel element thinks of nothing so much as how they may improve the moral, social, industrial, financial and spiritual condition of the "plain country negroes," which he calls them for the nonce. He had designated them as "Murrell's bandits" a few lines before; but he was then trying to give birth to a different idea. Here is the style of his reasoning:

On Monday night of one hundred Winchester rifles arrived at Delta for Murrell's bandits, and notwithstanding the law requires them to be kept with some armor, the weapons of destruction have already been distributed, and the ignorant negroes are going around feeling that they are the monarchs of the parish. We really sympathize with the plain country negroes in their ignorance. The usurping scoundrels (i. e. the Republicans) see but one way in which they can hold on to their ill-gotten gain, and that is by placing the unfortunate negroes between them and danger. This was done in Grant parish, and will be done elsewhere when a struggle begins. And yet the black man thinks he is loved by the scoundrels and the white tools of Kellogg.

From whence comes the danger? Which side pointed the guns at these "plain country negroes"? Why should the "best friends of the negroes" want to murder people by wholesale because "the usurping scoundrels" possess an ill-gotten gain? Does the Herald man hold a party that is unable to defend another less his friend than he who makes a murderous, unprovoked attack upon him? If such be the shape the friendship of the old rebels takes for the negro, the latter may well pray, "Save me from my friends!"

In Madison parish, where the colored people are prepared to defend themselves, they are called "Murrell's bandits." In Grant parish, where they were overpowered by a ferocious mob and slaughtered without mercy, they are "plain country negroes," standing between the Republicans and "danger." Now, if the Fusion apologists could cite a case in which any negro in this State escaped a "danger" similar to that referred to, unless through the interposition of some friendly power, or that an angry rebel ever spared the life of a colored man from any motives of humanity, they will take the initial steps to show that their professions of good will for the black man are not sheer hypocrisy. The colored people are not fools. They know that as soon as their professed best friends cease to pursue their there is no longer any danger.

HOW THE PEOPLE SUSTAIN THEM.

We reproduce the following from the Shreveport Times of the eighth instant, for the special benefit of the Committee of Two Hundred and such of their deluded followers as suppose that all the wisdom is monopolized by that body. The Times, it will be seen, appears in the light of a complainer, but, unlike most of the captious of its party, is ready with a substitute. We have no very high opinion of the plan proposed by the country editor, but we heartily sympathize with him in his strictures upon the failures of the Two Hundred, the Fusion Legislature and the city ring leaders generally. In discussing political questions, especially those which are historical, a sanguine man is apt to lose sight of the difficulties existing at the time, and to be misled by the arrangement of the Two Hundred by the Times is no exception. In our judgment any measures for the purpose of deposing the Republican party last winter, and installing their opponents, would have failed as signally as those which were tried. The proposition to buy the police is to be recommended on account of its originality, but as a way by which the Fusionists could have passed out of their difficulties into office, it would have shared the fate of the other ideas which the Times man proposes for the Herald for adopting.

At the distance from the recent action we may not be in a condition to judge, but it seems to us, as it will be to the people throughout the country, paradoxical, especially that the people of New Orleans—especially those extreme gentlemen who were so much anti-radical that their delicate stomachs could not bear even the Fusion or Liberal movement—are proposing to return to their professions and to their political office. It appears—and it mortifies us to say so—that the citizens are remaining faithful to the mode as a stronghold, a fortified camp, as it were, whence issue forth armed bands of robbers to harry and oppress the people of the parishes, without any regard to the quiet enjoyment of Kellogg. Not only this, but some of our gunpowder members of the Legislature discussed the idea of taking the Metropolitan office as a service, but the Legislature was in a hurry to wipe them out by a legislative enactment—which, under the circumstances, would have been like the Pope fulminating a bull against the monks. This they regarded as an evidence of the highest order of legislative talent.

might be well for the merchants of that city to reflect that political antagonisms sometimes affect trade relations.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The very prompt acceptance by Hon. J. W. Foster of an invitation to address the merchants of New Orleans upon the general ideas of his mission, is a favorable specimen of American policy. There will be a frank and friendly relationship established with our neighbor. There will be no force, as there will be no need of fraud or force in bringing about that true reciprocity, in commercial and social connections, which can alone promote the mutual interests of the two countries. If we invade Mexico, let it be with railroads, and lawful enterprise. It is retaliated, may it be by sending us the products of her mines and fields. Such, no doubt, will be the diplomacy taught by our government and openly avowed by our minister. We have little doubt that it will be accepted in a similar spirit by the liberal and progressive administration of President Tejada.

THEY TRIED IT ONCE

Mr. McEnery regards the employment of the United States troops to enforce the service of process as a "novel and extraordinary proceeding," and gives it as his opinion that Mr. DeBlanc would be surrendered to a civil officer if he had appeared in St. Martin unattended. Of course, Mr. McEnery's opinion is simply that of one man, and he is rather an interested advocate than an impartial judge. Colonel DeKlyne not long ago returned from an almost fruitless visit to Grant parish because he had no troops to enforce service of process. He would not have shown much foresight to repeat the mistake in St. Martin. The insurgents in Grant were acting under the advice, if not under the absolute control, of the same central authority that directed the movement in St. Martin. It will be borne in mind that at the first interview between Messrs. DeKlyne and DeBlanc, three miles out of St. Martinville, the latter began to dictate terms and exact conditions, intimating that unless they were agreed to he should refuse to give himself up. It was not until the chief deputy marshal had declared his intention of scouring the parish with armed men, who were already at hand and ready to march on short notice, that the persons who were wanted decided to submit. Had there been no troops in the background of that picture, no force except that of a civil officer armed with nothing more than the process of a court, Colonel DeKlyne would have had a repetition of his Colfax experience. On the whole, we think Mr. McEnery's point not well taken. His opinion, of the correctness of which he is so "confident," is not sustained by any evidence, but seems to be flatly contradicted by an unbroken chain of transactions in point.

BELIEVING ABOVE BELIEF.

We have frequently heard this phrase: "They do not believe these doctrines; they only believe that they believe them," applied to religious professors; but it remains for these times and for the wisdom of a local reporter to show that it is of vital importance to a community and incidental importance to a whole nation to ascertain what a man believes to be the belief of others. If Governor Kellogg believed that the white people of the State believed that he, Kellogg, believed himself elected, what an important difference it would make in our political situation! Everybody might then sleep at night in peace, and during the day attend to his own private concerns. The country folk might then devote themselves to their crops and quit soldiering. The Metropolitan might then confine their energies to the arrest of vagrants, the issuing of notices to careless housekeepers about the purifying of their premises and the distribution of poisoned sausages among unprotected cuisines. Congressional committees could then enjoy the gustatory greetings offered them without the distraction of political disturbances. Even the conflicting claims of rivals to the various political places now in dispute might be mysteriously but amicably settled. Oh! Kellogg, Kellogg, why can you not believe that everybody believes what ought to be believed?

FORTUNATE FOREBEARANCE

We learn from that veracious source of intelligence, the Associated Press dispatches, that Colonel DeBlanc had, at his mercy, had been chosen to move against them. Considering that it was for that express purpose that his "gallant company" had been raised, this forbearance was rather mysterious. Of its strategic importance we shall not presume to speak; but no one will dispute the originality of his next move as a source of panic among opposing forces: "He ordered his men to retire to their homes, which they did, thereby creating consternation in Badger's camp." This being a feat which the whole band united could not achieve, we must conclude that each man of that valorous band was a host in himself and as he quietly and singly sought his home, impressed the terror-struck followers of General Badger as a whole army marching to battle.

We congratulate General Badger on his escape, and Colonel DeBlanc on the fortunate inspiration to mercy which induced him to lower his uplifted arm.

Judging aside, we would suggest to the friends of Colonel DeBlanc that it is a cruel kindness, by such indirect dispatches as that alluded to, to turn the mistaken efforts of a worthy gentleman into objects of ridicule.

WHY IS IT?

A superstitious citizen asks Mayor Wilks, through the columns of the Progress, why the public squares of the city are occupied by United States artillery, and why "our children are driven from their evening's play under the cool shade and on the green grass to make way for the salaried President's make-way?" Last our worthy Mayor may not have or take the time to answer this question, and the Progress may not answer it correctly, we will take it upon ourselves to reply.

It is because the fathers and guardians of some of those children have thrown the whole community into a state of disturbance inimical to the pleasant ways of peace by inciting lawless and irresponsible mobs to deeds of violence and bloodshed, sacking stores, insulting and assaulting peaceful citizens, armed resistance to the lawful authorities, and even assassination. Because proclamation has been hoisted, made by such parents that no power short of that of the United States should be permitted to enforce order. Is "Citizens" answered?

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INSURANCE

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Insures against Fire, Marine and River Risks. At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. EIMER BADER, President. CHAS. KNOSPFLER, Vice President. GEORGE STROMBERG, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Premiums received, Marine premiums, Reinsurance, etc.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Total premiums for the year ending February 29, 1873, Fire premiums, Marine premiums, etc.

The company has the following assets, at the lowest market values: City and other bonds, Bank and other stocks, etc.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

95 Canal Street. 96. Office description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

SHOPPING

Directed by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints is on the POSTORCHASTRAIS BARROAD.

THE LUZEBURG HOSPITAL.

Directed by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints is on the POSTORCHASTRAIS BARROAD.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER.

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. Information having reached me that forged or counterfeit State License Banks have been issued for sale, a large reward is offered...

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. Information having reached me that forged or counterfeit State License Banks have been issued for sale, a large reward is offered...

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 112 Canal Street. FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Total premiums for the first quarter of 1873, Fire premiums, Marine premiums, etc.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA. The bank will issue TIME CERTIFICATES of deposit, bearing interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum for SIX months and longer.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered by the United States March, 1864. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. No. 102 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS. BE GRAND OFFICE on the second and third floors of building No. 44 Rampart Street. Apply at No. 112 Canal Street.

INSURANCE

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Seventh Annual Statement. In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following statement: