

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1873.

A drunken Toledo man wrote on the wall of his cell: "Jug not, that ye be not judged."

An Indian summary wish—That the Warm Spring Indians will give the Modocs an early fall.

The women of Arizona demand a plurality of husbands. The man who marries out there ought to be a "ho in himself."

It depends upon who is the quickest on the trigger, whether an Arkansas doctor collects his bill or not of a convalescent patient.

A Pittsburg witness could not give his own age, but was confident he was younger than his mother, though she died early, and he was not certain.

Mr. Fay continues to amaze and bewilder the public nightly at the St. Charles Theatre with the mysteries of his dark seance. He will remain only this week.

A concert, dialogue and tableau exhibition was given last night at St. James Chapel, for the benefit of the church, under the direction of Prof. A. P. Williams.

Rev. Stuart Robinson, the eloquent preacher, has arrived in this city, and is stopping at the City Hotel. He is expected to preach in one of our up-town churches next Sunday.

A reporter for a Wisconsin paper writes: "Those who personally know our esteemed fellow-citizen, Colonel ... will regret to hear that he was brutally assassinated last evening, but not killed."

This is the way one of our Western exchanges puts it: "You might as well attempt to shoop an elephant with a thin, bluish soap suds as to attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

A woman in Pennsylvania upset a cooking stove the other day and branded the maker's name idly on her arm. That woman does not believe any more in words that burn. She prefers acts cold.

The Chicago Times puts its solemn command: "How can we escape fire?" A New York paper answers: "The gospel offers you every encouragement, but perhaps your 'best hold' is to get out of Chicago."

An ingenious individual, with a turn for mathematics, has found that there is one pig to every one and four-tenths men in the United States. From some specimens of men seen, we think the pig is not evenly distributed.

An Oregon town got on a landslide recently and deposited itself in another county. And now the dishonest residents of that peripatetic village coolly refuse to pay their taxes on the ground that they don't belong in that county.

The country papers of Pennsylvania are just now very short of sub- for editorial discussion. The most absorbing topic of the day with them is, "Why persons can't sleep." We suggest that they discuss the question, "Why don't you wake up?"

A worthy widow who had been blessed with four husbands, hung up her photograph, surrounded by the pictures of her four departed gentlemen, and above them, by way of further ornament, placed a Sabbath school motto, reading, "The Lord will provide."

It is not best for members of secret societies to recognize signs. A Mrs. Scott, of Rochester, having occasion to wear her nose, was accosted by a Mr. Kimball, who thought her a daughter of Rebecca in trouble. He heard his mistake when Mr. Scott arrived. An assault and suit in the police court were the consequence.

It is stated that the son of an English peer has been wandering about playing a hand organ for six months by way of proving that it was a profitable business, and winning a wager that he had laid on that point. The story as it comes to hand leaves doubt as to the play by failing to state whether the business proved to be profitable or not.

An impulsive Connecticut young man sent his girl the piece of steel muscle entitled "I will meet you at the beautiful gate." Her father saw the piece when she opened the package, and after daubing a pocketful of tar over his gate, quietly remarked to his daughter, "He can wait for you if he wants to, but you won't either of you swing on that gate if tar will keep you off."

An Oxford undergraduate, with the natural modesty of the race, sent to Dickens when editor of Household Words, at the end of the Crimean war, a copy of verses on the return of the Guards, with this note: "Sir—Understanding that you insert Rhymes in your Serial, I send you some." To which Dickens answered: "Sir—We do not insert Rhymes without Reason."

The St. Louis Journal says the name and title of one of the prominent warriors in Louisiana is Colonel Altheide DeBlanc, and remarks that it is quite needless to say which side a man with such a name is on, and the wonder is that he has not died before this, merely from the weight of his title. Kellogg, or any other usurper, may well tremble, when compelled to read clear through the name of Colonel Altheide DeBlanc at the top of a warlike summons.

The New York Evening Mail says one of the dangers of "Ombala" works appears to be the emanation it excites in romantic young girls to go and do likewise, not like the characters, but what is quite as bad, like the author, and informs us that a girl fifteen years old, belonging to a wealthy family near Memphis, lately ran away to New Orleans, her only object being to conceal herself, surround her life with mystery, and come out a great authoress like "Ombala." Her friends found her before she got a chance to come out.

When Miss Morgan, a New York stock reporter, was on a visit at Lawrence Kansas, as she was being escorted a long way round the hotel to reach the ladies' entrance, she said "this puts me in mind of the story of the man who cut a large hole at the bottom of his door to let his big cat in and out of the house, and a little one for the use of the kitten. He could not get it into his head that the larger hole could answer for both. The story is applicable to your principal and private entrance. Why can not the principal entrance be used by ladies as well as men?"

THE CAROLINA CLIQUE.

The doctrine of nullification and hostility to Northern people was never popular throughout the South. Since the war this discontent has become insupportable in the South, and even in the State of its birth or domicile. It was to this discontent that the doctrine of nullification was attributed. It was a luxury too expensive for her impoverished resources. To overthrow the federal Union with three or four congressional or electoral votes, in the hands of a colored man or a carpet-bagger, was too absurd even for insanity. It was like undertaking to blow up the Pyramids with a pop cracker. So, like our first parents, the philosophers who taught fire as an article of diet, had to go forth as carpet-baggers on the face of the earth. These doctrines having been expelled from their birthplace and domicile, have not altogether perished. They reappear in Louisiana. The theory of nullifying a law at individual discretion, the resistance to taxes and judgments of courts, when unacceptable to persons or parties, the making a good joke of an attempt at assassination, are all emanations from the same source. And now we have in the organ of discontent and dissipation the crack of the same old whip, impotent elsewhere, but in a violent editorial of yesterday the Phrygian exhortations—

1. To excite the hostility of the South against the government, thus: There can be no doubt that the Radical party has thoroughly understood the worst features of human nature. Money and ambition are their grand sources of power, as these are the aims of their political aspirations. The welfare or peace of the country, the constitution or liberties of the people, are nothing, when in the way of their party objects or party success. Their seven years of oppression and tyranny in the South have not been merely from an ignorance of the principles of free government—or brutal hate. These, doubtless, have had their influence.

2. To revive and exasperate sectional animosity: But the great controlling motive which actuates their policy toward the South has been Northern money-making and Northern ascendancy. To keep the South in a state of discontent, confusion and danger, keeps away emigrants and capital, and transfers them to Northern latitudes. In the meantime, by building railroads, they propose to transfer the commerce of the Southern States, over land, to their cities, while, by rapid increase of their population, from foreign immigration and from the depressed and ruined people of the South, they design to establish such a vast disparity in physical and moral power as to make the south forever submissive tributaries in all the relations of commerce and government.

3. To denounce all Southern men who may accept appointment from a Republican government: Of all the people on this continent, the most contemptible, and at the same time the most miserable, are those in the South who have abandoned her in this her day of humiliation and desolation, and gone into association, strengthening the hands of her oppressors in the policy of ruin and political slavery they are striving to carry out against her. These men may wear upon their breasts the honors of distinction and success, while the despotism they serve may confer; but the heart within burns with the corroding consciousness of a foul, unattractive and infamous treachery. The curse of Gehazi, for far less criminality, is upon them. "The leprosy, therefore, of Naaman shall cleave unto thee, and unto thy seed, forever."

Now, if we were a medical adviser, and any patient suspecting himself of unsound lungs should call on us, we would apply no stethoscope to his sternum. We would say, "read these two sentences," and if he did so without drawing breath or breaking up into a spell of coughing, we would certify to his entire pulmonary sanity.

But these three propositions and paragraphs must, we think, prove to the business men of New Orleans that they are not written to reform the politics of Louisiana. Their object is to agitate here for a renewal of that strife against the Union which has failed and faded out elsewhere. Louisiana is made the anvil on which the arms of agitation are to be hammered out. Here are heaped and saturated with hatred the combustibles to inflame the whole political edifice above us. These combustibles are the most valuable interests of our merchants and property holders.

At the moment when poverty is slowly spreading her cadaverous pall over the city, we are taught suspicion toward those who can bring capital. When invited strangers from the North and West are among us, they are told that they come as spies to note "the nakedness of the land," and that they will return to rejoice in the success of their efforts to "make the South forever submissive tributaries in all her relations of commerce and government."

Will our merchants tolerate this insult to their guests at the threshold of their coming? They have exerted every effort and bestowed large sums to secure a fair and impartial examination by Congress of the physical obstacles to our prosperity. Will they be content to find these exertions misstrusted? As for the imputations of dishonor to men who have fought four years for their principles, we leave their defense to themselves. But what more could the federal government have done? Excluded all men who here arms against the Union forever from its confidence? This would have confirmed the charge of ostracism, tyranny and sectionalism. It would have continued all offices in the South in the hands of those typical villains held responsible for the debt and degradation of the South. Why should this eternal hate be engendered? We have the solution to our citizens. Their eyes cannot be closed longer to the heartless and headless hostility to their interests. These wanton insults to the very people and power from which they expect aid in the retrieval of their fortunes, can not be tolerated. Now, the other press of the city has no hostility to the North or to the Union. They are conducted by a set of bright and jolly chaps, intent on setting up one State rig or another, and especially anxious to restore the public printing to its pristine purposes. But we testify abroad to their loyalty to a government from which they expect contracts, and sincere love for a city which is the greatest free feeder in the world. The other journals are all

right. We will go bail that they never keep a man, woman or dollar out of New Orleans, but will welcome all comers in a most hospitable manner.

WHAT THE EVIDENCE SHOWS. It should be borne in mind that when Senator Carpenter speaks of the Louisiana election and the resulting consequences, he bases his statements upon the evidence presented to the Senate committee last winter. All the affirmative testimony bearing upon the subject was in the hands of the Fusion advocates. The Republicans were on hand with negative or rebutting testimony, the effect of which was to show that the so-called returns could not be relied upon.

Our friends never had an opportunity to examine these returns parish by parish, and point out the glaring frauds that had been committed upon the people of the State. This placed the Fusionists in the vantage ground, apparently, as they were permitted to introduce their testimony without it being subjected to cross-examination. And yet with this preponderance in their favor, let us see the result of the trial—how the case struck impartial minds. With no other guide for his judgment than this evidence, and predicating his remarks upon it solely, Senator Carpenter said that it appeared that Kellogg had not been elected, and that McEnery had been elected by fraud. There was not sufficient evidence to show that the man who ought to have been elected, that is the man whom every intelligent person in this State believes is the choice of the people by more than twenty thousand votes—was elected, while there was abundant evidence that the declaration in favor of his opponent had been obtained by fraud. And this is the best showing the Committee of Two Hundred, Governor Warmoth, Senator McMillen and the bogus returning boards, who went to Washington with three trunks full of well prepared papers could make.

They succeeded after an immense deal of trouble in satisfying the Senate committee that the people of this State had been most egregiously cheated by their servants who were charged with the conduct of our election. Up to this point we cordially agree with the report of the committee and with the present views of Senator Carpenter. We were cheated at the last election in the most outrageous manner. The so-called returns, which were carried off to the federal capital to be summarily condemned, were in no sense the word evidence of anything. They had been made up by hired clerks to suit the emergencies of the day. Had another thousand, or even two or ten thousand, been required to show that McEnery had been elected Governor, they would have been forthcoming. But it was thought the preparation, compilation, or fabrication, "as it was called here, was sufficient, and therefore the energies of the tabulators were not strained to their utmost tension. But when the proposition is made to give our Fusionists the benefit of their own wrong, even to the extent of affording them another opportunity to cheat, we dissent from it in toto. At the last election every Republican in this State voted in good faith for the candidate of his party. The people elected and paid officers to make an honest count of the election. They have a right to insist upon this count being made. If the United States government has any right to interfere in the matter at all, which we do not concede, it can only exercise that right so far as to compel our unfaithful servants to report truly how the people voted, and not to put a whole State to the expense and trouble of retreating what it said. Senator Carpenter told us that we had an election—at least we had something. We tell him that the people regarded it as a *hoax* election, held according to the forms of our law, no matter whether that law was just what it should be or not. It was the province of this State to deal with the unfaithful and dishonest servants that betrayed her; it was not a case for Congressional interference, and so Congress decided; for it not only refused to instruct the President to recognize McEnery, whose election or pretended election was effected by fraud, but it refused to order a new trial, or in any manner disturb the arrangement that had been brought about here by our own people, partly through the aid of the Circuit Court and partly from a disinclination of the better part of the opposition to give their sanction to what they well knew to be a glaring fraud.

And it is our conviction that it ever this question comes before Congress again, which is by no means an assured thing, it will be presented in such a shape, and with such irrefragable evidence as will lead that body to reflect the advantages the Fusionists derived from their notorious frauds and add them to the Republican side of the account. Such a thing as Congress ordering a new election in a State instead of adopting the proper means of ascertaining how the disputed one resulted, would set such a precedent as might eventually upset a general count in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Illinois, because one constant thought he had been cheated in some way, either in the count or because his friends had not voted as he expected they would. Each case ought to stand upon its own merits, so that the rights of a man who has been fairly defeated shall not be impeded by the conduct of another who has been cheated.

MORE CARPENTER CHEFS. Senator Carpenter says that by the returns made to Governor Warmoth under the then existing election law McEnery appeared to have been elected Governor of Louisiana, but that the Senate committee believed from the evidence adduced that the returns were fraudulent, and that the declaration of McEnery's election was based upon fraud. He also says that Mr. Kellogg, by the returns which passed through Governor Warmoth's hands, was shown not to have received a majority of the votes cast, but that this was a fraudulent showing. Senator Carpenter intimates that the Republican side of the case was not properly presented before the

MEMORIAL DAY.

The steamboat BRADSH JONSON will leave the foot of Bayou de la Chaux for Chalmette National Cemetery, on FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873, at ten and twelve o'clock A. M. and two and four o'clock P. M. returning from the Cemetery at eleven o'clock A. M. and at one, three, and five o'clock P. M.

Tickets for the round trip, Fifty Cents, which can be secured by applying to the members of the Past or on board the boat.

W. G. JAMES, Commander of Post No. 1, Department of Louisiana, Grand Army of the Republic, 212 1/2

LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS,

AT \$15 PER DOZEN. HERBERT MIRET & PINSARD, No. 149 Canal street.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR JUSTICE. It appears from the creeling papers that our Fusionists are not very zealous for justice, as Senator Carpenter defines it.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 17, 1873.

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, April 21, 1873.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM CLARKE, COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR AND General Agent for the Collection of Taxes and Exchange Money.

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER, No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

FORSTALL & DELAIGNE, No. 64 Magazine street, New Orleans.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a partnership under the style of FORSTALL & DELAIGNE.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL.

INSURANCE. TULONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

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INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Seventh Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT.

Premiums for the year ending March 31, 1873.

Assets.

NET PROFITS.

NET PROFITS.