

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

A joint benefit—eating mutton.

About 18,000 Americans "went abroad" this year.

The centre of gravity may be found in a Quaker meeting.

Even cheese and tobacco are pressed for money at this time.

An Ohio paper publishes marriages under the business heading of "attachment notices."

When the public pants most for money, the banks meet the call by becoming suspenders.

Oil well machinery, like newspaper interviews, is valued according to its pumping capacity.

When live stock is scarce cattle brokers can sell ahead without danger of bulls on the market.

Widows who have lost two husbands are in favor of a "third term" for any man who will seize her.

A Kansas City justice of the peace quotes Shakespeare thus: "Now let the gaul darned jade wince."

According to the Louisville Courier-Journal, the break-down fever is to follow the break-bone in this city.

It took Beau Hickman sixty-three years to outlive his usefulness, and he had but little with him at any time.

A society for the protection of infant life in Paris has reduced the number of deaths, annually, from sixty to four per cent.

Edwin M. Stanton, son of the late Secretary of War, has been appointed receiver of the First National Bank in Washington.

The Pope has given to the Indiana Notre Dame University a marble statue, representing the Virgin Mary sitting in meditation by her spinning-wheel.

The postmaster of Jacksonville, Florida, delivered a letter containing \$10 to the rightful owner, and has been complimented for his honesty by the Republicans of that city.

In Switzerland, it is said, a milk-maid who is a good singer gets more salary than others, because, under the influence of music, cows "give down" better, and yield more milk.

It was sheer eccentricity that made Andy Johnson out of a pair of jeans pants for a colored man recently. The old gentleman is determined to repair the breaches in his political career.

"Remember, sir," said a tavern-keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying his bill; "remember, sir, that if you lose your purse, you did not pull it out here."

An old lady thinks Alias the most unfortunate name that can be given a child. She declares that she never opens a newspaper without seeing that Alias somebody or other "is took up for stealing."

An Episcopal paper in New York Church does not approve of the music in Christ Church in that city. It cites most operative music, and thinks "Robin Adair" not suitable music for the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee."

A young man of Buffalo, New York, who seldom takes a bath, or has his hair cut, has written 700 verses of poetry, with a refrain which has the family announcement: "I am dying, mother, dying." The worst of it is that he does not die.

The mutual appreciation of poets is manifested in the fact that Matthew Arnold refers to Byron as "a country gentleman with no titles," while Robert Browning calls the author of "Don Juan" "a fat chump." Even the Spectator speaks of Byron's "assonate or sublime thoughts cheaply excited."

There will be a less number of poems, novels, books of science and sermons printed in England during the season of 1873-74 than ever previously. Everybody is coming to the United States to lecture. Our English consists thus kill two birds with one literary stone. They come here to lecture us and go back to lecture about us.

Dealing with the case of the fraudulent woman who calls on people, sends in a well-known card, and while the servant carries it up, fills her pockets with valuables of the mantelpiece and centre-table, the London News proposes as the only remedy "a formal reception-saloon, like the waiting-room of a railway station, with nothing in it but two or three heavy chairs, a solid table, an empty water bottle, and a very old directory."

Of course the Pottsville Miners' Journal says this we don't: "The little girls are keeping house now, and inviting other little girls to take tea with them. The tea consists mostly of warm water served in miniature wooden dishes, and a slice of green apple with a worm in it. The little girls drink the tea and chew the apple with proper solemnity. Then they say, 'I shan't.' You're just as mean as you can be!" "I shall go right home, now," and kick each other on the legs, and disperse."

Arthur Orton had many peculiar belongings, judging from the witnesses for the Tiberbone claimant. "He had a long neck; he had a short neck; he had a neck across his face; there was no mark on his face; he was pitted with small-pox; he was not; he was very fat; he was raw-boned; and his legs were perfectly straight; he had fair hair; it was dark; he walked straight; he was nearly a cripple, turning both feet greatly to the left; and he was the oldest son of his father, and he was the youngest."

James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, tells a good story of what a Western farmer thought of Emerson's ability as a lecturer. The farmer was on the lecture committee of his town. Mr. Clarke asked him what lectures they had heard before their lecture. He named several, and, among others, "a man by the name of Emerson." Mr. Clarke asked him how him liked him. "Well," said he, "we had him last winter, and though he was pretty dull, he seemed to have a good many good ideas, and so we thought we ought to encourage him, and we have invited him to come again this winter."

SUSPENSION OF THE BANKS.

The hopes which have been generally entertained up to yesterday morning that our banks would be able to weather the financial storm have been dissipated. All our financial institutions except the Southern Bank have practically ceased to pay depositors, and thus stand in a condition of suspension. The exception to this rule, consisting in an agreement to pay checks of \$100 or less, being limited to one check a day for each drawer, is too insignificant to be considered in its effects. The immediate reason for this concerted action is given in a circular signed by the several banks who have agreed to the movement. It appears that there has been lately a very heavy drain of currency, for shipment into the country, to be used in forwarding the cotton crop; to the West to settle for collections, as New York exchange is not at present available for that purpose; and it is said that some large sums have been drawn to send to New York to meet drafts drawn on that city. We have it from good authority that the banks have lost one million dollars in this manner within a week, and that a further drain would be ineffectual. The banks have therefore concluded that it is wiser to haul up into the wind than to career on further in the direction of a lee shore with the roar of breakers almost sounding in the financial ear.

An agreement has been made by which certified checks may be used for nearly all purposes of business. Notes and acceptances may be taken up by this means, and all the usual banking operations, except drawing money from the banks, conducted as heretofore. There will be, doubtless, some inconvenience experienced for want of currency in small sums; but, so far, we have heard no serious complaints, and up to the close of business yesterday there was nothing like excitement manifested on the part of the public.

While we regret that such a step has been deemed necessary, yet we opine that its very necessity will reconcile people to the minor inconveniences that will inevitably grow out of a temporary suspension of payment of depositors. For we can not disguise the fact that the money which the banks are withholding do not belong to them, but to their customers, who should be the best judges of what use to make of it. The merchant who wants his money sent into the country to facilitate shipments of produce, may not be easily reconciled by the plea that the bank to which he has entrusted it needs it to keep out of bankruptcy. But when he learns that this loss committed upon him will probably be the means of saving the banks and the whole community, he may be willing to make the best he can of it without resorting to violent remedies. For it can not be denied that the same laws govern now that did before the circular announcing suspension was issued, and that those who signed it constitute but one party to the business and are without authority to make rules for a whole city. They doubtless rely for assistance upon necessity, so proverbially ignorant or regardless of law. At all events, we hope the present embarrassments will be temporary and cease to exist even before the expiration of the allotted thirty days.

WHO PAYS AND WHO SUFFERS? The sleight of hand which picks your unconscious pocket is more applauded than the laborer who makes your daily bread. The politician who stuffs a breach-loader ballot box, and the stock jobber who hoists a stock to the skies, that it may fall and crush the unwary and unwitting, belong to the same class. All these "sharps" are a wonder to every generation, but as people get bit, stung and disgusted with them a healthy reverence begins to grow for common honesty. It is just as a population raised by a wild cut and thimbleplay currency returns with sincere devotion to a guaranteed circulation of gold or greenbacks. What has commerce suffered by these stock jobbers and sharpers? The tremendous explosion of Cooke and Clews has at least jarred the financial credit of every banker and merchant in the land. "The wind is down, but still the waves run high," and it is impossible to predict what will be the consequence to banks and merchants in regular business who depend on Eastern credits. How can accommodations or extensions of mercantile paper be calculated upon in such financial consternation? Even New Orleans, which neither holds nor deals in railroad stocks, is now to have a "lock out" in her banks. We should like to know why New Orleans should be complicated with the financial failures of Jay Cooke or Clews?

In manufactures the disturbance may be the cause. Credits are suspended, orders countermanded and operatives discharged. In Paterson, New Jersey, 455 locomotive men have been discharged from Rogers' locomotive works, making, with others dismissed previously, one thousand, two-thirds of the force. Brown & Gray, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, attribute their failure to Henry Clews. The miners were large depositors. Now, the consequences of a morbid thirst of gain infects all classes. Here are one thousand men whose wages are suspended. Perhaps one thousand families, or two or three thousand persons, are to suffer during the approaching winter.

When we turn to politics it is the same thing. Parties originated upon the poorest doctrines of political construction had together masses who honestly agree in their objects. Very soon arise men who see in the incidental power and patronage of these parties an inducement to cater politics as a profession. The superior success of the political sharp on the one side creates a necessity for similar skill on the other. The plain men of principle are put aside for the shoulder-hitter and the ballot-stuffer; for the forger of returns, and the reducer of majorities. The other side is not to be outdone, and enlists a similar force. Is there anything to prevent these miscreants from turning to profit the confidence, as they have done the animosities, of the respective parties run by them?

The next step is the combination of the

sharps from both camps to rob the coffers of both parties.

A communication in the New York Tribune, headed "Ring Methods and Morals," places this corner on both parties in the plainest light: Just look at this statement of the case: A man, a politician, and seeks a nomination for the office of tax collector or treasurer. B, C and D are what are known as leaders, and by organization have secured the nomination. A "sees" has the slang phrase explains the bargain. B, C and D, and it is agreed among them that A shall receive the nomination. Being nominated, he must be elected, either by actual ballots or by returns from the several polling districts. This takes place among the Democrats. There is a like bargain going on among the Republicans.

There is the bargain league between the two sharps. Now comes another scheme, which is an understanding between the leaders of the Democratic and the Republican parties that, whichever party is successful, the leaders to share in the patronage and emoluments of the office.

The definition of patronage is thus given: It is the making of and the giving out of places to personal friends, often sinecures, nothing being demanded of the sinecureist but the drawing of a salary, to be divided between the appointee and the appointer, the latter of whom divides again between himself and the leaders. What are the emoluments?

Percentage on public moneys paid to them and by them, in a part or in the other company of deposit, selected because the president or some one connected with it has become benighted for the other and deposit.

Why do these bank owners become or procure others to become bondsmen? Because it is agreed that the public moneys shall be deposited in their banks or companies at a nominal per cent. This money these banks loan, sometimes to their legitimate customers, but, as a rule, it is put into the hands of the leaders who compose the "ring." Thus it is that "pob" are "put up," the people swindled, and gentlemen who, to all outward appearance, have "no visible means of support," become millionaires in a few years. These are the emoluments!

These statements are illustrated by examples taken from New York and Brooklyn politics, which we need not reproduce. But this union of all the sharps for the sake of the spoils is warranted, like Hull & Son's candles, to "keep in any climate," and so operates as well in Louisiana as elsewhere. It is of this combination of the sharps of all parties that our debt is greatly composed.

But the moral of this essay is, that in common banks are made to suspend, railroads arrested, workshops closed and merchants embarrassed. In politics, great parties are led from the line of principle, administrations are placed on defense or overthrow, and States or cities loaded with debt, all because the party passions of men egg them on to place their contests in the hands of shoulder-hitters and knaves, who quarrel by day and mite at night to despoil both parties of their good names and money. It may be thus readily seen "who pays and who suffers."

OUTSIDE SYMPATHY.

The Fusionists uttered an awful howl at the outrages visited upon an oppressed and down-trodden people. They raised and expended princely sums in explaining their poverty and their wrongs in print and by speech. They relied upon the natural sympathy of the American for any people who have been treated with injustice. This was all very well. The wily Warmoth, the ostentatious Sheridan, the rhetorical Ogden were backed and staked by capitalists of the most pompous and plethoric character. They were aided by witnesses who deposed the most conclusive evidence of wrong, from the cautious Bagdon to the brazen Jacques. This formidable demonstration produced a great impression upon the Senate committee, and their report, though rejected by the Senate, was at once assumed in Louisiana to be perfectly correct in favor of the petitioner. One side of a story is good until the other has been heard, and our Fusion friends never for a moment suspected how they had spent breath and money for nothing and awakened a competitor for public sympathy, who, in point of oppression and "down-troddenness," was "as all the world to a China orange." When the colored people sent such representatives North as Ingraham, Chester, Burgh, Finchback and others, they were listened to with astonishment, speaking with ease and intelligence, and armed with evidence, the effect was electric. The unfortunate mortality of colored men in the parish of Grant, caused by the adjustment of local politics; the conviction of Senator Carpenter that the Senate conclusions were founded in misinformation, satisfied all impartial people that Mr. McEnery had not been so badly treated as had been apprehended. The terrible confessions of Blanchard, Husaker and Todd so completely overwhelmed the white abolitionists that Mr. Burgh said in his last speech it completely relieved him from the necessity of making further defense on that point. The legal and political questions having been thus decided in public estimation, the simple and mental task remains of showing who had been the most "down-trodden" of the peoples of Louisiana. The alleged violation of Magna Charta, the declaration of independence and the plainest provisions of the constitution were well enough when demonstrated by the eloquent Ogden or the impetuous Ellis, but what were these to the simple story of two centuries of unpaid and unprotected bondage?

How did these constructive grievances, which neither touched nor bully, compare with the death and dispersion of the colored people at the State House in 1865—with the slaughter of more than three hundred colored men to settle the election of a parish sheriff? And how pale did these Fusion inscriptions of wrong appear when contrasted with the blaring scroll: "Since 1867 five thousand colored men have been killed in Louisiana for being Republicans." Well may Mr. Burgh, when he proclaimed this charge, have said that "further speaking seemed unnecessary." The legal and technical questions thus settled in favor of the Republican administration of the State, on the point of outside sympathy the colored representatives

have it all their own way, while those who had assumed the role of the most down-trodden people since the days of Bunyade will no doubt drop the contest, on that point at least.

DEATH OF AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The announcement that the Hon. Miles Taylor, formerly an able representative of Louisiana in the national Congress at Washington, died in Saratoga, New York, on Wednesday last, September 21, will be received with general regret, because all classes of our people had learned to look upon him as a good and useful man. He came to Louisiana quite a young man, from the State of New York, his birth place. The advantages enjoyed by him there had well fitted him for the higher walks of life in his adopted State, and pursued with far more than ordinary success up to the time of his death. Gifted by nature with a good mind and an even disposition, he had been early trained to correct and studious habits; habits that clung to him through life and enabled him to figure conspicuously in the allotted parts he was to play. As a lawyer, he was perhaps more diligent than brilliant, but he always strove to be correct, and this, combined with his conservative disposition, must be regarded as the chief secret of his success at the bar and in the forum. In his day, in the practice of his profession, he ranked as the compeer of such men as Grimes, Marzani, South, Rosedix, Randall Hunt, Lallier, and others who stood pre-eminent at a bar celebrated for its combination of legal talent and its high-toned manner of discussing and determining great legal questions. And the qualities that rendered Miles Taylor an able and successful lawyer, also made him a skillful, powerful and discreet legislator and political director. He was undoubtedly a temperate and true man to all of his obligations. It is possible for such a man to be patriotic and at the same time respect the views of a constituency, though they differed from his own. The course taken by him when his constituents, through their representatives, voted for the ordinance of secession in this State does not necessarily imply that he regarded their action as right. He was then a member of Congress from the second congressional district of this State; made so by the Democratic vote of his district. And when the Democracy of Louisiana determined to vote the State out of the Union, he concluded that his congressional labors should come to a close, and resigned, retiring from politics at the same time. The course he took was an honorable one, both to his immediate constituents, the country at large and its government. If his voice could have prevailed in Louisiana at the time her Democratic Hesperus were voting her out of the Union and raising their voices for civil war, there is not the least doubt but that he would have given such counsel as would have saved the State and country the terrible fate brought upon them by the Democracy. But none knew better than Mr. Taylor the folly of attempting to stay the storm of rebellion raised in this State by her ill advisers, and he quietly stepped aside to let them who had foolishly sowed the wild wind reap the whirlwind. We believe he deeply regretted his inability to save the poorer classes of whites and blacks from the misery that civil war was sure to cause them, and his regret in this respect may possibly have extended to even those who were guilty of bringing so much distress and needless waste in blood and treasure upon a people. This is to be inferred from the general character of the man and his entire abandonment of politics after he was convinced his continuance in public life could be of no service to a people that were favorably impressed with the views of men inimical to the government of the United States. While the course of Mr. Taylor was eminently conservative and intended to be right in every respect, he was not impervious to error, and his abandonment of politics at a time when his country demanded his services will be regarded by some as a serious error. But if he erred in this respect we are convinced the fault is traceable to what in him must be considered as a Democratic weakness rather than a Democratic wrong. It is quite possible that Mr. Taylor was strongly imbued with the States rights doctrine, and this may have led him to take the course he did when he left Congress; but we are convinced that his States rights doctrine never determined him to make war upon the Union and the general government. We regret to have to record his death at this time, for we feel that in doing so we have to announce the loss of a good and useful man to the State. Louisiana is just as much in need of good counselors among her old citizens at this time as she was in 1860-1, and when one of that stamp passes away it must be regarded as a great public loss.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

Whereas, On July 26, 1873, at a meeting of the committee of colored men appointed for the purpose of securing a convention to be held at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 26th day of September, 1873, to consider the claims of the colored people in Louisiana, and to take such action as may be deemed proper in relation to the same; and whereas, the committee of colored men, at said meeting, resolved to call for a convention of colored men to be held at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 26th day of September, 1873, to consider the claims of the colored people in Louisiana, and to take such action as may be deemed proper in relation to the same; and whereas, the committee of colored men, at said meeting, resolved to call for a convention of colored men to be held at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 26th day of September, 1873, to consider the claims of the colored people in Louisiana, and to take such action as may be deemed proper in relation to the same; and whereas, the committee of colored men, at said meeting, resolved to call for a convention of colored men to be held at New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 26th day of September, 1873, to consider the claims of the colored people in Louisiana, and to take such action as may be deemed proper in relation to the same; 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