# New Orleans Republican.

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## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

**Delivered by Prof. J. T. Newman, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, Before the Medical Class of Straight University, October 20, 1873.**

Gentlemen—It is no ordinary purpose that calls us together this evening. We do not come to debate any of the vexed questions now agitating our country from one end to the other. We do not come to speculate as to the probable character of the next Cabinet. We do not come to celebrate the commencement of an old and established institution. But we do come to inaugurate a new college, devoted to the interests of medicine and surgery, the inauguration of which will mark the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the healing art in this city.

The spirit of exclusiveness, restriction and narrowness of mind which prevailed in past ages has given way to that tendency to expansion and universality which should be everywhere present. "Progress" and "reform" are the mottoes of this age, and all mankind are vieing with each other in adding new discoveries to the many already gracing the pages of modern history. Human action has become more free and unconfined, and all the advantages of the age are open to the poor as well as to the rich. The multitudes are arising from the dust and asserting their inalienable rights, which have heretofore been monopolized by the privileged few. Even the most abject portions of society are arousing themselves from that state of lethargic degradation they have so long known, and begin to realize that they were designed by nature for a better condition.

The means of self culture, of progress in knowledge and virtue, of health, comfort and happiness, are within the reach of every man, and in all the departments of life, we find that the diffusion of knowledge has already done much to improve the condition of the human family. In all the great movements of the age we see a tendency to progress, reform and universality.

Look first at the arts and sciences, what they were and what they now are. In former times they were locked up in inaccessible volumes in a few colleges and monasteries throughout the Old World. Their experiments were mysteries, only revealed to a chosen few. The portals of science were so jealously guarded by such phraseology as made it to the multitude incomprehensible. The arts and sciences have now left those dark retreats, and have become the property of the millions. The volumes once so inaccessible have now been multiplied and placed in the hands of the masses, and every new discovery has, through the agency of the press, found its way to the fireside of all nations, irrespective of race or tongue.

In order that we may more clearly show the world's universal progress, let us notice a few of the most important discoveries and improvements of the past.

The art of printing has not remained stationary since its discovery. A little over four hundred years have elapsed since the first edition of the Holy Scriptures appeared in printed form, which was at that time several years in completing, and when finished was in a very crude and irregular form. The introduction of the Columbia press and the flat pressure machine were great improvements in the art of printing, but nothing to be compared with Hoe's cylinder press, which is now in general use. Books have been thrown broadcast to people in every station of life, and the rapidity with which books and newspapers are issued from the press would seem to surpass our conception. One of the Hoe presses is used at the office of the London *Times*, which executes no less than 50,000 impressions in an hour. Here is a striking illustration of the great progress made in one single branch of art. It has grown from a rude invention to be one of the greatest and most useful of the arts, and has been one of the most active agents in the improvement and civilization of the world.

We will next turn our attention to astronomy. Pardon me should I dwell too long upon such an exhaustless subject, which affords so bright an illustration of progress and development. When poor old Galileo had dared to upset the accepted and time-honored theories of the ancients in declaring that the earth moved round the sun, he was thrown into prison, and, under penalty of death, was compelled to retract his brilliant teaching; but although he died in prison under the surveillance of the inquisition, the eternal laws of nature were not to be suspended by the recantation of the philosopher forced by the tyranny of the times. The earth moved grandly on in spite of both, and scientific truth was then too old to be held in leading strings by ecclesiasticism.

Following Galileo come Newton's grand discoveries: While reclining beneath the shade of an apple tree, the falling of an apple lead to the discovery of the law of gravitation, the result of which was to show the whole solar system, planets and their satellites, to be under the control of that universal law. And the imagination, lifted up by the grandeur and magnificence of the conception, would refuse to limit the application of that law to our planet alone, even were there no facts to enable us to extend beyond it. By the aid of powerful telescopes we have been enabled to explore the boundless ocean of space, where mighty worlds are performing their sublime and harmonic revolutions—voiceless in their movements, silent in their career; they move onward and onward, obeying the immutable principles whose birth was with the creation, and whose existence is to all eternity.

During the eighteenth century Herschel added to our universe the planet Uranus, gave Saturn two more satellites, resolved the milky way into countless myriads of stars, and unraveled the mysteries of the nebulæ, the double and triple stars. Early in the nineteenth century five planets, known as the Astrea, were discovered, and up to the present time fifty-five planetoids have been added to our system.

In the summer of 1846, a young French astronomer published the elements of an undiscovered planet, prognosticating its existence, calculating its mass, and defining its position among the heavenly bodies. Scarcely a month elapses when a German astronomer at Berlin makes a coincident discovery.

While the astronomers are extending the limits of the universe, and have thus determined with marvellous exactness, the laws which maintain harmony in the movements of those heavenly bodies, the naturalist, by the aid of the microscope, has been enabled to discover a new world hitherto hidden from sight. With its aid the eye is enabled to perceive myriads of organized beings living and moving in a molecule of water, or in other words a miniature universe imprisoned in a rain drop.

The geologist has disclosed the history of our planet, as written upon the rocks millions of years anterior to the biblical record of the history of man's appearance on earth, describing the actual dates at which animals, now extinct, lived and flourished, and has shown that our continent was once a vast ocean of water.

The chemists have abandoned the vain hallucinations, the darkened researches of the alchemist, and by their labors have reaped an ample harvest of unheard of discoveries. They have tabulated a list of elements found upon our planet and shown how everything living or dead is made up of them. They have spread the sensitive film of the photographer's plate, and by the aid of the optician's lens have fixed an image more imperishable than the original. They have lent the power which flashes from world to world messages with a speed which surpasses swift winged time himself. They have sealed up a handful of dark grains in iron vases which, at the touch of an electric spark, rises in smoke and flame, and a voice like thunder, and an arm that shatters like an earthquake, prostrating everything before it. They have written anew the science of chemistry, and, in short, endowed man with a second creative power.

We will now hasten to see how much can be claimed for the progress of the science of navigation. It would be idle for us to dwell upon the navigation of the ancients, therefore we pass it by.

Up to the time of Christopher Columbus navigation consisted of nothing more than coastings, and when he mentioned his idea of land to the westward it was looked upon as the visionary project of a distempered imagination. Regardless of all opposition, he discovered the New World—a world at that time inhabited by a rude and barbarous people, in strange contrast to the continent of America of the present day, with its high state of civilization, immense population and boundless wealth.

We come now to invite your attention to the power of steam, which, as you are all aware, was suggested by the rising of a lid of a tea kettle after the water commenced boiling, and from this trifling circumstance, by successive gradations, has become one of the most important of all motor powers.

The invention of steam is claimed by various nations, but for the extensive employment of it, and its improvements, the credit is due to England and America. The invention of Watts began a new era in the history of steam power, and since his time great improvements have been made, the most important of which was the invention of the railway locomotive by Stevenson. After this, railroads were constructed in all the four quarters of the globe, and mountains reared their icy peaks in vain to barricade their onward route.

It remains for us to now speak for a moment of the electric telegraph, and we shall have then completed the claim of great discoveries.

In 1837 the electric telegraph first promised to become a matter of general and practical importance, when Professor Morse exhibited his system on a wire a half mile in length, and in 1844 it came into practical use between Washington and Baltimore. At the present day, in America and Europe, we find a vast net-work of telegraphic wires, extending to almost every city, town, village and hamlet. Dover and Calais are connected by a marine cable, and India, through the means of this agent, is brought within speaking distance of London.

The Atlantic cable was unsuccessfully tried in 1857, and was considered by some to be a useless expenditure of time and money. After thirteen years of anxious watching and ceaseless toil, it was successfully laid, and is now considered by an admiring world as the greatest achievement of the age. And, through the agency of those conducting wires, civilization is carried to every clime, and we can read in our morning papers what transpired in Hong Kong the day preceding.

What can we say of civilization? Has it been confined to that little spot in Asia, where man was first planted? No. It has extended throughout Europe, till its light threw a halo over nations once buried in darkness, but now powerful and great. With it Columbus crossed the Atlantic, and planted it upon the shores of a new world. It advanced majestically, step by step, and as the forest trees receded before the woodman's axe civilization proceeded toward the interior, leaving in its wake cultivated fields and towering cities. It has marched across an entire continent, and under its influence the tall grass of the prairies has given place to fields of cultivated grain.

For ages have golden sands been washed from our mountain heights, and the rivulets and streams which fertilize these plains have been bearing on their resistless floods untold treasures into the capacious womb of the vasty deep. But now we have laid hold of them with hands of iron and nerves of steel, and bound them captive, holding them subject to our will, to build marble palaces, universities and colleges for the purpose of extending knowledge and Christianizing the whole human family.

Now, gentlemen, I would ask is it reasonable to suppose that the noble science of medicine can have remained all this time stationary in the midst of this universal progress? Does its history chronicle no improvements? Have those who studied it added no new discoveries to what was known and taught by Hippocrates? Let us examine and see for ourselves.

Anatomy previous to the seventeenth century consisted of a poor description of the accessible parts of the human body. The liver had always been considered as being the organ of sanguinification; the veins were supposed to have originated in this viscus, and were thought to be the only vessels to contain blood.

The belief was that the blood flowed from the liver to all parts of the body through the veins, and returned through the same canals by an undulating movement. The arteries were supposed to contain air of which the heart was the great receiver, and the nerves were supposed to radiate from the same organ.

Now what have we come to in our day? Through the means of dissection the minutest structure of all the organs have been made out in the most satisfactory manner. The special arrangement in the vessels and the ducts of all the glands of the air tubes and vesicles of the lungs, of the skin and other membranes, and all the details of the various organs which so long confounded investigation have been lifted out of the invisible into the sight of all observers.

Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood in 1628 astounded the medical world and upset the old theories of anatomy and physiology. Thus the great barrier was removed from the path of those two important branches of medicine and surgery.

In physiology, we have learned that all living processes are developed through the multiplication and division of cells; that these cells preside over the chemical changes which elaborate the living fluids, and that they change their form to become agents of voluntary and involuntary motion. In short, the functions of all the organs are being thoroughly investigated, and are much better understood than formerly, from the fact that we are enabled to apply new discoveries and improved appliances, which make us "master of the situation."

The announcement of Dr. Jenner's discovery of vaccination astonished the medical world. It was hardly possible to believe that a pest so formidable and ancient as small-pox could be expelled through the medium of an agent so benign and harmless. This discovery, like all other scientific subjects, met with great opposition. The incredulous, among whom were many at the head of the profession, raised many objections against it, but at last, when unwillingly compelled to recognize the benefit of the discovery, there were many to dispute Jenner's claims to the same. But the odium which he endured, the fiery ordeal through which he passed, made him "master of the situation."

How great the contrast of the surgery of to-day and that of the seventeenth century. Amputations were conducted then in the most unscientic manner. Arteries were controlled by applying hot pitch to their distal ends. Stumps were encased in huge leathern bandages, arresting the circulation and producing gangrene as a result.

Ambrose Parre, a celebrated French surgeon, was the first to take cognizance of the mortality after these operations. His great mind and extensive knowledge of human anatomy simplified the appliances, and among the many inventions of this master spirit was the "ligature;" hence he is called the "father of the ligature." Surgeons scouted it in derision, trampled upon it with scorn, refusing to take advantage of its usefulness.

But in spite of their calumny, he planted a little school that carried his teachings throughout the whole of continental Europe. And as a reward for his untiring devotion, nations have built a living monument to perpetuate his memory, and that monument is composed of men, women and children which his fertile genius has been the means of rescuing from the grave. He lived long enough to see the ligature advocated and used by the most brilliant minds in the universities of Europe.

The discovery of the anaesthetic use of ether and chloroform produced an almost complete revolution in surgery, and yet, when Dr. Morton first attempted to demonstrate to the world the practicability of its use in the obliteration of pain in surgical operations, he met with overwhelming opposition. After successfully demonstrating its practicability in the medical colleges of Boston, the leading members of the profession pronounced it a failure, simply because they were not prepared to receive it. But nothing subdued his indomitable energy. He still continued his experiments. The profession determining that this brilliant discovery should be consigned to oblivion, seized its author and threw him in prison. Yes, even in Christian New England, he was accused of sorcery and witchcraft.

But truth's bright flame was not to be so easily quenched. What surgeon of the present day would think of performing the slightest operation without its use? We no longer witness excruciating agony, nor are our ears pained with the wails of the sugerer, as a surgeon uses his scalpel and saw, but in their stead we see the tranquil face of the patient, which indicates perfect oblivion, and the surgeon is enabled to execute his work with as much safety and ease as dissecting on the cadaver.

Of the many eminent surgeons of this country and Europe, none stand more prominently in that great constellation of brilliant lights in the medical and surgical world than A. W. Smythe, of the city of New Orleans. Although we have progressed most wonderfully in surgical science, almost every operation had been performed upon the human body, there yet remained one that the most distinguished surgeons dared not touch, to wit, the ligation of the "*Arteria Innomminata.*" Among the most intrepid and distinguished names that have attempted to perform this operation were Mott, Graffe, Hall, Dubingtreu, Norman, Bland, Lizave, Hutton, Cooper, Gere and Erichson.

After many and repeated experiments on that dangerous ground, they were all forced to abandon it simply because they did not understand the true principles of recurrent circulation. And it remained alone for Smythe to ligate the vertebral artery, and show how beautifully these great trunks of life anastemose.

In 1865 there came into the Charity Hospital a colored man by the name of Banks. He was found to be suffering with an aneurism of the innomminate. Some medical gentlemen belonging to the United States army proposed to Smythe, the ligature of the unnamed vessel, not thinking that he would dare to undertake so stupendous an operation. He replied to them, "Gentlemen, I believe that it is possible!"

He gave himself up for a short time to the most intense mental labor, and, at the appointed time, performed the expected operation in the most successful manner.

The most eminent surgeons of the East and Northwest shook their heads in doubt, and none but his most intimate confreres believed that this rubicon of surgery has been passed. It was passed, which proves a negative to the time-honored maxim that a prophet in his own country is always without honor.

The English surgeons declared it a hoax. There was only one American surgeon who believed in its truthfulness; that man was Valentine Mott. He was heard to say a few years before his death "that it would have given him much pleasure to grasp the hand of such a demonstrator of the truth of his long cherished idea."

No American surgical authority has seen fit to do him that justice which his merit demands. And it remained alone for Erichson, the undoubted authority on English surgery, in his newly published work, to acknowledge and declare that this fact is entirely new and unheard of in the annals of modern or ancient surgery.

Now, gentlemen, I have recited to you a host of brilliant names, all of whom at one time were like yourselves at present—mere tyros in the profession.

I would say: How do you suppose they conducted themselves? What were their rules of conduct and study since they left the point where you yourselves now are to reach the enviable altitude on which they now stand—the envy and admiration of this civilized period? Why, it was by diligent perseverance, most persistent study, careful attention to every word of instruction, untiring energy, thorough devotion to the noble science to which you are here now devoting your lives, and such a determined resolve to accomplish success and a name that failure becomes a moral impossibility.

Gentlemen, in order that you may be prepared for the important duties that are before you, you should be diligent as students, observant as practitioners, and, above all, liberal in your thoughts and future studies. It becomes my duty to remind you that our profession exerts great influence upon society, and it demands all the attributes of an educated gentleman to maintain its position in the social scale.

This can only be obtained through early study. The cultivation of refined manners, quiet and self-possessed demeanor, avoiding everything outre, all this will very materially enhance your position and chances of success in life. The days of a rude and burly Abernethy, whose genius balanced in some degree his brusqueness and recorded eccentricities, have passed away. Society is daily becoming more refined. It is well to remember that manners are a strong indication of character. They continually mirror forth the inner man, and are ever exposed to criticism.

Good breeding always manifests the difference between the courtesy and modesty of true intellectual culture and the self-conceit and assumption which occupies a little learning and a shallow philosophy.

Those of you that have entered the medical class will be regularly exercised at the clinics, in all the approved methods of diagnosis, such as the stethoscope, microscope, opthalmoscope, laryngoscope, sphygmograph, thermometrical observations, quantitative and qualitative chemical analysis. In the surgical department, you will be regularly practised in the use and application of fracture and dislocation "apparatus." In addition to the periodical examinations, you will be expected to make frequent dissections at dictation. A similar procedure will be followed in the obstetrical lectures.

These exercises are calculated to afford you every opportunity to gain as much practical knowledge as is possible in the time at our command, and to insure your fitness for any emergency in active or general practice.

You will be reminded of the fact that the theories which ruled the world for ages past have disappeared one after another like succeeding fashions, while many of the facts recorded two centuries before the Christian era recur in the daily walks of our profession.

I have already remarked that an arbitrary demand will be made upon your time. The regular lectures will be exactly one hour in length. Anatomical demonstrations will be made one hour every day. These exactions will embrace your hospital days, and set hours for extending your notes of lectures and reading will keep the industrious student busy; but it is only through patient industry you can attain anything like proficiency in this profession.

In contrasting the result of method and industry with those attributed to genius, in regard to its value in medicine in the sense of an inventive or creative faculty, of a natural or inherent power of seizing truth instinctively, without the intervention of a mechanical process which I have indicated, it has been asserted, with truth, that so far as the faculty of genius conferring dignity on medical science, or promoting its advancement, it has rather contributed to discredit the profession and to arrest the progress of knowledge.

It has been claimed by some that success in any profession is a heritage. But a man may start from his work bench, and by indefatigable labor win an imperishable victory. It is never in good taste to speak of his antecedents or former occupation—as one of our poets sings in this wise:

> "If the rose were born a lily, and by force
> Of art and eagerness for light grew tall and fair,
> It were a true type of the first fiery soul,
> That makes a low name honorable.
> They who take it by inheritance alone,
> Adding no brightness to it, are like stars
> Seen in the ocean, that were never there
> But for their bright originals in heaven."

### The Claims of the South.

The New York *Herald* has interviewed Thomas J. Durant, Esq., at Washington, on the question of the successorship to the ermine of Chief Justice Chase, with the following result:

There are very few citizens of Washington who are not acquainted with Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana. Apart from his great reputation as a lawyer, his thorough knowledge of every point of the Napoleonic code and the civil law as introduced in most of the Southern States, Mr. Durant has the enviable reputation of having been true to the Union from the beginning to the end of the rebellion. He was selected by the President to represent the American claimants before the Spanish Claims Commission. I found him in his office, on Four and a Half street, in fighting trim, wearing a blouse, his hands somewhat dusty from handling the ancient tones of forgotten lore. The walls of his spacious office are literally law books. From floor to ceiling, even half concealing the windows, are thousands of the rarest of works. Having stated that the object of my visit was to elicit his views on the Chief Justiceship, Mr. Durant said:

"I have a preference for one of the associate justices, and another for a gentleman not on the bench, but it would be indelicate in me to say who they are. I have never talked with the President about the matter, nor have I heard of anybody who has. It is generally regretted he delays the appointment, though I suppose he has weighty reasons for so doing. You see when the court has but eight members the justices may be equally divided, whereas with the Chief Justice present such a thing would be impossible. This, too, is not the most pleasant thing for a lawyer, especially in the disposal of cases which come up for reargument. But we can not help it. The President has determined, it seems, to defer the appointment until Congress meets, and we will have to wait his pleasure."

"What do you think about conferring the appointment on one of the present associate justices, and fill the vacancy from your section of the country?"

"I told you that of two men whom I would like to see elevated to the chief justiceship one is already on the bench, and in the event of a vacancy being created, the appointment of a Southern lawyer, would, in many respects, add to the legal condition of the bench and furnish more complete represention in disposing of important questions arising in the South.

"Causes involving land titles are constantly coming before the court, and unless one is familiar with the old civil law as it obtained in Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and even Arkansas, New Mexico and California, it is difficult to decide equitably."

"You have no idea but what the President will confer the position on a Republican?"

"None other. Marshall was the most ultra of partisans, a firm federalist, and yet his judicial fame will live as long as the country exists. Tany was appointed Chief Justice on account of his faithful service to President Jackson in removing the deposits from the United States Bank. It was before your time, but I remember very well the long and bitter howl the Whigs set up at the action of Jackson in rewarding the subservient Secretary of Treasury as he did. Chase received his appointment purely on political considerations, and the fact is no one can tell how many and what they all were. Certainly President Grant is expected to show his appreciation of the great worth of the man, whoever he appoints, and how else is he to judge save by the fealty of that man to the Republican party? I suppose there never was such a surprise as when Mr. Chase as Chief Justice gave an opinion contrary to his action and avowed belief, while Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the legal tender act. However, it is one thing to be an administrative officer, and another to sit in judgment on the laws you may have framed and executed—a very great difference between an advocate and a judge, always."

"It is said that Conkling took the most emphatic ground against the legal tender act, when in Congress, and denied the right of Congress to pass such an act."

"The legal tender question is disposed of forever, so that need not be an objection to his appointment. However, we will not discuss individual claims, but leave that to the President."

After a brief conversation on the weather, your correspondent retreated, leaving Mr. Durant to the quiet of his legal works.

### Another Excursion Party.

It is expected that a special train, consisting of four Pullman palace cars, accommodating about seventy members of Congress, a few other invited guests, railroad managers and representatives of the press, will leave the Pacific railroad depot at this city to-morrow morning, bound to points in the Indian Territory and Texas. This party of excursionists is being organized by Colonel Joseph Dwyer, in the interest of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways. The design of those having the matter in charge is to afford the members of the national Congress an opportunity to see the great Southwest as it is, with its exhaustless resources and vast possibilities. Invitations have been extended to every member of the Congress of the United States. Mr. E. A. Ford, of the Atlantic and Pacific, and Mr. Thomas Dorwin, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways, will accompany the party from St. Louis, and General Manager R. S. Stevens, of the Atlantic and Pacific road, will join the party at Sedalia and accompany them all around on the trip. The train will arrive at Sedalia for supper, will reach Venita for breakfast, and pass through the Indian country in daylight Saturday. The precise route which the excursionists will take after passing into Texas has not been fully determined upon yet. A pressing invitation has been extended by the authorities of Galveston to the party to visit that city. It is more than probable that the special train will proceed from Dallas via Indianola and Houston to Galveston. Though this route has not been absolutely determined upon, it is now very favorably thought of in connection with the excursion. If the visit to Galveston be declined, then the train will return from Denison to Parsons, and proceed up the Neosho valley division to Junction City, and will visit Fort Riley, Lawrence, Topeka and Fort Leavenworth, returning via the Missouri Pacific road to this city.

Mr. Dwyer, who will be accompanied by a large party of members of Congress, arrived in the city last night. Ample provision will be made for the comfort of those who accompany the excursion, and the officers of the roads anticipate a pleasant trip with their guests. It is well for the members of the government to become informed in relation to the climate, soil and productive capacity of the immense region of territory traversed by the roads mentioned above, and if they do not become informed it is not the fault of the railway companies which own the routes to be traveled. The excursion party will be absent about ten days.

The following Congressmen have signified their intention of being here to-day:

Hon. H. S. Richmond, Meadville, Pennsylvania; Hon. W. S. Holman, Aurora, Indiana; Hon. O. P. Snyder, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Hon. H. P. Bell, Cumming, Georgia; Hon. G. W. Schofield, Warren, Pennsylvania; Hon. H. W. Barry, Columbus, Mississippi; Hon. C. B. Curtis, Erie, Pennsylvania; Hon. P. M. B. Young, Centreville, Georgia; Hon. A. C. Harmer, Germantown, Pennsylvania; Hon. William Lawrence, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Hon. Alexander White, Talledego, Alabama; Hon. J. H. Rainey, Marion, South Carolina; Hon. A. Hodges, Little Rock, Arkansas; Hon. B. Wilson, Wilsonburg, West Virginia; Hon. J. B. Storm, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; Hon. H. H. Stockweather, Norwich, Connecticut; Hon. T. W. Tinton, Brownville, Nebraska; Hon. Alvah Croker, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Hon. W. H. H. Stower, Berksville, Virginia; Hon. J. J. Schumaker, Brooklyn, New York; Hon. Joseph S. Smart, Cambridge, New York; Hon. S. R. Lofland, Wilford, Delaware; Hon. Horace Maynard, Knoxville, Tennessee.—*St. Louis Republican.*

[From Nast's Almanac for 1874.]

### PETER JONES, THE MODEL HERO.

BY COMMODORE ROLLINGPIN.

Once, in the flight of time, their lived a boy
 Who came of poor but honest parentage;
He was his mother's pet and father's joy,
 And just exactly eighteen years of age
  When he did quit this sublunary sphere,
  And died a hero as it will appear.

He was an unsophisticated youth,
 Fresh from the verdant fields of Posey County,
Who never could speak anything but truth,
 Though offered for each falsehood a large bounty;
  And when he came to town to seek a living,
  Much good advice to other boys kept giving.

He never played with marbles or with balls,
 And saw no good in any of these ways,
But loved to view th horses in their stalls,
 And this one criticize and that one praise:
  And daily made commendable progression
  In studying for the bob-tailed car profession.

For many weeks he strolled about the city,
 And ran in debt for board and all expenses;
He made some friends, who said it was a pity,
 And vowed the boy was losing all his senses—
  For he could stand for hours with mouth ajar,
  And view with ecstacy each passing car.

One day he got a driver's situation,
 And felt, at length that he had drawn a prize;
In fact it was an active occupation,
 In which a youth was very apt to rise—
  For every one who did engage to drive
  Was bound by contract to get up at five.

He took the reins as one ordained to rule,
 Then tightened them a little with each hand,
As though to say, "Well, now, good Mister Mule,
 Hereafter I would have you understand
  That when I say to you 'Come, go along,'
  That I am captain of this 'ere shebang."

Just then the starter blew a piercing blast,
 Which made the animal prick up his ears
And dash ahead at a gait so very fast
 As to arouse in Peter Jones some fears;
  And when the car began to jolt and shake,
  The inmates hallooed out, "Put down the brake!"

Instead of putting down he screwed it up,
 Which only made the mule run onward faster;
When, lo! the car ran on a big bull-pup,
 And Peter whispered to himself, "Dod blast her!"
  But after going on one wheel awhile,
  It settled down again in splendid style.

Then dashed ahead at a terrific rate,
 Alike unheeding rings to stop or hail,
The passengers were in a fearful state—
 Strong men did pray and weaker women wail;
  Spectators said the sight was truly grand
  To witness Peter drive that "one-in-hand."

Just then another car came round the curve—
 Two single mules were blended into one;
Ask for those passengers! I would observe
 That "they have put their angel plumage on;"
  And in the wreck were found the cold remains
  Of Peter Jones, still holding to the reins.

The coroner was summoned to the scene,
 And held an inquest on the men and mules.
He said the accident might not have been
 Had both the cars observed the comp'ny's rules,
  Which read emphatically, in white and black,
  "Two cars shall never pass upon one track."

The evidence for several days was taken—
 Some said 'twas carelessless, and some, 'twas not;
At first the public mind was sorely shaken,
 But in a month the whole thing was forgot—
  Except the bravery of Peter Jones,
  Who has a monument above his bones.

### Ohio.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, October 21.]

The Democrats, on a small vote, have carried the State of Ohio for Governor and Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor and State officers are Republicans. From returns received, the total vote, we judge, will show a falling off of 75,000. The decrease is greater on the Republican than on the Democratic side, and this accounts for the election of Allen. The Democrats gained nothing in Ohio. Their aggregate vote is less than it was a year ago, and had the Republicans voted Allen would have been beaten out of sight.

But the Republicans have lost the State, and for the first time in eighteen years a Democrat will occupy the gubernatorial chair in Ohio. This occurs, too, in the face of a large Republican majority. For the silent vote that secured the success of a minority party there is of course a cause. Republican voters do a powerful amount of thinking, and they have a way of expressing their opinions, sometimes by positive voting and sometimes by not voting at all. In this case the latter mode was chosen. Thus the people have given a warning to the party in power. They have as much as said: "Reform abuses or retire from office. We serve notice that the Republican party must clear its skirts of salary grabs and Credit Mobilier scandals, and give evidence of general reform, or we will vote against it next time. For the present we will indicate our dissatisfaction by staying at home. If this warning is not heeded, we will throw stones next time."

This is the meaning of the election as near as we can interpret it.

Pains were taken during the campaign to show that Republicans and Democrats were responsible for the salary grab and the Credit Mobilier frauds; for land grants and other extravagant measures; but the Republican party had a clear majority in Congress and a President possessing the veto power, and therefore they could have defeated all the objectionable schemes, and, failing to do so, they are held responsible for them. This is the way the people look at the matter, and Republicans may as well understand that so long as they are in power in the nation the Republican party will be held responsible for national legislation and the general management of the public business. This is the verdict of the Ohio election.

Fortunately the Republicans have a large majority in both branches of Congress, and they will therefore have an opportunity to reform abuses about which the people have expressed themselves. If advantage is taken of this opportunity, the Ohio Republicans will fall into line again next fall. Otherwise the silent vote which caused defeat this year will assume a positive shape next time.

This is not the first time that Ohio Republicans have expressed dissatisfaction without changing their party relations. In 1861 David Todd was elected Governor by 55,203 majority. The management of the war was not satisfactory, and in 1862 the Democrats carried the State by 5577 majority. The next year John Brough was elected Governor by 101,099 majority. Heavy Republican majorities were sustained until 1867, when George Pendleton, on the greenback question, came within 3000 votes of beating Hayes for Governor. The next year the Republicans carried the State for President by 41,428. In 1869 this majority dwindled to 7518. In 1870 this majority was increased to 13,831. and, in 1871, Noyes was elected Governor by 16,084, and, in 1872, Grant carried the State by 34,268. Now the Democrats elect their candidate for Governor by a few hundred votes. Next year, if our Republican leaders in the meantime deserve success, the usual majority will be obtained for the Republican party. But to secure this result it must be earned. The wishes of the people must be respected. Congress must give evidence of honesty and economy, and there must be no appointments of men who were connected with the Credit Mobilier scandal or the salary grab to office. Upon this point the great mass of the Republican party are in dead earnest, and they can be neither coaxed nor bullied into changing their minds.

Never were the people more sensitive on the question of corruption than at this time, and the leaders of the party should see that no man with even a doubtful character is permitted to secure a standing in the party. It is claimed that the Republican party is capable of purifying itself. This claim can only be made good by doing the work. Congress will have plenty of time before another autumn to satisfy the people upon this point; and upon the success of Congress in this direction will depend the future of the Republican party.

Sandusky, Ohio, has a machine that beheads, opens and dresses from sixty to ninety fish per minute.

### Senator Pinchback at Indianapolis.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, October 22.]

The announcement that ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, would address his colored fellow-citizens, served to draw out a large attendance of them at the African Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. There were in attendance also a number of white citizens, among them being Hon. J. B. Glover, Treasurer of State; Captain J. J. Hawes, Colonel W. M. Wiles, Major H. J. Craft, Dr. R. T. Brown, Colonels A. H. Markland and White, superintendents railway postal service; Colonel W. R. Holloway, Colonel W. M. French, Hon. John Coburn, Hon. James H. Ruddell, Hon. H. C. Newcomb, Hon. W. C. Thompson and others with whom our reporter is unacquainted. The meeting was presided over by Dr. S. A. Elbert, and with him on the stand were Elder Nathan Mitchem, pastor of the church; Rev. Moses Broyles, J. Hinton, and other prominent colored citizens. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Broyles.

The chairman then introduced Governor Pinchback to the audience, who received him with manifestations of applause tempered by the influence of the place.

The Governor said: When I was invited to visit your city and deliver an address, I accepted the invitation promptly, for I desired to visit Indianapolis, as there were many dear friends here whom I highly esteem, and wished to see and to ascertain how they were getting on. But above these reasons, which would have been quite sufficient, I was anxious to come here because it is the home of a man big in everything that constitutes greatness, quick in perception, bold in execution, just in his conclusions, and the peer of any man this country has ever produced, a conservator of the right, friend of the poor and oppressed, advocate of law and order, and the war-horse of the Republican party. I refer, of course, to Senator Morton. But I must not at this time attempt to eulogize any man, as I am to deliver an address on the colored people of Louisiana. The object being to disprove the impression sought to be made upon the people of the North, that the colored people of the South have made no progress since the war, and that they are improvident, idle and thievish. At the close of the war, a great majority of the colored people of Louisiana found themselves suddenly free, and dependent on their own resources, which the large amount of ignorance and poverty existing among the whites, who have had every opportunity, attest is no small task. That these people should, for a time, appear indolent, and indulge in much extravagance, was quite natural. What people similarly situated would not have done so? They had just passed from under the terrible exactions of slavery, which compelled them in many cases to rise before day and return late at night, forced them to exist on insufficient food, and severed the dearest ties of nature. Could there be anything more natural than that they should seek to enjoy, to the fullest extent, their new found liberty?

But time and necessity have convinced the colored people of Louisiana that liberty has brought its duties, no less exacting than their former condition; and they have gone nobly to work to acquire homes for themselves, and to educate their children. To show what they have done in this direction, it is necessary for me to tell you that in 1863, when the Republican party came in possession of the State government of Louisiana, there were no public schools for colored children and only about 100 schools in the entire State for white children. The educable youth of Louisiana is about 250,000, white and colored. We have to-day over 1000 schools, with about 100,000 scholars, half of whom are colored; besides these there are many private pay schools and institutions of learning for the colored people, all of which are well attended. The eagerness our people manifest and the rapidity with which they acquire knowledge, astonishes all who visit him. I pass now to what they have done in the way of acquiring wealth, and I wish it to be distinctly borne in mind that I am speaking of the freedmen of Louisiana. Without a dollar at the close of the war, and many without decent clothing, they represent not less than $30,000,000 of the assessed taxable property of the State, which, added to the amount represented by those originally free, say $20,000,000, foots up the handsome sum of $50,000,000. But this is not their greatest source of wealth. In addition to this they constitute four-fifths of the labor of the State, which produces annually about 80,000 hogsheads of sugar, 500,000 gallons of molasses and 200,000 bales of cotton, besides considerable rice and tobacco, amounting in the aggregate to over $20,000,000. Of this enormous amount they actually own not less than $14,000,000; how this happened is easily understood when it is remembered that many plant on their own lands, bought since emancipation, and the rest, as a rule, working on shares, giving one-third for the rent of the lands. Another evidence of their wealth can be found in the monthly statements of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Their statement for July, 1873, shows a balance due the depositors at their branch in New Orleans, the handsome sum of $291,289 30. Total amount deposited in all the branches, $1,174,336 24, and grand total deposited since organization $50,806,405 46. After this exhibet of facts and figures, which can not be truthfully denied, I repeat the challenge I made in an address at Chicago to the enemies of the colored people to find in the history of the human race such a brilliant ten years' record.

The colored people of Louisiana have several representatives in office of whom they may well feel proud. There is the Lieutenant Governor, who was with me on a visit to this city about four years ago, and whom some of you may remember. He is a man of whom the Democratic press is moved to speak in terms of praise; and even goes so far as to say that if Kellogg is only superseded by him they don't care how long he may be Governor. There is Mr. Brown, who was a delegate to an educational convention in New York, and has been repeatedly called to positions of honor and trust. There is also Colonel Lewis, of whom the opposition press speaks favorably, which certainly ought to be good testimony of his fitness for the position he holds. I might go on and enumerate others like these, for we have many in office down there, but it would serve no good purpose. I speak of these only to refute the statements that the colored people of Louisiana have made no progress since the war.

I learn that in this city you are amassing property rapidly, and that whole squares nearly are in the hands of the colored citizens. I believe the very square in which I am now stopping, with a man whom I have known since his boyhood, who, by the active discharge of the duties of the profession he had, by fairly dealing with his fellow man, has amassed a fair store of this world's goods, and has lately been elected to a position which I consider the most honorable now occupied by a colored man north of Mason and Dixon's line. I refer to Sydney Hinton. When I read that the Legislature of Indiana, a State where, not many years ago, it was almost a crime for a colored man to appear well dressed and happy, had elected one of them to the office of commissioner of canal I was astounded. I had to read it again before I was satisfied that my eyesight did not deceive me, so incredible did it seem. There is a continual swelling up among our people, and there is a leveling up among the white people, too; there is no leveling down in this matter. We hope soon to overtake you, and pass you, too, if we can.

The speaker said that the colored people are rapidly disabusing the public mind of the false impression that they are all thievish and lazy. The fact that one individual has these traits is no indication that all of us are so. We demand that we be judged in the aggregate as other nations are judged. We don't deny that we have black sheep among us the same as there is among the white people. The stories told by the white people of our general bad behavior are very often founded in falsehood, in support of which statement the Governor told a humorous story concerning himself, told by a sleeping car conductor, who said that Pinchback had recently passed over the road on his car, opened a faro bank and cleaned out everybody on board. When the Governor, who was in the party to whom the conductor was telling the story, handed out his card, the latter individual weakened and "set 'em up" at the next station.

Our people are also a power in politics—thank God for that, too. Despite the ill-founded predictions of our enemies of the innumerable evils that would ensue if we were clothed with political power, we seem to thrive amazing well; and another fact I will state, and that is that never has the colored man elected to office nor trusted a man the second time who once deceived them in principle. Over here in Ohio we have recently had a lively skirmish, which has resulted in a victory for the Democracy—the first in twenty years in that State. But I am afraid that our people have been a little derelict in their duty there. I want to call your attention to the fact that we can not afford to desert the Republican party, either now or at any time. In the language of Frederick Douglass, the grandest sentence I ever heard uttered: "The Republican party is the ship; all the rest the sea," and you will find it so now. If our people had been faithful in Ohio I believe the spectre of our enemies rising in power there would not have been witnessed at this time. The Democratic party now has untrammeled power and authority in Ohio, and let us see what they will do for the colored people, for whom lately they have expressed much solicitation. I venture the assertion that it will do nothing.

What the colored people of Louisiana want is simply a fair chance in the road of life, and that is all the colored people of the country need. To get this we must look to the Republican party. The Republican party have emancipated our race, it has enfranchised us, and we have stood by it nobly, and now we ask in the name of common justice, in view of the number of votes we have in Louisiana, and without which there is no Republican party in that State, and as we have stood by the party in its national contest, that it sustain us in our local right, and in the future as in the past, we will rally to its standard as one man, and urge our brethren throughout the country to do the same. It is asserted that the colored people are endeavoring to array the two sections of the country against each other. This is not so. It is too much like interfering in a quarrel between man and wife, where both join in turning against the intruder, to his entire discomfiture. But we do want the same right to progress in every direction that is accorded to other citizens of the country. We do not want always to be meeting this absurd prejudice against color which is manifested to make us feel that we are inferiors. Can you wonder that so long as it is manifested, so long as we are thus proscribed, that we are not your equals in all that makes a good citizen! When this is rooted out and we are made to feel that proscription no longer awaits us, we will show you that we are as good citizens as any other nationality who have their home among you. When the emancipation proclamation was issued, all Europe and many friends of the race in this country waited with bated breath for the colored people, when they found themselves free, to strike a terrible blow for vengeance. Did they strike? Not a blow. Instead, they stayed at home taking care of the wives and families of those who had gone out to fight to keep them in that dreadful bondage under which they had suffered for 200 years. I allude to this as a proof of the good-heartedness of the race, which should speak for us in trumpet tones throughout the land.

The speaker said that all the statements he had made concerning the freedmen of the South could be substantiated by the official reports. He said that he came North to see what the colored people up here are doing, and so far as those of Indianapolis are concerned he had a good report to make. I find none of them straggling around, loafing on the corners, or engaged in vice of any sort. I will say to you, however, for your comfort and encouragement, in the language of Pope:

> "Honor and fame from no condition rise.
> Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

With this maxim guiding your actions, I would say also, acquire wealth, for we know that wealth is a great leveler. When you touch a man's pocket you've got him, and when you've got plenty of money you've taken a great step towards driving out prejudice against us. You have made grand and glorious progress in that other leveler—education. When I visit you again, which I hope to do in a few years, can I say the same regarding the acquirement of wealth? Can I say then that you have attained to that point which you should; that you represent one-fifth of the taxables of this city? When, as a race, you have reached that point, you will have almost, if not entirely, done away with that prejudice which makes you the despised race you have been in the past.

In closing, the Governor appealed to the colored men of Indiana to so deport themselves as that the white people will gladly join with them in making this land what it is intended to be, the home of the oppressed nations of the earth.

At the conclusion of the address, the secretary read the following resolutions, offered by Mr. J. S. Hinton, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we recognize in Senator Pinchback a proper representative of our race, and that in his success in securing a recognition of his right to a seat in the United States Senate, we find another obligation to add to the many which we now owe to the Republican party.

*Resolved*, That the executive ability displayed while Governor of Louisiana favorably compared with any of his predecessors, and it further demonstrates that we are capable of self-government; that we can govern as well as being governed, and can speak for him a bright future in the Senate; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we respectfully and earnestly ask Congress to pass the supplemental civil rights bill, and then reconstruction will be complete.

Governor Pinchback is a fine-looking mulatto, about five feet ten inches in height, with a frank, open countenance. His hair is black, worn rather short, and he has moustaches and beard of the same color. His eye is pleasant, yet piercing, and his face rather handsome. He spoke with much freedom, and in a pleasant voice, and with the confident air of one accustomed to addressing assemblages of all classes. His address last evening was decidedly entertaining as a literary and elocutionary effort alone, and when considered in that light, as well as for its intrinsic worth, its effect upon his hearers can be imagined. Governor Pinchback will remain in the city for a day or two, the guest of J. S. Hinton.

### Topographical Map of Louisiana.

Recently Professor Tracy received from the University of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, to which the Industrial Exchange had previously sent a collection of Missouri minerals, a large and valuable map of that State. The map is the result of the careful geological and topographical survey of Louisiana, and is admirably executed by S. H. Lockett, professor of engineering, assisted in the drafting by D. M. Brosnan, of the graduating class of 1872. The plan of the map is admirable, showing at a glance the surface, soil, timber, products, etc., of every section of the State. This is accomplished by different shades of color. This splendid map is not yet printed, but may be examined for the time being at the rooms of the Industrial Exchange. Those especially who take interest in improving the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi can see the delta of this great river as drawn on a large scale, from the latest surveys.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The South has not taken amiably the speech of Dr. McCosh at the National Educational Convention. It naturally dislikes any intimation that outside of its large towns not much interest is felt in education; and this is what Dr. McCosh is charged with saying. Professor Jaynes, of Virginia, in a letter of defense to the Dartmouth *Anril*, presents his own State as an educational representative of the South. He finds in the report of 1872 an aggregate of 3695 public schools, an increase of 648, with 166,377 pupils, or an increase of 35,289. There were 20,497 pupils at private schools, 7701 at high schools and 2666 at universities, colleges and technical schools.

What the St. Louis *Democrat* knows about Louisiana:

General Sparrow, of Louisiana, formerly Governor of that State, and an old president, is stopping at the Southern Hotel with his family.

A judge in New York has decided that taking a meal in a hotel, though kept on the European plan, constituted a man a guest within the meaning of the statute, and made the proprietors of the house responsible for property lost by such a guest.