

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 10, 1874.

Kentucky bugs are chewing tobacco at a fearful rate.

There are 4000 Episcopal clergymen in the United States.

Rochester told the Omaha reporters that he was only a "child of nature."

He wanted a star engraving when he said, "Meet me by moonlight."

Results which are called the inspiration of genius are as often the fruits of untiring industry.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee will be held this evening at half past seven o'clock.

It has been beautifully said that "the veil which covers the face of futurity was woven by the hand of mercy."

The hot blast is used in dentistry. Nothing will dry the cavity of the gum so quickly. It is blown by means of a syringe.

Last week A. H. Stephens weighed only seventy-two pounds. He is more talked about than men of greater weight in society.

The Louisiana State Register claims that it has "the largest circulation of any paper within the jurisdiction of the Carrollton postoffice."

A number of life insurance companies are about to withdraw their California agencies, in consequence of obnoxious laws in that State.

A kind expression of confidence can make the most homely pleasing an honest heart and friendly acts make the duller lovable.

The Rochester Democrat refers to Commodore Vanderbilt's age as eighty, and remarks: "Here are figures, unappreciated, that can not be watered."

Colonel T. W. DeKlyne, the newly appointed clerk of the United States District Court, was yesterday sworn in as United States commissioner. Ku-Klux, beware!

The fashionable world is informed that \$30,000 worth of mirrors have just been put in the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, to enable ladies to see themselves as others see them.

It is said of the young man who parts his hair in the middle that the only reflection he enjoys is that which makes him cast a side-long glance at every plate glass window he passes.

The great Jackson route is the only line running through cars to St. Louis and Chicago without change. No change of cars to Louisville, and but one change to all Eastern cities.

Rabbits have become so scarce in Denmark that an agent of the government of that country is now in France on a mission to purchase 50,000 to repopulate the Danish isles with these animals.

Paspigraphy is the name of a system of writing by numbers, which, it is asserted, may be used universally, and thus obviate the difficulty of communication between nations of different languages.

By the Mobile line the traveler can get Pullman palace cars on Canal street to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs, and have two less changes to all points North, than by any other route.

The Mandeville Ware is doing much to recommend St. Tammany parish as a pleasant summer resort. It devotes ten columns to an exhibit of the superior attractions of the parish for visitors or settlers.

The Memphis Ledger says: "The best physicians state that Memphis will be healthy this summer, and that no epidemic will appear. At present the mortality report shows that we live in the healthiest city on the continent."

A physician of skill and experience says a mustard plaster should never be mixed with hot water, but with the white of eggs; and when so prepared does its duty as a counter-irritant without producing the anguish of a blister, as in the old method.

The house in which Voltaire lived, in Berlin, is being pulled down. It was formerly the residence of the Prussian electors in the time before Berlin was the capital of Germany, and was a mere hunting lodge in the middle of the forest before the town.

W. H. Bodwell, the newly elected president of the International Typographical Union, has for several years been the Albany correspondent of the New York Sun during the sessions of the Legislature, and night foreman of the Sun office during the remainder of the year.

Cuba's financial condition is the reflex of its political and commercial state. A civil war has now been raging there for six years. Her treasury has been exhausted, and almost the only means of income is successive emissions of paper money. At present the bank notes are at a discount of from sixty to sixty-five per cent.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at half past ten o'clock, at Reagan's stables, on Baronne street, between Poydras and Lafayette, First District of this city, one gray horse and a lot of harness. And at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, goods, merchandise, etc. See advertisements.

The quickest time ever made by New York is now made by the great Jackson route in sixty-seven hours, and twenty-six minutes—in round numbers, two days and a half. This is wonderful after all the uncontrolled drawbacks and afflictions that beset the country some weeks ago. The management of this route are now able to present to the traveling public superior advantages in many details that can not be found elsewhere, speed, safety and comfort being their motto. This change of time-table includes the shortening up of time between this city and St. Louis, Chicago and all points of interest North, East and West, including the beautiful Virginia Springs. Pullman palaces on all trains. Superior accommodations can be found on this line of travel for families or large parties of tourists who need extra accommodations. Write traveling agents for pleasure or profit.

THE CANAL BILL IN THE SENATE

The passage of the outlet canal bill by the extraordinary majority of more than fifty members is conclusive of the popular interest in this mode of improvement. Since the demolition of the great Jetland there is no other outlet proposition before Congress, and Western men will decide between the canal and nothing. What effect will this popular decision have upon the Senate? It is equivalent to an instruction by the people—1. That the outlet must be improved. 2. That the outlet is the best mode for effecting that object. In order to enable Senators to know the wishes of the people living in the outlet State, we give the joint resolution of the Louisiana Republican Legislature, adopted February 19, 1873. It is as follows: Joint resolution requesting our representatives to use their influence to secure an appropriation to construct the Fort St. Philip canal.

A NEW BANNER

We naturally expect a new flag for the Louisiana Democracy every year. They are as much troubled about the device as were the statesmen of the Southern Confederacy or the people of France. And as the flag is the essential thing in a party with only negative principles it becomes a matter of deep concern that there shall be no mistake about it. Last year the hosts opposed to Republicanism were rallied under the unmeaning and therefore appropriate device of Fusion, but since that standard, like its numerous predecessors, was made to trail in the dust, a new one is called for as the political campaign approaches. It is now proposed to adopt a name and devise an emblem more in accordance with the interests and objects of the party. Hence we see there has been an attempt to organize the White League, which all the Democracy are invited and expected to join. The reason for this departure, or perhaps it would be more proper to say return to the ancient usages, is given by a leading paper to be this: The course of the carpetbag demagogues in this State in driving or cajoling the negro into distinct organizations and a concentrated mass of voters.

This view of the case gives an undue influence to the very few so-called carpet-baggers that actually reside here, and sets the colored masses down as an extremely plastic force, easily controlled by less than one-twentieth of their numbers. A proper knowledge of the character of our colored population would teach the movers in the White League business that they can neither be driven nor cajoled into the support of measures founded upon injustice to their race. Their preference for white Republicans over the Democracy arises from the well known fact that the one promises them justice at least, while the other openly makes war upon their dearest rights. A procession marching through the streets with music and banners bearing the brave device, "This is a white man's government," has little attraction for a colored voter who wishes to be regarded as a man, and is looking about for a candidate for the Legislature or a judgeship who may be reasonably expected to pass upon questions affecting his interests. If there is any driving in this matter at all it is done by that party that offers to the colored man the privilege of voting for a list of candidates prepared without consulting him, and upon which he sees no friendly names. He is tolerated in the right to vote, and so make his choice between two evils, but he is not offered any place among the candidates. Having nowhere else to go, he naturally seeks the more congenial society of his own race and the few white men who are brave enough and just enough to offer him fair treatment.

We believe it will be impossible to divide the colored vote in this State so long as the necessity exists for unity to secure self-preservation. If they were to break up their organization in mass and divide so as to attach themselves to the tail of each of the opposing parties, they would virtually surrender their very defenses placed in their hands for their own protection. The driving and cajoling power of the white Republicans derives its principal vitality and strength from the pervasiveness of the Democracy. If that prejudice-ridden party would consent that colored people should count as so much per head, the same as the Republicans do, there would be little need for a white league, and no danger whatever for the much dreaded conflict of races. The fault, then, proceeds primarily from the unwise action of the majority of the white people themselves. They are, doubtless, perfectly willing to absorb the whole negro population as voters, but have no place for them in the division of the benefits resulting from success. They are, perhaps, standing on their pride, while the colored people are actuated by a principle which they can not sacrifice without endangering their safety. So long, therefore, as the Democracy persist in standing in their own light and continue to look upon this large class of citizens and their friends as foes, and as inferiors in their claim to political privileges, just so long will they find the challenge accepted and the breach between the two races remain undiminished. For it is not possible in the very nature of things that either one of two forces so nearly matched in strength can entirely absorb the other. Still less reasonable is it to expect that the least numerous party will ever be able to swallow the other so as to destroy its identity.

Let us suppose for a moment that the colored people have concluded to accept the advice of the Democratic politicians—disband their organizations, turn a deaf ear to the suggestions of the carpet-baggers to nominate candidates, and hold themselves in readiness to vote for such men as the central committee of their present political opponents might permit to become candidates. Or, in case the Democracy were to grow inharmonious under such an extraordinary state of affairs, to support the ticket that appeared to be the more regular in its origin and sustained, perhaps, the loftiest virtues.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

in favor of cheap transportation, not by constructing these particular works but by any appropriation necessary for constructing works of a general national utility. The report does not give the final vote, but the indications were that the resolution would pass without serious opposition, and the doctrine of national power and policy seems established by the position of such Senators as those we have quoted. We have thus cited the reasons for believing the Senate of the United States in favor of national improvements. The Mississippi outlet improvement does not, it is true, come under any constitutional doubt, but with the declaration of the House in favor of the Fort St. Philip canal, and the demonstrated nationality of the Senate upon the general question, we can have no doubt upon the subject. The Fort St. Philip canal bill will probably pass by a majority as decisive in the Senate as it did in the House.

THE NORRIS MURDERERS

About thirty misguided men of Franklin parish have just rounded off one horrid crime by perpetrating another of equal gravity. The Norris brothers were suspected of the murder and robbery of an old flatboat trader on Bayou Macon, arrested and locked up to await trial. There is every reason to believe the accused were guilty, and little doubt existed that they would be punished according to law. But it appears the rougher elements prevailed in Franklin in this case, as they have before in the same place. Not content to await the slow process of the law, whose mandate would have come to the doomed men all too soon for them, they anticipated the ebullient hours, broke into the jail and inflicted the outrage of murder upon the entirely defenseless wretches. We have no sympathy for the Norrises. They doubtless richly deserved the death they met. But we reprobate the foul spirit of lawlessness that actuated their executioners. In manifesting their indignation for crime, and under pretense of avenging the broken law, they themselves break both human and divine laws, and add another great crime to the already bloody annals of Franklin parish. Such spasmodic exhibitions of virtue are always dangerous to the community in which they are exhibited, and when followed, as in the present case by a crime, the offense is magnified in enormity in proportion to the numbers engaged in it. A virtuous community is careful to set the example of respecting and obeying its own laws, and never seeks to enforce penalties from motives of revenge. Not so with the more savage. A hunt after a poor human victim becomes an exciting sport. The humanities are forgotten and all the worst of human passions come to the surface and find vent in the cry of the mob to "kill him!" There is no time for reflection. While a witness was stammering through the testimony to prove an alibi, the mob would demonstrate one on the spot. Thus the principles of Magna Charta, the right of trial by jury, and all the means of defense which good men have freely bestowed upon the worst offenders have been again summarily set aside, and another bad example given to the youth of a State that lays claim to being enlightened. If there is to be Lynch law, let it be applied to the fountain head of the difficulties which stand in the way of enforcing our criminal laws. Let it be invoked in cases where it may possibly do some good. A perjured juror, for instance, who has just released a red handed murderer against evidence of common sense, might occasionally be lynched to good advantage. But let us spare the helpless until we can turn them off in the regular way.

SUPERINTENDENT BROWN AND THE BULLETIN

We have been greatly mystified by reading in the Bulletin what is evidently intended as a sharp critique upon Superintendent Brown's admirable annual report. We are in the dark in two very important respects in connection with the elaborate essay referred to. In the first place, we are unable to say, after carefully reading the somewhat dull production over three or four times, what the writer was trying to show or establish, and we are puzzled beyond measure when we attempt to find out whether he succeeded or not. The thing which so mystifies us, however, has rather excited some of our friends, several of whom have sent us elaborate rolls of manuscript, some of which is of a decidedly demolishing character. Now, we assure these good gentlemen that there is not the slightest occasion for their becoming riled. Such innuendo, milk and water effusions as you give in a column and a half of our young and temporary space on Sunday doubtless do the writer a great deal of good and Mr. Brown no harm whatever. There therefore, no earthly reason why such harmless fellows should not be permitted to enjoy themselves in their own way. When, however, the enemies of free public education can show, or even allege, that Superintendent Brown has not done more efficient work in the past than all his predecessors put together, then the Republican will come to

MORE TESTIMONY WANTED

The House of Representatives has imposed a most unpleasant duty upon Messrs. Pinchback and Sheridan. The resolution that was finally passed declares that the evidence before the House does not show that either was elected. This is equivalent to a demand upon the contestants for more testimony. When we consider that in all probability every fact which it was possible to obtain has been marshaled on one side or the other, this demand for more will seem to be a little burdensome. As everything connected with the election in this State has been published and republished in every leading paper in the country, a Congressman of average intelligence ought not to set up a plea of ignorance nearly two years after the event. It looks as though there has been a pretty square case of dodging.

NOTICE

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Division Superintendent Public Education, Sixth Division, No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, June 9, 1874. The pay rolls of the public schools, for the month of January, 1874, will be paid, at Lyceum Hall, on SATURDAY, thirteenth instant, commencing at 9 A. M. C. W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent.

TOURISTS' COSTUMES

We beg leave to call the attention of the LADIES TO OUR ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING COSTUMES, Which is now most complete. D. H. HOBBS, Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

PROCLAMATION

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 19, 1874. Whereas, information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID EARLAND, a merchant of Ascension parish was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside in that parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed. Now therefore, I, the undersigned, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said David Earland as aforesaid. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor, P. G. DESLONGE, Secretary of State.

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874 to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the name and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Funding Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the duly authorized agent of the State, in either city. The exchange bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. Deslonge, secretary of Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation. A true copy. P. G. DESLONGE, Secretary of State and Secretary Board of Liquidation.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

John Morton vs. Schooner General Prim. In the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,322.—In obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, I have caused and taken into my possession the SCROOGER GENERAL PRIM, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by John Morton, for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof and all every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said scrooiger should not be considered and sold agreeably to the order of libelant. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 26, 1874. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

In the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of Louisiana, No. 10,322.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the SCROOGER GENERAL PRIM, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by John Morton, for the cause set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof and all every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said scrooiger should not be considered and sold agreeably to the order of libelant. United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, May 26, 1874. S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

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