

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

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 31, 1874.

Key West has a ghost sensation.

Fine feathers make just as good pillows as coarse ones.

Tourists are less White Mountians this year than usual.

The street cars of Montreal are two stories high.

The ice monopolies are represented as making their cool thousands.

Many men scarcely know what sort of a character they have until they lose it.

In London churches all seats are free in five minutes after the bells cease to ring.

Felix Limet, of the New Orleans Bee, is reported at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis.

Josh Billings and family will stop a "spell" at a fashionable watering place this summer.

It is rumored that internal revenue commissioner J. W. Douglas will resign his position.

The Jews of Nashville, Tennessee, are about to build a forty thousand dollar synagogue.

Happiness is a thing that can be made out of cheap materials, as well as of more expensive articles.

Saratoga claims thirty-two millionaires as guests this season, notwithstanding it is not a good year for millionaires.

A. T. Stewart is spoken of as one who never forgets a friend, especially if the friend owes him anything.

The great aphorism maker said: "Fine words butter no parsnips." No sane man ever contended that they would.

Mr. Brown, a new sensation called "the mind reader," is established at Long Branch, but he finds little to read there.

Get into office if you wish to know how many friends you have. Get into trouble if you wish to know how many you have not.

It is a question in Indiana whether the saloon keepers shall govern the State, or whether the State shall govern the saloon keepers.

Colonel Susan B. Anthony has been lecturing at Cooperstown, New York, on "morals and money." Susan knows all about money.

The internal grumblings at Bald noon, tain have entirely subsided, and the converts made by the crater have commenced playing cards.

A letter writer at Newport says, "Flirtations have commenced," and mentions the fact that Gideon Welles and Charlotte Cushman have arrived.

In Baton Rouge the smallest favors are thankfully received. The Advocate returns thanks to Andrew Jackson for a copy of the evening Picayune.

The work of blasting High Gate in New York harbor, which was suspended because the appropriation was exhausted, will be resumed again in a few days.

A Texas dog at eight of his master wagged a kerosine lamp from off a table with his tail. The house was burned, and the dog's tail is to be muzzled hereafter.

One of the Abbotts is to write the biography of Tom Collins for Sunday schools. It will be shown that Thomas was a marvellously proper man, notwithstanding his unenviable reputation.

"Deserted by all except his aged bottled dog, his life went slowly out as the shadows of the setting sun crept over the front stoop of Darling's grocery," is the way they express themselves in Georgia.

A Pennsylvania paper says "Reading cheese is making people sick." The statement is a little obscure, and is calculated to suppress Reading. A stronger argument might be maintained against eating cheese.

Niagara Falls is just now most attractive. The hotel proprietors advertise that a man's body can be seen in the whirlpool. The body is covered with clothing and is driven furiously about in the water. No extra charge.

Mr. Aldrich in his last novel, "Prudence Palfrey," has this capital hit at a certain school of Boston people: "I have encountered two or three young gentlemen in the capital of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who seemed to have the idea that they were killed at the battle of Bunker Hill!"

The fish commissioners of California congratulate the people of that State on the bright prospecting of eating shad for breakfast. They feel confident that the shad imported three years ago have returned to the Sacramento river, spawned and left again for the ocean. Several young shad have been caught in the Vallejo and McCloud rivers, and some places along the coast.

The St. Johanner Zeitung says in reference to the exhibition of relics now taking place in the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle: "Of pretendedly genuine dresses of the Virgin Mary there exists more than 300; of hair combs, if all those attributed her by the collectors of relics be right, she used for the infant Christ not less than 400 swaddling clothes."

America will not be behindhand in representation at the Iceland festivities. Mr. Cyrus Field has engaged a large steam yacht, which left Scotland on the twentieth of July, having on board, besides himself, Murray Halstead, Esq., of the Commercial; Bayard Taylor, of the Tribune; Dr. Hayes and Dr. S. Knedland, of the American Institute of Technology.

Mr. Dickens told a story of a young lady who, being intensely loved by five young men, was advised to jump overboard and marry the man who jumped in after her. Accordingly, the next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea head foremost. Four of the lovers jumped in immediately after her. When the young lady and her four lovers were out again, she says to the captain: "What am I to do with them now, they are so wet?" "Take the dry ones," and the young lady did, and married him.

CONTEMPTUOUS INDIFFERENCE.

The appeal of the White Leaguers, headed by Colonel McEnery, has been entirely disregarded by the Democratic leaders. In an address to the Democratic party of New Orleans, the Democratic Parish Central Committee takes no notice of this appeal, but exhorts all conservatives to rally to the Democratic platform, as affording all the measures of reform which can be demanded. It is an adroit appeal. It says: In previous elections, inducements have been offered to our conservative colored fellow-citizens to join us and support for public offices those identified by every tie with the best interests of our State and parish, but every effort, however, proved abortive. Then the Democracy does not propose to accept any colored vote. In what, then, do they differ from the White Leaguers? In nothing so far as the issue of complexion is concerned. In regard to that canon of the White League creed which forbids the employment of negro laborers the position of this central committee is identical with that of the Leaguers. Because "the conservative colored citizens" would not join the Democratic party, "they can not be surprised that this committee urge the conservative citizens of the parish to discriminate in the employment of laborers."

There is no connection in this logic. "A colored conservative" has certainly a right to vote for a Republican candidate, but if he does so he must be punished by a discrimination "in the employment of laborers." This is a penalty on conservatism, rather inconsistent with the offense of political independence. But to fill the bill of the White League completely the address goes on: A conflict of races is ever to be deprecated, but when the material interest of the employer is placed in jeopardy, as it now is, it behooves him protect himself by every means in his power. Here we have an intimation that such violence may be resorted to as is faintly intimated in the *Picayune* phrases: Supervisors can't refuse our suffrage on our basis we know of, and returning boards can't butcher the result, after we work it out. That is, returning boards can't butcher election results after we shall have butchered them. The Democratic address turns short when it reaches this point and explains that its remedy consists only in the discrimination of employes thus: The employer should employ but those who will aid him to rid us of the incubus of bad government which has well nigh ruined the honest and industrious of both races. This is a little more moderate, it is true, than butchering returning boards. We have heretofore shown it to be impracticable, as it invites the loss of one or more crops, a great intermission of our trade and great aid to our commercial rivals, who have taken our Western trade, and are now striking after our cotton receipts. In this modification of the White League programme we can see the stand taken by the practical and property interests of the Democracy. It is a mild attempt to convince the White League that the Democratic platform is as intolerant as their own, while it may not provoke the intervention of federal troops or the punishment of those who violate the law.

We concede that this is a more rational basis of politics than the "dead line" of the White League. The intolerance of driving a man from honest labor because he will not surrender his duty of choice to his employer, may not have occurred to the Democracy. If such an argument could be justified by example, the Republicans could not be blamed if they occupy all the political appointments to the entire exclusion of their political opponents. So the Democracy stands at bay, with its head down, ready to toss the light weights of the White League higher than a kite, if Messrs. McEnery & Co. press upon them. Translated, the position of the Democracy is this: We will exclude the colored voter and incumbent of office. We will dismiss all colored people from employment. This we can do with impunity. What more do you want? Is not this the purpose of the White League? Is not our object the same, and is not the means we intend to employ better than to butcher our adversaries, who may summon a few legions of troops, and then can not all take refuge under the French or British flag. Those who may have committed offenses will have to fly the country, while the colored people will remain.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

In the defects urged against this act we can see no valid objections. It may not be all that is required, but it is certainly a step toward reform. The revision of registration should, we think, be hailed with pleasure since the developments of the witnesses in the election contests of the last four years. Much we doubt, will depend on the character of those who shall be appointed to conduct the elections, but we apprehend from the conservative character of Governor Kellogg, his sincere desire to convince the public of his fairness, and the small inducement on the part of the Republican majority to furnish flagrant examples of its own misrule, that the next election will be among the fairest and most peaceful ever held in our State. One fact startles us. The Fusion press welcomed Governor Warmouth, denounced as worse than Barabas. He controlled the last election, under the law just repealed. Was that law approved or objected to by the Fusionists? We do not remember to have heard a word of objection. The "fingers" of Governor Warmouth were rated at an equivalent of twenty thousand votes in favor of Fusion. They were exercised with entire freedom in the registry and "tabulated returns" of 1872. Did any Fusion man, or newspaper even, object that this patent abuse of official position was practiced? If any such there be, let them speak. Why the records of investigation show that the lame walked to their polls, the blind saw well enough to indorse a ticket, and the graves gave up the names on the tombstones,

to be registered and recorded in favor of the Fusionists. It was then that the "breach-lodged ballot box was patented, and the electoral coffers were stuffed, or emptied as the tabulated returns required. Yet, that law, so capable of perversion and so corruptly administered, was accepted without objection, and employed without scruple by the Fusionists. A law coming to repress that law; a reviser of the registry; the removal of the dead and absent is a subject of complaint, and a clause which excludes officers conducting the elections from candidacy for office under the election which they conduct, receives no approval. We fear the Fusionists object more to apprehended results than to the law of registry. It is unfortunate that so strong an infusion of French politics has mingled with the simpler forms of republican rule. We are told that the people must await the registration. Let us, says one organ, wait: The registration will speak for itself. If fair, we can accomplish our ends through its operation as well as any other. If not, it will only be postponing the settlement. Watch it—that's all; and if it transpires that we are to be cheated again, why let's deliver our votes in a new style and without waiting for election day. That is, if we can carry the election under the law let us do so, if not let us carry the election over the law, by disorder and violence. While we have no apprehensions that the registration will be corrupted administered, or that men enough can be found to render necessary the armed occupation of Louisiana by federal troops, we shall await the operation of the registry law with a confidence that its enactment was founded in fairness and that the executor will afford no just cause of complaint to any interest for the manner in which he will organize the registry and commissioners of election.

THE CROP OF THE COLORED LABORERS.

Two paradoxes occupy the League mind. The first is how to live without the labor of others, and without laboring themselves. The second to reconcile the turbulent and disorderly character given to the colored laborers with the uncommonly good state of the crops. The *New Orleans Times* discomfited by the obligation to conceal or misapply facts which would militate against the success of a political party, quotes a correspondent just returned from a trip down the coast into one of the best portions of our sugar lands. He reports "the general appearance of the crops highly encouraging. The cane presents an unusual vigorous growth, and in size, color and condition is from five to six weeks in advance." Every planter the correspondent met was sanguine of making an abundant crop. All anticipate that "the planting this year will pay a liberal profit, unless some untoward and unexpected event should prevent it."

A GOOD SIGN.

The "discord" among the Republicans of this city, over which those unfriendly to Republicanism are rejoicing so boastfully, is rather apparent than real. It is nothing more than a friendly struggle for supremacy in the approaching State convention, a sign of robust vitality, the possession of a belligerent spirit now manifesting itself by struggles among its own members, but which, when the hour of battle comes, will vent its force in the achieving of victory. It is like the friendly tournaments by which the knights of chivalry exercised themselves in reward accomplishments, acquiring in mimic fights that skill and prowess in arms which afterward helped them to success and glory on the field of battle. These "discords" are likewise a sign that the Republican party is composed of self-acting individuals who have minds and opinions of their own, and are not a mere herd driven hither and thither by party leaders. Those who look on, hoping that the triumph of either of the temporarily "conflicting parties" will afford any advantage to the foe, will find themselves greatly mistaken when the great day—election day—comes on, and they see the Republican hosts marching in solid phalanx to the polls, with banners flying, drums beating and bands playing—no matter whom the candidates may be—no matter which side carries their point—"see the conquering heroes come."

A MISAPPLIED TERM.

The *Bulletin* speaks of Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard as "carpet baggers." How long does it take for a man to outlive that term, and under what circumstances can he be considered, according to the *Bulletin*, entitled to a certificate of citizenship? Governor Kellogg has resided in this State for more than ten years, has become the owner of real estate, and pays taxes thereon, both in the city and country. Marshal Packard has lived here quite as long; has married a Southern woman, and enriched the population to the full extent permitted by nature and by law—twins being exceptional and not required of any one. Now we submit if length of residence, if accumulation of property in the form of real estate, if marrying and raising a family—if all these things do not argue identification with the interests of the State and exempt a man from the accusation of carpet-bagging, what will? A carpet-bagger is a man without means, or regular occupation, a political adventurer, ready to flit at a moment's warning, and having no ties in the community strong enough to withstand a political defeat. To apply the term to good citizens attached to the State by property and family ties is worse than unjust, it is foolish.

NORTHERN LOUISIANA.

A number of gentlemen are now in this city from the northern part of this State, and they all concur in representing a most threatening condition of affairs there. A large body of armed men, mounted on horses, recently appeared in the town of Natchitoches and demanded the resignation of all public officers, and the demand, we understand, was complied with in many instances. It is said the same demand has been made in Shreveport and other places where Republicans hold office, but with what success we have been unable to learn. The movement seems to be a preconcerted one to wrest by violence the control from Republican hands of those parishes in Northern Louisiana bordering on Texas and Arkansas, with a view of transferring them to Democratic control; and there is good

reason for believing that the Ku Klux Democracy of Texas and Arkansas—now known as White Leaguers—are actively engaged in this outrage upon the peace and dignity of Louisiana. There seems to be a deep-seated determination to overthrow, by violent means, Republican government in Louisiana—and it may possibly be consummated should the national government determine to remain a silent witness to these outrages upon the constitution and laws of the country and upon the rights of individuals.

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY, the first day of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the prizes of the company. THREE CAPITAL PRIZES OF \$10,000 EACH. Only 10,000 Numbers. Tickets Only \$10. The public are invited to witness the drawing. The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M. Entrance on Union street. July 29 2p 2p

GRAND REGATTA AT BILOXI.

There will be a grand sailing regatta at Biloxi, for three classes. All arrangements are perfected. July 29 5td

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 19, 1874. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 24, 1874. WHEREAS, one Jacob Weidner is charged with a series of bank forgeries and other offenses of like character, committed in the city of New Orleans, and has fled to parts unknown; and it is the duty of the Governor to cause the arrest of the said Weidner, and to deliver him into the custody of the criminal sheriff of New Orleans.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 24, 1874. WHEREAS, during the night of the ninth of July, 1874, on the Bayou Pierre road, in the parish of Cadeo, thirteen miles from the city of Shreveport, one MANUEL MINEAU and another named Spaniard was called from his bed and cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed and mounted men, claiming to belong to the so-called White League of Cadeo parish, on the false pretense that he had been carrying arms to negroes. The work will be located immediately inside of the road, and the bodies of the said Mineau and Spaniard were found in a state of sickness and utter destitution and whereas such crimes are a disgrace to the State and community which they offend them or permit them to go unpunished.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application: (Signed) Board of Liquidation.

FORM A. President of the Board of Liquidation of the State, which, with exchange for new consolidated bonds, of the Louisiana and Arkansas State, is to be funded. (Signed) Board of Liquidation.

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FORM R. President of the Board of Liquidation of the State, which, with exchange for new consolidated bonds, of the Louisiana and Arkansas State, is to be funded. (Signed) Board of Liquidation.

FORM S. President of the Board of Liquidation of the State, which, with exchange for new consolidated bonds, of the Louisiana and Arkansas State, is to be funded. (Signed) Board of Liquidation.

FORM T. President of the Board of Liquidation of the State, which, with exchange for new consolidated bonds, of the Louisiana and Arkansas State, is to be funded. (Signed) Board of Liquidation.

FORM U. President of the Board of Liquidation of the State, which, with exchange for new consolidated bonds, of the Louisiana and Arkansas State, is to be funded. (Signed) Board of Liquidation.

FORM V. President of the Board of Liquidation of the State, which, with exchange for new consolidated bonds, of