New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 14, 1875.

Colonel Forney has gone to Grasse, in France.

The ethereal mildness which spring and and green grass poets sigh for has come at last.

Mr. McEnery, sometimes called Governor, for short, has left the city and returned to his home.

Indiana is suffering with an extra session of the Legislature—a sort of relapse of the law making fever.

A new paper has started out to reform the world with the motto: "Neutral in all things, independent in none."

The ball and promenade concert of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, on St. Joseph's night, will be given at Exposition Hall.

Weston, who has been working for Mr. Barnum, lately walked 108 miles in twenty-four hours, showing the greatest pedestrian feet known.

Mr. Philip Werlein, music dealer, sends us a new peice of music entitled the "Light Infantry March," which is the composition of Mr. J. F. H. Blois.

The St. Louis *Globe* speaks of a new gown for ladies, designed to slip on over all other clothing when in a hurry, which is appropriately called the jeffdavis.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, to and from Havana, Cuba; Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah and Charleston, on sale by I. K. Roberts, No. 120 Common street, up-stairs.

The United States steamer Dispatch, the one fitted for the last summer's cruise of the Naval Committee, is to be ordered to New Orleans, to take Senator Cameron's party to Vera Cruz.

We received a pleasant call last evening from Mr. Thomas J. Britt, of the Jacksonville, Florida, *Union*. Mr. Britt is a native of this city, and is here to form new and renew old acquaintances.

In a little difficulty recently one gentleman got away with a piece of another gentleman's ear. The offender was captured, but they bound him over to keep the piece, and that is probably the last he will ever ear of it.

Bewildered, evidently, by the bright metallic ornaments on cloaks and sacques, Miss Eastman, at her Boston speech on woman's rights, is reported as using the following beautiful similie: "Eyes as bright as buttons on the angel's underclothing."

The Young Veterans will give a fancy dress and calico ball at Economy Hall, on St. Joseph's night, the nineteenth instant. The committee of arrangements and invitation are: W. H. Green, J. J. Ross, J. L. Decade, C. P. Vigers, Pierre Dulue and J. J. Albert.

"It is ot no use to avoid the issue," said a learned judge to a broker, "your case will be settled by the issue of a bench warrant." "Warrants, warrants, bench warrants," said the broker, consulting his latest reports, "how much on the dollar are they worth now?"

We are indebted to Mr. P. F. Curley, secretary of the Hibernia Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Louisiana, for an invitation to participate with that association in the celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, the seventeenth instant. Preparations are being made to celebrate the day with becoming grandeur and pleasantry.

Mr. Carlyle's sketches of the "Early Kings of Norway," which are just being published, are said to have been written many years ago, but are published now for the first time. The critics, and there are several of them, who have discovered in the sketches signs of decadence in their author, deserve the sympathy of all right minded people.

The bulletin board of the *Bulletin* newspaper announced startling news from New Hampshire, yesterday evening. It stated that the Republicans had elected five Congressmen, also that the Democrats had elected five, while the election of two other members of Congress remained doubtful. For a State of three districts this must be considered as an excellent yield of Congressmen, far above the average crop.

The St. Louis *Globe* says: "Our revolutionary fathers used to see tough times. An old Virginia book tells how two of them received fifty lashes each for being absent from roll call, and it speaks of another who received one hundred lashes for 'misbehavior.' For one month's pay a soldier of the patriot army received $33,000, but he had to pay $2000 a yard for cloth enough to make a coat, and his buttons cost him $1500.

We desire to call attention to the fact that our jovial friend, W. K. Spearing, has removed from his old stand, No. 211 Gravier street, to the more convenient one of No. 232 Gravier street, at which place he can be found cracking jokes with our veteran livery friend, W. N. Rogers, and ready to attend to any business in the livery stable line, and also to transact a general business in buying and selling horses and mules for plantation and other purposes.

The *Times* yesterday evening published a neat little poem called "Nature," which was very well written by a colored man of this city. An unpoetical introduction is attached to the poem by "Roundabout," containing the following words: "By the development of just such talent must that race" (the colored man race, according to a previous sentence) "acquire the respect of their fellow-citizens." The idea opens up a new theory of respectability. If accepted as a fact, every ambitious colored man will attempt to acquire respect by writing poetry.

The *Union*, of Manchester, New Hampshire, Democratic organ of the radical stripe, a sort of *Bulletin* in the snow drifts, said during the late campaign: "Our own opinion is that there never is to be peace and prosperity in this country again until the negro is suppressed as a political power. The Southern people should understand this, and, instead of courting him, fight him." When that paper gets thawed out it may discover that the Southern Democrats have always been fighting the negro; courting him only on election days.

THE SENATE AND THE STAGE.

What is more dramatic than the oratory and incidents of a legislative body? There each statesman is equal in the weight of his vote, in the freedom of speech, in the schedule of his duties, and the rate of his compensation. There is a gallery filled with spectators who sympathise with the actors and sometimes applaud them. In these particulars the Senate Chamber and the theatre are very much alike. There is, however, one great difference between them. The Caucasian Senator sits alongside of the colored Senator; he sits, indeed, under the parliamentary government of a colored officer who presides over the Senate. The white Senator refers to the honorable Senator from this or that parish without any prefix which indicates the color of the Senator so addressed. If, however, the Senator of Caucasian descent should be seen in company with the Senator of Congo descent in the pit or parquette of the theatre, he would be considered by his constituents as having submitted to a social indignity. Why this anxiety should exist to get into colored company in the State House and get out of it at the theatre, is one of those puzzles which would greatly embarrass a stranger to our institutions and usages.

As we have said, these relations between the two races will adjust themselves according to the dictates of reciprocal interest. The stockholder in a street car railroad company can not well distinguish from another that portion of his dividend which has accrued from colored contributors. Messrs. Clearsides & Co. boast their sales of flour and bacon made to the negro planter. The grocery man will dilute the black man's whisky or sell him peanut coffee with as much complacency as if his cheeks bloomed with the hue of the roses. The manager of a circus or other public spectacle can not be expected to cast out of his treasury every dime that may have been put in by colored fingers. The truth is, that in this dearth of business people do not care more than the Roman Emperor did to distinguish the coin which results from one contributor from that bestowed by another.

There is indeed a tendency to association between labor and capital, between demand and supply, which will work itself into satisfactory relations in spite of prejudice. Such relations have always adjusted themselves, and can neither be made nor prevented by law. In directing the labor or menial service of the colored people the employer must be considerate. Few men wish to give pain by unwarranted insult or to drive away service needed in the farm or the household. Very few persons who need food would repel it from the hands of a negro cook, and still fewer patients would refuse to be propped up in bed, bathed or poulticed by negro nurses. It has been but recently that a negro porter attended his employer through an attack of small-pox. He contracted the disease and died. A member of the firm for which he had worked for many years ministered to his wants and cared for his burial. Such instances are common, and show a friendship based on fidelity which can not be restricted by a difference in complexion, for it is well known that the protection extended to the colored people has often gone to the extent of bloodshed in their defense.

It would be far better for society if it encouraged the kindly and respectful relations to which the colored race are so much disposed. There is an example of this disposition afforded by a spectacle at present or lately exhibited at one of our theatres. A sensation drama is mounted with all manner of robbers' caves, prison cells, railroad accidents, Indians, negroes and Chinese. The leading character is a negro, who performs incredible feats of courage and ingenuity in rescuing a young gentleman and lady from death and dishonor. In the course of these adventures the negro gives such evidences of courage, devotion and integrity that one feels toward him just as toward Mesty, the negro sailor, in Marryatt, or "Scipio Africanus," so-called, argued the sailors because he had been "shipped from Africa," described by Cooper. The display of these qualities, the relation between wronged innocence and faithful friendship, unconsciously brought together the sympathies of both races, and as one consequence crowded the portion of the theatre occupied by the people of color. These dramatic incidents revived the memory of events occurring during the war, and when the negro was the friend of the white even at the cost of opposing his own emancipation.

It would be much better if people would allow the social relations to adjust themselves, and seek occasion for harmony between the races, instead of scrutinizing with microscopic vision every possible opportunity of exasperating the one, or alarming the other. We can not omit calling public attention to the extreme anxiety of the special sessionists to occupy the same representative chamber with Messrs. Stamps and Dejoie, while they would consider it repugnant to every sentiment of propriety to occupy an arm chair in the same pit or parquette with either of them. This elevates the drama above the debate, and intimates that a man may be a fit associate for a Senator and yet not worthy to keep company with the occupants of the pit. Let the Senate settle this question of dignity or etiquette with the box office of the theatre.

THE PROPOSITION TO SELL CITY PROPERTY.

The *Price Current* takes a shy at the city finance question, which it thinks is different from the State financial question. To sustain this remarkable assumption, the editor tells us the difficulties of the State arose from the destruction of wealth by war and misgovernment; those of the city from a withholding of back taxes. It does not make much difference about the origin of trouble. The vital question is how to get out of it. In our judgment the city has suffered quite as severely from war and misgovernment as the State, while the latter is creditor for a long list of unpaid tax bills. Having blundered in the statement of its case, we naturally expected to find the same tendency to weakness in the proposed remedies. Here is one:

If this could be accomplished by selling every dollar of property it possesses, even at half its value, it would still be a great gain to the community.

The object to be accomplished is to put the city on a cash basis. But selling the city property would not afford the desired relief. It would be, rather, like a man burning his fence rails and furniture for fuel, because he happened to be too lazy or too timid to go to the forest for wood. All the public property in use by the city is indispensable for public use and convenience. If any were sold its place would have to be supplied in another way, probably by lease, so that in the end the city would find itself divested of indispensable property for which only half price has been received, and its current expenses increased by the demands for the payment of rent. Besides this, the small amount which it would be possible to realize from the sale of city property would not secure a cash basis, nor anything like it. On the contrary, an attempt of the kind would be likely to raise false hopes in the minds of taxpayers. It would not take much to make them believe it possible to get along with the fence and furniture burning plan so that no assistance would be required from them.

If we are to have ruin let it come in the regular way. Do not anticipate it by meeting it half way, and assist it by destroying the best assets in the city's possession. In any case no great relief need be expected from any regulation which involves the evasion or neglect of duty by anybody, either taxpayer or officer. Many people, and a large proportion of these of the poorer classes, do pay their taxes. Were those who can pay but do not compelled to comply with the law a chief difficulty would disappear. But nothing can be done by temporizing. It will be found that the unwillingness to pay taxes will be enhanced by every prospect of getting a dollar from any other source. It is not the province of the city government to suggest to the owners of private property how to manage their own concerns. Nor is it any valid reason to remit a man's tax that he has spent more than his income. That is his lookout. If people are to be excused from the payment of taxes on the plea that they own more unproductive property than they can pay for there will soon be an end of government.

We should divest public affairs of a large portion of the sentiment which has been lugged into it by office-seekers before elections. States can not be run upon such a basis. If the people will try the ready pay system all round, and do something to prepare themselves for the discharge of all their duties, social and political, there will be little necessity for selling the public property to pay interest and salaries.

FORMALLY OPENED.

Speaking to the resolution of Senator Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the constitution, Hon. Roscoe Conkling delivered one of the best speeches made in the Senate during its last session, ending on the fourth instant. After reminding Democratic Senators that they had deluged the Senate with serious and exciting political speeches, continued for days and weeks, he gently tells them that when they "have expressed their views at large—sometimes with reiteration—and no sign of abatement can be seen, a time comes when silence may not have even the merit of staunching the flow of words." It is then that the Senator from New York concludes to break silence, and let the country know who are responsible for the irritating political discussions in the Senate at the expense of wholesome legislation, when it is so much needed to give repose to the country. He artistically lifts the veil that is intended to conceal the Democratic motive for misrepresenting the policy and acts of the general government in the South, particularly in Louisiana, and shows it to be anything but truthful and patriotic. Instead of an honest desire that republican government should prevail in the South as it does in other sections of the republic, Senator Conkling convicts Democratic Senators of having wasted the valuable time of the Senate in making Democratic speeches looking to the reinstatement of the Democratic party to power. As the result of this action he announces that the presidential campaign of 1876 has been formally opened; "opened with somewhat of dramatic effect, and much of sensational awfulness." He then pays his respects to the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), whom he accredits with being the leader of the opposition, and charges him with having come in "from the holiday vacation armed with a resolution of inquiry leveled at the President."

It is shown that it was not in order to consider the resolution except by unanimous consent, and that no Republican objected to it, but, on the contrary, stood ready to vote for it at once. The immediate passage of the resolution, however, the Democrats did not want. They wanted, says Senator Conkling, "sensation and prejudgment." This they obtained, and it was followed by a flood of Democratic denunciation of the administration from one end of the country to the other. It was of no avail to expostulate against prejudgment, for this was the main weapon chosen to defeat the administration; and Senator Thurman, an aspirant for presidential honors, was the chieftain, and the Senate Chamber the theatre for the exhibition of his science in the use of this unfair weapon.

It is plainly the tactics of the Democratic party to prefer charges against the administration, and follow them with denunciations rung into the ears of the people while every means is used by Democrats to stave off investigations of the charges. This was plainly the case with the Schurz resolution. Speaking upon this subject Senator Conkling says:

Returning now to the present occasion, we were not permitted to send the resolution to the President until after it had become notorious that a communication from him would anticipate our action if our inquiry was longer held back. An answer came promptly—a patriotic, frank, and able message, which lies on the table; but denunciation still goes on, under guise of a resolution offered by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), which plainly declares on its face that its mover, and those acting with him, have no legislation to suggest touching Louisiana, but require the advice and instruction of one of the committees of the Senate to tell them what to do.

The Senator from Ohio is he, above others, to whom the nation looks to know and to state, if not to originate, the policy of his party—to set forth what his party means to do, and what should be done. We heard him through a carefully elaborated speech. Did the Senate learn anything of the policy of the Democratic party? Did we hear of any practical measure of legislation in respect of the Southern question? Did the Senator from Ohio tell us what to do with the imbroglio in Louisiana? No, sir. There is a wide difference between a critic and an architect. It is easier to pull down than to build up. And the speech of the Senator confirms the belief that the policy of the Democratic party upon this question, as upon the financial problem, and upon every great question consists only in denouncing whatever is done by those charged with public affairs. The statesmanship and the policy of that party seems only to rise to the height of abusing its adversaries.

One passage, apparently a passage less studied than some others, in the speech of the honorable Senator, was pregnant with disclosure. He said in effect, I do not quote his words, "If such be the condition of the South it is time that the party which through the war and since the war has guided affairs should give way, and let another party come in." Ah, Mr. President, there is the key to the political secrets of the managers of the South and of the North ever since fighting ceased. There is the clue which unravels the web; there is the gospel of party as whispered and muttered from the beginning of the effort to reconstruct the South. Make reconstruction a miscarriage, refuse to aid it in good faith, thwart it, baffle it, make the worst of it, keep up unending agitation, disturb, foment, revolutionize, and the time will come when the country, wearied and worn with commotion, will accept anything for a change!

The above extract contains the truth in a nut-shell of the motives and shortcomings of the Democratic party in making war upon the administration of the general government at this time. The motive for denouncing it is to make it unpopular with the people, in order to pave the way for the reinstatement of the Democratic party to power in 1876; and the shortcomings consist, first, in not condemning the horrible acts of violence perpetrated by the White League Democrats of the South, in order to make the vote of the Southern States a unit in the next Presidential election for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; and secondly, in not laying down some policy that is to govern the party in case of success, and suggesting some measure of legislation in regard to the reconstruction of the South which it deems better for the general good than the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress, and carried out as far as possible by the administration, in the face of an armed opposition, acting in concert with the Democratic party.

Before the people give ear to the denunciations of the administration by the leaders of the opposition, they should remember that they are responsible for the present policy of reconstruction in the South; that their re-election of President Grant was an indorsement of that policy, and that the conduct of the White League in endeavoring to overcome that policy by violence is in reality a rebellion, not only against the constitution and laws of the country, but against the will of the people, lawfully expressed through the ballot box. If, therefore, the presidential election for 1876 has been formally opened by the Democrats with no other avowed policy than an open opposition to the will of the majority, it would seem impossible that the American people can so far stultify themselves as to go back upon their own acts by electing a Democratic President in 1876. It can not be possible that the time will ever come "when the country, wearied and worn with commotion, will accept anything for a change." The Democrats may count on success in this way, but if they do we are satisfied they have mistaken the temper of the American people.

PARTISAN INTOLERANCE.

The *Two Republics* has the following notice of the party fight now going on in Mexico. It says:

The papers devoted to the interests of the Church party are unceasing in their attacks upon the government and its officers, and keep up a continued warfare with the Liberal press. Most of the charges against the administration are meaningless or frivolous; the criticisms are always severe and often unjust. The opposition, without advocating a policy of their own, systematically censure that of the present government; while they condemn the actual state of affairs, they propose nothing to better it. We see every day long and well written articles denouncing real or supposed abuses, but rarely, if ever, see them discussed in a dispassionate manner; their remedy is seldom advocated or sought, for this achievement would be one arm less in the hands of the opposition—one point of attack less on the side of the government. Peace and prosperity, under the present administration, are not at all desired by the portion of the press to which we allude, while they would hail anarchy, disaster and hard times with patriotic glee.

This just observation is here added:

We believe an opposition is very necessary to a pure government, but a dignified opposition, not a system of abuse and exaggeration. If the administration should err, let its errors be pointed out to be remedied, and to prevent a repetition of the same. If measures are thought to be unwholesome, to propose something better would be an act of patriotism. The Church party can boast of men of ability, whose intellects might be of great service to the nation as well as to their party.

This impartial censor thus awards a share of censure to the friends of the government:

The liberal press not only defend the government, but carry the war into the enemy's domain. They defend themselves with the same weapons with which they are attacked, and perhaps with a little more vigor. They constitute themselves the guardians of the laws of reform and are very jealous of their infringement. If a religious procession should march through the streets of a village the cry of alarm is immediately raised. If a priest passes through the streets dressed in ecclesiastical robes, the outrage is forthwith denounced. If church bells are rung for mass, the Liberal papers proclaim the fact with horror and demand the punishment of the curate of the parish. One paper announces the startling fact that there is actually in existence in the State of Tabasco a convent; another, wishing to be as enterprising, denounces a fictitious Jesuit college in Santa Maria de la Ribera. It is rumored that the archbishop rides out in an open carriage, dressed in the purple of his office, and a wail goes up at the negligence of the police for permitting it; the official organ of the district makes haste to announce that the authorities have taken measures to prevent a repetition of the same in the future.

There is then this gentle satire administered to both partisans:

Seeing that so much attention is given to these weighty matters, we suppose as a matter of course that things of such small importance as internal improvements, the *opening up of the mines of the country, the development of commerce and the introduction of emigration have been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.* [Our italics.]

But the *Two Republics* is mistaken in this:

We confess, we see no similarity between the opposition here and those of other countries.

If the editor will visit the United States he will find exactly the same opposition here. He will find a party "unceasing in their attacks upon the government; charges against the administration meaningless or frivolous; an opposition which without advocating a policy of their own, systematically oppose that of the present government; while they condemn the actual state of affairs, propose nothing to better it; and anarchy, disaster hailed with patriotic glee."

Such is our testimony of the conduct of our opponents. It is probable that if the editor of the *Two Republics* would interview our opponents, it might procure the opinion that the Republican press was amenable to some of the charges in the second count of the indictment. We can not, however, guard the editor too carefully against believing a word that our opponents can possibly say against us. We enter this caveat because we anticipate our opponents will attempt to prejudice the mind of the visitor in its favor and against our innocent and virtuous selves.

Such is, however, the nature of the partisan in politics and religion. Such it is in all countries, and such it will always be. The press prints what the people buy. There is a dull market for sermons and so they print lampoons. The opening of a silver mine does not compare as a sale sensation with the closing of the polls. The development of commerce, with limitation of the rights of suffrage or of habeas corpus, and the introduction of immigration is entirely subordinate to the exclusion of a carpet-bagger.

At all events we can assure the *Two Republics* that we take our share of the satire in good part, and in schoolboy phrase assure it that it was not us that began this, but "that other fellow."

THEIR FRIENDSHIP FOR THE NEGROES

When one class of the White Leaguers go for the colored people, with a rifle or a revolver, another set procures his ransom and safe conduct by engaging that he will not, if permitted to live, vote the Republican ticket. So the colored man votes, metaphorically speaking, with a shotgun pointed at his head. The colored voters have been compelled to run in under the guns of federal protection. The elections over, the friends of the colored people recommence the same systematic abuse. This time without any protective intervention. They are the unfailing subject of ridicule. Does any so-called Democrat advocate their education to usefulness? Is there one Democratic proposal to afford them employment in health or care in sickness? We have seen none. Upon theory the capital of a country is interested in protecting the labor of the country. In New Orleans, however, the class of Democratic politicians have no interest in the crops or commerce. They sow abuse to reap salary. They despise trade, as unworthy the intellect which can bargain for votes or negotiate a fusion.

Recently the Democracy seems to have recovered from its supreme scorn of negro association, and entered into extreme intimacy with that race. There is a department of the *Picayune* and of the *Bulletin* devoted to announcing what "Pinch," "Jim Lewis," "Charge Chester" and other colored gentlemen are doing, and intend to do. The manner in which this intimate knowledge is acquired has startled the Republicans. Is it possible the colored people can have been so overawed, or even so cajoled, as to communicate their most secret intentions to those who revile them? It can not be possible. The most probable explanation is this: The *Picayune* details one of its end men, who gets up in the style of the Haverly Minstrels, and so imposes himself on the unsuspecting integrity of the colored race. We may imagine this representative in spotless shirt front and vest, black cloth suit, wool wig and scarlet lips, accosting some confiding person of color, flattered perhaps with the company of the *pic*-man. A cigar, a drink, and the confiding person of color discloses the intentions of Senator Pinchback, the devices of ex-Administrator Lewis, and the political aspirations of the distinguished counselor at law, who emigrated from England to fill the professional vacancy occasioned by the removal of an eminent advocate from Louisiana to the courts of her most maternal majesty of England. The purpose and policy of all these prominent Republican leaders thus become known to the end man of the *Picayune*, who has nothing to do but to divest himself of his wool, lamp-black and lips, and publish to the wondering world facts which travel ahead of truth, as a Liverpool telegram arrives here several hours ahead of actual time. This journalistic enterprise has struck the *Bulletin* with dismay, and it may possibly outdo the end man of the *Pic*. It may come the "plantation nigger" business on us. Discard the more elegant speech of the colored conversationalist of Haverly, and appear with a slouch hat, patched pants, a great coat, and a dialect of the old negro quarter. We should not be, indeed, astonished if the *Bulletin* should appear with a banjo, and *break down* to secure earlier and more authentic head lines on "Pinch" and "Jim."

But, passing from these trifles, we would ask all reasonable people how this continued abuse of the colored people can attract their confidence or abate their alarm? We by no means desire to reconcile the colored people to our political opponents. We comment upon this obvious assault upon the labor and usefulness of the colored people, because we know that no Democrat can so disguise himself by affected speech or color as to obtain their confidence. There are many persons classed with the Democracy who are just and kind in their relations toward the negroes, but every indication of the national party shows that unless the negroes will consent to bestow their votes as the Democracy may direct, their right of suffrage would be repealed, and their failure to labor be made penal.

The attempt, therefore, of the Democracy here to prove themselves the friends of the colored people is a dead and disastrous failure. Voters who must carry a pass and permit, laborers who are turned out of employment, men assailed with ridicule for trying to do their duty as legislators or officers, will show their persecutors that they have at least feeling enough to recognize and resent an insult, and sufficient intelligence to distinguish between real and pretended friends.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

Many who have lately read the daily telegrams of confirmation or rejection in the Episcopal election cases, without comment, have wondered what they were all about. It appears that by a law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States each diocese is empowered to elect its bishop whenever a vacancy occurs. Such elections, however, require the confirmation of higher governing powers. If the election occurred within the six months next preceding a triennial convention of the Church, the confirmation or rejection of the candidates would be accomplished by the sense of the convention. It is also provided, that when an election for bishop does not occur within the six months preceding a convention—a triennial, such as was recently held in New York—the election is left for confirmation by a majority of the standing committees of each diocese, which committees are to act independently within their districts. In this way the voice of the Episcopal people is heard on a matter of such great importance to them as the election of a bishop.

Under such rules the diocese of Illinois has regularly elected Dr. DeKoven to be its bishop, while the diocese of Southern Ohio has chosen for bishop Dr. Jagger. It is not pretended that either was not elected by properly constituted authorities, and it is not denied that both of the bishops elect are eminently fitted for the positions. Their records show honorable and useful service; they are famed for scholarly attainments, and are sagacious and eloquent men. They have been chosen by the will of the majorities of laymen and clergymen within the dioceses named, and it is presumed that each diocese has acted intelligently in the election; and it also seems proper they should have for bishops the men of their choice. But some of the dioceses at large have different views, and the standing committees, from Maine to Texas, are expressing their opinions.

The differences of opinion have a ritualistic source, which is nothing to the outside world. There is a prospect of a division of the Episcopal Church in America with different results from that of such a division in England, where the high church is fostered directly by the government. There is no broad church here. The high churches are not far removed from Catholics in the multitude of forms and ceremonies, and manner of conducting public worship; more liberal churches and clergymen, called low church, are more nearly allied to the Methodist Episcopal than to the Catholic Church, though both have been kept under the same central government, with an occasional case of secession like the Cheney or Cummins secessions and controversies.

The differences in ritual belief have no geographical or political boundaries. It is a simple battle of prayer books. Dr. DeKoven is an extreme ritualist and the leading advocate of strict high church forms. He is radical in every sense of church doctrine, and yet it is doubtful whether or not he will be confirmed as bishop. On the other hand Dr. Jagger holds more liberal views. He is not accused of violating any church law, but a feeling has gained ground that the high church ritual would not be secure in his keeping. The feeling is based on a letter of sympathy he once addressed to Dr. Cheney. He has since explained that he did not approve the position taken by Dr. Cheney when he defied the authority of Bishop Whitehouse, and that he does not now agree with him in his leaning towards the Cummins independence; but he claims the right to offer condolence to a Christian minister, as a man, when in distress. Under such circumstances the confirmation of Dr. Jagger is no more certain than that of Dr. DeKoven.

However the contest may result, the differences of opinion will remain. The best policy for the church to pursue would be to confirm both bishops, without a dissenting voice, and in a measure the union and perpetuation of the Episcopal church in the United States, as it is depends upon it. Both men represent the extremes of the different opinions which have arisen; both are good men, and placed in power both would be apt to modify their views. They would do so under a bishop's obligation promising conformity to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the church. In good time the forms from the Church of England distasteful to a large number of American Episcopalians can be modified to please all, and a broad pulpit platform erected on which all can meet. Anti-compromisers are at variance with the tenets of true Christianity, which make brotherly love of more importance than mere love for the church.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE SENATE.

The announcement that while the Senate voted to take up the resolution recognizing Senator Pinchback it would not consider the question of the legality of the government of Louisiana has caused some misapprehension. The error is in the ignorance or want of consideration of the different nature of the two questions. If Congress may consider at all the status of Governor Kellogg it must be at a session of both houses. It is a legislative question, and requires concurrent action. This can only be had when both houses are sitting, even though one body may have reached a conclusion. The adjournment operates as a suspension of the question till both again meet. An extra session of the other body only can not take up the question any more than a reassemblage of the first could reconsider its determination when it had passed from it.

But the validity of the claims of a member of the Senate or House is a privileged question to be considered by each house, and is in order at any time. The Senate having been convened for a special purpose, can only consider questions with which the House has nothing to do. Were both houses called in extra session the mistake on this action might have had some foundation. On this subject Governor Kellogg has received the following dispatch from a prominent federal official:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1875.

Senate decided in caucus to consider only the resolution recognizing Pinchback, it being a privileged question and executive business, and that resolution formally recognizing you was legislative business, and could not be considered until regular session. Your status is not questioned. Senators who may vote against Pinchback on personal grounds will vote for recognition of your government.

This is sufficient to show that if it were proper for the Senate to consider other questions than those relating to executive business Governor Kellogg has nothing to apprehend from the Senate.

NOTICE.

The drawing for the GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, for the relief of the family of the late Dan Smith, which was to have taken place Saturday, March 13, is unavoidably postponed until SUNDAY, March 28. mh14 2p

NOTICE.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Grunewald Hall, New Orleans, March 13, 1875.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS'

Certificates for July, 1874, deposited in this bank will be paid on demand.

M. BENNER, Cashier.

mh13 2t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, February 20, 1875.

WHEREAS, On or about the fifteenth day of January last, two unoffending colored men, named Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry, both residents of the parish of St. Helena, while peacefully pursuing their avocations were, without known cause, shot down and murdered; and

Whereas, One LAWSON BLOUNT, accused of said crime, has hitherto succeeded in avoiding arrest—

Proclamation is hereby made that a reward o FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as wil lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Joshua Butler and Joseph Perry.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE
Secretary of State. fe21

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize.....$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS D,

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, March 20, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarter and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $20,000 is		$20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
20 prizes of	500 are	10,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000
200 prizes of	50 are	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
440 prizes, amounting to	$74,500

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first two full prizes will be entitled to the eighteen approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock box No. 692, Postoffice,
New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. jn2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MARCH 13, 1875.

CLASS 61.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
72	63	37	27	4	1	23	73	43	6	68	46	56	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this thirteenth day of March, 1875.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

CONSTABLES' SALES

Michael Irwin vs. Hugh Connors—Seventh Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans No. 2739.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the honorable the Seventh Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, March 27, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

LOT NO. 14 AND THE ONE-HALF OF THE LOT nearest to lot No. 13, in square No. 14, or No. 136, new number in city plat, parish of Jefferson (now Sixth District of New Orleans), as per plan drawn by William Forshey, surveyor, and deposited in the office of C. Ladreyer, notary public, which is comprised in the square bounded by Laurel, Jersey, Dufossat and Bellecastle streets, and measures as follows: Lot No. 14 30 feet front on Laurel street, by a depth of 110 feet, between parallel lines; and half of lot No. 13, 15 feet front on Laurel street, by 110 feet in depth, between parallel lines.

Subject to the following mortgages:

The general mortgage in favor of Michael Irwin, resulting from a judgment rendered by the Seventh Justice Court on the twelfth of June, 1874, for the sum of $50 35, with interest and costs against Hugh Connors; the State taxes for 1871, $19 35, with interest, etc.; the State taxes for 1873, amounting to $10 15, with interest, etc.; the privilege in favor of the late City of Jefferson for 1862, amounting to $6, with interest and costs, drainage tax, book 134, folio 103, No. 2739; recorded November 24, 1874.

The foregoing property seized in the above entitled suit.

The purchaser to assume all taxes and liabilities against said property.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

fe25 mh12 27 C. C. PIPER, Constable.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 17 ood