

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 27, 1875.

The law is always purchased at cost.

More people die from hate than from love.

The best young men of Natchez wear white hats.

The just shall live by faith. Now, you just, try it.

In Montreal Ben De Bar is called a rising young actor.

A defective memory overlooks a multitude of sins.

The identity of the original Jacobs has never been fixed.

Women need more rest than men, but they seldom get it.

Men who talk too much can not be expected to talk well.

The mean temperature is what disgusts a man with every climate.

Judges say that a bar is separated from the bench only by a step.

Jams of fish are reported in the Jim river, Dakota—regular Jim jams.

Professor Marsh would go to the ends of the earth for a strange bone.

Tricks that are vain—Getting up a young appearance by dyeing one's whiskers.

The voice of John Young Brown has not been heard in the land for a long time.

When the police want to invest in loafers they can always find a choice corner lot.

Those austere Cadians of Cheneve Camanada want no assistance in the oyster business.

Moonlight picnics may satisfy the romantic mind, but they are scarcely material enough for the stomach.

Jumping at conclusions—Climbing over chairs at a theatre when the curtain goes down on the last act.

There is no satisfying the public. Ask a man to define his position, and somebody will want him to spell it.

European news is getting scarce, and the cable man is repeating the old dispatches about the health of the Pope.

Learned doctors admit the advantages of a universal language, but are in doubt what language to recommend.

Well, if "the Pope is not seriously ill," the Bishop of Niemeur is dead, any way, or was by the latest advices.

The Black Hills Indians who scalp miners are said to have an interest in a way making establishment of San Francisco.

The military powers of Europe have 20,000,000 horses ready to do battle, and the next war will be fought on horseback.

An English major has been dismissed from the army for cheating at cards. He probably swindled a superior officer.

Scribner's "Bric-a-Brac" stories have become very popular. Why not publish nine lives of cats in "Bric-a-Bat" series!

Fools die as certainly as bald-headed men, and it is an unenviable assertion the saying that "Death loves a shining mark."

Burglars lack constant application to become successful merchants. They frequently open stores but never stay long in one place.

Staub, at Goldthwaite's book store, No. 63 Canal street, has on hand a few more copies of the Mecklenburg edition of the New York Herald.

Emerson is credited with the saying that "There's no God dare wrong a worm." There are very many men though who would destroy the cotton worm if they could.

A priest has asserted that he saw a statue of the Virgin Mary winking at Viterbo, near Rome. Large collections have since been taken up at the church, but the winking has not been repeated.

The St. James Sentinel acknowledges the receipt of a few potatoes, of a "variety known as the Peersies." They were raised by a neighbor, but the Sentinel man's appetite made them "pear less."

An old writer on manners says: "When a woman would impress the beholders favorably, let her carry herself with her chin drawn on as by a bridle. It gives an air of decorum and stateliness becoming to her womanhood."

It has been suggested that the amateur dramatic clubs play the championship; each club to play the same tragedy on the same evening, the prize to be awarded according to applause bestowed, as in the case of clog dancing matches.

Holmes remarks on the wonderful provisions of nature. He says there is not even left a narrow crevice under a flat rock without a thin black bug prepared by God to fill it. It is the same way when vacancies occur in official positions.

Bishop Clarkson has issued a pastoral letter to his churches in Nebraska and Dakota, recommending a form of special prayer to be directed against the grasshoppers which have so long preyed on the farmers. The plan is much better than the special profanity which has had no effect in abating the nuisance.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell to-day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, all the right, title and interest of S. Silverstein and to a certain judgment in his favor rendered in the Sixth District Court, in the suit of S. Silverstein vs. William Durbridge, etc. For full particulars see advertisement.

The Homer *Blind* alludes thus feelingly to a correspondent of this paper: "And now comes to the surface once again in the columns of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN the funny fellow 'Chips,' who once slandered the name and fame of Joseph by making him dream one of Darwin's dreams; and this time this fellow 'Chips'—who promises dinners but never pays them—dwells upon 'Jonah,' and spoils the whole story of the big fish and the huge gourd by telling the whopping lie that Nineveh was ever accused or suspected of being a worse place than New Orleans."

BISHOP WILMER'S DEFENSE OF LOUISIANA.

The Confederate party of the South has just had the fortune, good or bad, as the sequel will prove, to secure a new recruit. He comes from the church, in full canonical robes, with all the apparent fairness and charity of a Christian man of peace. His hands are to all outward appearance clothed in soft velvet, while the milk of human kindness professedly oozes from every pore of his benignant face. As such he will be regarded by the adherents of the Confederate party—those who claim for the limited class to which they belong the divine right to rule without regard to their condition as a minority or the estimation in which they may be held by their neighbors. Bishop Wilmer has just written a plea in behalf of himself and friends which is a strange compound of apology, assumption, concealment, assertion and unadmonstrated conclusions. Like most theologians, who depend rather upon the ignorance or complaisance of their hearers than their ability to make plain those things which are hidden, the good bishop assumes all his premises to be true, and begs every question he agitates.

He has the old Puritan idea localized: "The earth belongs to the Saints, and we are the saints." All who were original secessionists and have not apostatized, their posterity and adherents, are evidently classed by the bishop as the very elite, the chosen of the Lord, to whom should be committed the monopoly of government and the enjoyment of the fat places. In his opinion all the ablest men in the State, and, a fortiori, the best, are confined to the little class for whom he preaches and writes. The rest are negroes, carpet-baggers, renegade natives, adventurers, and everything else that is low and bad. In this manner two-thirds of the people of this fair commonwealth are waved into back seats by the Podestarian hand, and all the sympathy of God and man invoked for the bishop's elect. Thus we see that in politics as in certain kinds of theology, there are some souls to be saved and others left to take their chance.

This defense of Louisiana is in fact an apology, and a very poor one, for the political excesses of a small portion of the people. It should rather be styled a plea for an oligarchy, since a full realization of Bishop Wilmer's cherished idea of republican government would disfranchise every human being who does not cling to the old tenets of the Confederates. The New Orleans Review, which would probably have been very popular here a century ago, takes up the bishop's pamphlet in a highly laudatory manner. The editor almost adores the priestly political writer, and even improves upon many of his palpable heresies.

It is not a hopeful sign for Louisiana to see such a manifestation of narrow minded selfishness as is set forth in the bishop's defense and the comments of the Review. Two-thirds of the people of the State, including the bulk of the wealth producers are coldly and cruelly told that they are either ignorant barbarians, or adventurers and thieves, whose only object in life it is to prey upon the life blood of the State.

This is said of the men to whom alone the bishop's governing classes can look for that patient and enduring toil which produces all the wealth upon which the success of the "proprietors of the soil—men of our race and lineage"—have to depend for bread and meat, for raiment, and for the means of educating their children and thus continuing the heritage of aristocracy in the old families. Verily, African supremacy of muscle is a lovely thing in a cotton or cane field, but success in that sphere is not sufficient to admit the toiler to the halls of legislation, to the bench or the pulpit! The good old maxim that the laborer is worthy of his hire is to be restricted in its application to the "men of our race and lineage," unless they happen to turn out to be natives so base as to sympathize with the "barbarians from Africa," or the carpetbaggers, who have not lived so long in this State or anywhere else as the good bishop whose wrath they have unwittingly incurred.

The justice loving statesman does not thus arbitrarily divide the people off into classes. Before God and impartial men, every person stands on the same footing. All are alike entitled to consideration according to the amount of good they can produce. In our judgment, the patient, hard working man, be he black or white, who produces five bales of cotton, is more honorable than he who cheats him out of the proceeds and consumes a barrel of whisky. We must look at results in governing a State. We do not undervalue men of letters, especially when they are honest; we would not run all to utilitarianism, but we rate the man who raises five bales of cotton a year as infinitely superior to the elegant idler who does nothing but raise mischief. Some of Bishop Wilmer's ablest men are far from being good. They are selfish and cruel, false and treacherous. In a competitive contest for the distinction of barbarism, they would bear away the prize against a ward full of honest tillers of the soil, whether white or black. The people at whom the Confederate party aim their shafts of outrageous abuse are simple minded commons. Strong in muscular development, untiring in their endurance, and true in heart; they are the very flower of this State. It will be found a most dangerous experiment to attempt to outlaw them, or, as some of our shallow-pated empirics propose, to colonize them off in a corner by themselves, like wolves or Indians. They furnish the means by which the elegant gentry for whom the eloquent bishop writes and preaches and prays live in ease and splendor, albeit the enjoyment be seasoned with well grounded apprehensions that it may not last always. No State, whether in form or not, ever did long endure where the laboring people were treated as beasts of burden, as the Confederate party wish to treat the most useful classes in the South.

If there is to be a deportation, let us

exercise some discretion. Let us not send forth the workers and keep the dross. We can spare our elegant idlers, of all classes. We shall not seriously mind the unoccupied white youth, who live on the proceeds of better men who give their twelve hours work per day for \$13 per month. Anybody may have half our doctors and as many lawyers as he wants. We are abundantly prepared to export clergymen on the most favorable terms and time to suit. For we do not see any good results from their efforts. Take as many of these for the Review's new colony as may be needed, but we really can not spare a field hand. One five bale man is worth more to Louisiana than the entire surplus crop of all the above named classes.

This is a question like that raised by the same Confederate party in 1861, which can be settled either by reason or force. But Bishop Wilmer and the Review are not competent soldiers in either case. They have no reason to give, and when it comes to blows are of course sworn non-combatants. But the logic of force is too well understood to be soon attempted by the minority party, and hence we have every confidence in the ability of the old flag to maintain itself.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Our French friends of the Bee recognize well the restoration here of grants of popular consumption in monopoly, and the farming out of the taxes which once possessed their own sunny land, and have been the chief cause of the French revolutions. The nobility were once exempt in person and property from all taxation. The ecclesiastical department of the government was favored in a similar manner. So our French friends, recognizing the evil in this country which has inflicted so much mischief in their own, very properly caution our unsuspecting and ignorant people of the consequences. The Bee says the union of real estate owners was never more necessary than at present, when we are under the complete rule of monopolies. There is here established the double monopoly of the stock landing and the slaughter of animals for the food of her people. The monopoly of the markets and of gas has also been re-established. After all these monopolies, so obstinately and impudently established to the injury of the public, the Bee demands to know if very soon there will not be granted a monopoly of flour; for the sale of bread; of meat, meal and vegetables; clothes, hats and shoes; wood, coal and medicines; for the privilege of cultivating the earth; and, at last, for the sole privilege of sepulture.

In a word, our French friends fear there will be reproduced here, in a land of equality, all the abuses of the reign of the blessed Bourbons. All these abuses, present and prospective, the Bee is pleased to attribute to what it calls Radical legislation.

Now it is a very strange accident that in this minute and extended list of monopolies the Bee should have omitted several, which we will supply. There is the lease of the New Canal, the monopoly of the levees, the former monopoly and wharves, with that of the *Tirage de la Loterie de l'Etat de la Louisiane*, daily advertised by the Bee. Let us add these, and a fair schedule of the effort of the few to live from the labor of the many will be as obvious as it was in the days when the mistress of a French king could have given or sold the bread, salt or meat—if the nation had indulged in that luxury—in monopoly to any minion who pleased her fancy.

Of course, as the mission of the Bee appears to be anti-Republicanism, it spreads among those who disdain to read the American language the belief that all these monopolies which are and are to be have arisen from Republican legislation. There has long since been presented the evidence in the legislative journals of the cordiality with which the Democratic Representatives participated in and the record evidence in the courts of the extent to which these same jurists profited by this unjust and unwise legislation. It may be added that the functionary whose signature gave vitality to most of these monopolies, when discarded by the Republican party for the faults of his administration, was taken up and adopted by the anti-Republicans.

This grant of monopolies so abused was no novelty in Louisiana. Similar exclusive grants—as that of the Waterworks—had been made before the war. The right to tax the people in their daily use and consumption was never so abused as at present. Among the curious omissions of the Bee may be enumerated the monopoly of the wharf and waterworks proposed by the Democratic Common Council. Such is a fair statement of responsibility for the enactment of these monopolies, and it now remains for the Bee to tell who hold these monopolies? Are they—are any one of them—held and administered by Republicans? We repeat the inquiry as to each in detail. Every one of these monopolies is held, as we may assert it was solicited, by members of the anti-Republican or Democratic party. Now when the Bee sends to collect its bill for a lottery paid it will be paid by some Radical! Or when it inveighs against the rapid inflation of its gas bill, will the same carpet-bagger explain how it became necessary to make the people pay for their own grant of monopoly? All these monopolies—all without exception—are held and administered by anti-Republicans. All this cruel exaction upon the toil of the confiding and the ignorant pass through the tenacious gripe of a Democrat or anti-Republican. To charge the exclusive wrong of this system upon the members of the Republican party, who granted these monopolies to Democratic solicitation, and to Democratic abuse, would be very much like discharging the prisoner upon an indictment for murder by administering poison, as an innocent and even meritorious member of society, and hanging the apothecary who sold the

murderous drug at the solicitation of him who administered and profited by it. We willingly condemn the Republicans who united in this evil system, but we insist that the Democrats who solicited the monopolies and are now enriched by their proceeds shall be held to account, at least, equally. The anti-Republican organ thinks otherwise.

WHO IS "WATSON"?

The Louisville Commercial and "Colonel Burgess Hunt, supervisor of internal revenue for the southern district," have succeeded in perpetrating either a hoax or a sensation upon the gentle Kentuckians. As the case now stands, the chances are greatly in favor of its being a hoax.

When we see a government detective officer making his most marvelous reports to a newspaper, while his superior officers and the police courts are left in ignorance of what he is about, there is strong reason to suspect humbug. In the case of Colonel Hunt and his researches into the whisky business of New Orleans there is undoubtedly a great deal of romance. The detective and the reporter have either been deluded themselves, or they are attempting to impose upon others.

As the story runs, Colonel Hunt started for Mississippi soon after his appointment, intending to go only as far as Jackson. As there is no whisky made in Jackson, notwithstanding a large consumptive demand for it, we are unable to understand why Colonel Hunt should have thought it necessary to inspect that place at all. While oscillating between Jackson and Holly Springs in pursuit of Mr. Lotz, collector of internal revenue, Colonel Hunt met with his first adventure. We will give this incident as related by himself after he returned to Louisville with the report of his Southern trip ready for the exclusive use of the Commercial. The inn keeper at Holly Springs came to tell him: "There is a gentleman who has just reached here on the train who wishes to see you before you start."

After dressing himself he went to the office and asked for the gentleman who desired to see him. The hotel keeper replied: "The gentleman has decided to see you on the train."

While purchasing a ticket at the depot a gentlemanly looking person approached him and asked him if his name was Hunt. He replied in the affirmative. The stranger then said: "My name is Watson, from Louisville; I came all the way down here to see you."

While on the train the pseudo Watson said: "I told you just now my name was Watson, and that I was from Louisville. I didn't care to tell you who I was while others were standing around; but I am a distiller from New Orleans, and I came up to see you, learning you were here."

Colonel Hunt's curiosity was excited as to how he got his information, and he asked him how he knew, and he replied: "I telegraphed a friend in Washington and he informed me."

As Colonel Hunt was off on a secret mission without having taken anybody, not even his wife, into his confidence, he began to believe Watson a gypsy or witch, but kept quiet and let him go on.

The distiller then commenced a conversation about the whisky business, saying there was a great deal of money in it, and that parties all over the country were making money out of it. He spoke of some officials who were making fortunes. After finishing breakfast at the station, where the train stopped for that purpose, the distiller again approached him and they went together into the smoking car and sat down to smoke together, when he again began to talk whisky. He began by saying that he wanted to tell Colonel Hunt how they did business there, and Hunt, who was to get as much out of him as he could. Among other things he said: "My house paid your predecessor \$1000 a month, and the other houses in New Orleans paid in the same proportion, making his income from the distillers alone \$12,000 a month. He spoke of some officials who were making fortunes. 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