

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 14, 1876

Telegraph poles are more grown trees.

Old soldiers conquer oysters by shelling.

Cruel cabmen handle their horses without gloves.

Irishmen wear frize overcoats to keep themselves warm.

A great many city budgets are pretty nearly tied up this year.

When the doors are left open we know we are having an open winter.

The Maid of Orleans is to be canonized, and made a big gun in the church.

Booths read character directly, and they never halt polished gentlemen.

The Grangers refuse to allow the Arapahoes to hoag as members of their order.

They tell it to the marines in Washington that the marine corps is to be abolished.

Theatrical managers refuse entrance to Tupper's play, and advise him to hire a hall.

A man hits the right grade of conduct when he can show firmness without rudeness.

Bates says the Jew-gaws of this world, exhibited in a pawnbroker's window, are all vanity.

When Governor Hayes was inaugurated, the Ohio gamins said, "The coming man has come."

New York has twenty places of amusement, including the regular theatre, variety and minstrel shows.

Pioneer Steam Fire Company No. 1 will give a fancy dress and fireman's soiree on Saturday evening next.

To be always finding new and strange acts in strange places illustrates the new-tations going on in this life.

Professional thieves endeavor to prove themselves unconcerned with great robberies because they take things easy.

The college boys are speaking against further oratorical contests, and complain of the hard row they have in getting an education.

A man returning to the home of his boyhood felt sad because the old clock which used to stand at the head of the stairs had run down.

In discussing the influence of centuries on heavenly bodies, Professor Proctor asserts that the moon will not hold out another quarter.

As showing the unequal reward of evolutionists, it is mentioned that Tagliani, the dancer, is worth \$3,000,000, while Herbert Spencer is not worth a cent.

We are indebted to S. H. Edgar, Esq., vice president of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, for reasonable and acceptable favors.

The St. Louis boys do not allow Professor Pepper to talk back when they interrupt his ghostly lectures. They say, "No Pepper now. Go on with the show."

It is not every man who can bear a two hours' lecture on a worn out subject; but when such a man is found he is given a ticket which says, "Admit the bearer."

The Lotus Social Club will give a grand fancy dress and masquerade ball at Grunwald Hall on the evening of the twelfth of February. Messrs. G. Lob, A. R. Costa and A. Weikman constitute the committee of arrangements.

"The government," says the Duke of Cambridge, "has a right to hope that the country will justify it in paying such an amount of wages to the men as will enable us to secure at all times a sufficiently good and moderately large army."

Rev. Gustavus D. Pike, who has lately been to Africa, will deliver a free lecture on the possibilities of African civilization this evening at Central Church, corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets. The lecture will begin at seven o'clock.

The medical staff of the last ditch Democracy express utter repugnance at the idea of a Liberal being chosen as the successor of Mr. Marr. Were the dose of their own bitter politics they could not make faces more wry—or rye, shall we say.

In rehearsing a dance for "Pocahontas" on Wednesday Ben DeBar severely sprained an ankle of his, so that he walks with great difficulty, yet on the stage he is funnier than ever, and it should be remembered that Mr. DeBar can set better with one leg than many other comedians can with both.

Now the Democrat will go for its erring brother the Times again. The Washington correspondent of the last named journal has skirmished around until he has found some one who thinks the action of the House in electing Estis Senator will hasten the coming of Pinchback. The item is sent over the wires as Washington opinion, and won't that correspondent catch it. We hope the Democrat will not intimate that "R." is a female.

Bates was curious enough to ask a learned Theban why lobsters turn red by boiling, and he received the following explanation: "The shell of the lobster is imbued with a black or bluish pigment, secreted by the true skin, which also gives out the calcareous matter after each molt, so that lime and pigment are blended together. This pigment becomes red (pale or intense) in water at the temperature of 212 degrees." Bates never approaches a fish market now without weeping at thought of his lack of scientific acquirements.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston is composed of a membership of several hundred singers, and its secretary lately received a letter from an amateur Barnum in a small town in Maine, asking the Handel and Haydn "how much they would charge to come down there and give a concert." In estimating the time, service, hotel and traveling expenses of the society, the secretary could not arrive at what he thought would be acceptable figures, but he wrote back to the inquirer that it would be much cheaper to bring the town to Boston.

SOUTHERN BOURBONS AND NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

The Democrat is evidently disappointed and displeased with the cool reception which the proceeding of the late St. Patrick's Hall convention has experienced from the Northern Democracy. It has read the reports from Washington sent specially to two of its fellows grubbers in the Democratic vineyard, and affects to believe they are the result of defection and a tendency to apostasy on the part of its brother journals. Unfortunately for the correctness of this position no good rebutting testimony is to be found in the Northern exchanges of either party. The Democratic oracles are painfully silent on the subject. Their coolness threatens to freeze all the life and ardor out of this supreme effort of Southern Bourbonism to vault into notice. The party of the North, therefore, comes in for a good old fashioned shaking down. The cold blooded brother is reminded that "the people of Louisiana" know what they want, and are not to be snubbed by their Northern allies without their hearing of it. It is the theory of this oracle of Bourbonism that there is altogether too much manhood hereabouts to be patient under advice. None is wanted. It is not advice that is wanted, but the right to have our own way. "Their constitutional rights, they know, have been violated, and they demand redress."

Well, suppose they do not get it, and we confess we do not discover in the Northern horizon any symptoms of their being lively about it, what are the convention fellows going to do about it? Will they declare an other war of sections, and thus put their allies in the way of obtaining mule and meat contracts? Or will they follow the precedents which have come in since the war, and gently simmer down when they find their threats scare nobody? Times are not what they were. There has been a change from the old to the new. Northern Democracy no longer shakes in its boots when its little Southern brother shifts into a pet and blusters and stamps around, cracking its little whip. The Democrat has surmised a great truth when it intimates that possibly there may be "a breed of Democrats different from those who were in other times the defenders of the constitution." Yes, there has been a change in many things; the constitution itself has been changed, and the Democratic party at the North has adjusted its ancient traditions to suit the new order of things. They are keen enough to discover that there are fewer chattels and more voters in the South; that the Bourbon element here is entirely dependent upon their Northern allies for political existence. In short, the twenty or thirty thousand ex-slaveholders of the South "do not call for so much" as they once did, and the "constitution of the fathers," as it has been uniformly interpreted by them is covered with the dust of a decade of years. For forty years they led the Northern Democrats from the vassalage of nearly half a century.

Hence it happens that "there are Democrats in Washington" and elsewhere who protest against any further attempts at revolutionary and riotous conduct which is likely to result in a call for national assistance to check. If there be no better way to establish constitutional liberty in Louisiana than by depriving one-half the people of the right guaranteed by the constitution, it is hardly worth while to press the work at present, for truly such a cause will, as it ought to, find, even in the hitherto unscrupulous Northern Democracy, "a most uncertain hope." Not only is this true, but there is no longer any great effort made to conceal the thing. The telegraph and fast railroad trains have pretty well rattled the Democracy out of its hiding places. Sam Randall does not want to risk the exposure which would result, if he were to make a protection speech in Pennsylvania on the same day Mr. Lamar was illustrating the beauties of free trade in Mississippi; for the lightning gathers up the incongruous utterances and the steam printing presses and steam cars lay them before the whole nation by breakfast time next morning. Governor Wise is reported to have thanked God there was not a printing press or a newspaper in his entire congressional district. He was sharp enough to see that the development of a spirit of inquiry by means of spreading intelligence among the ignorant would be an obstacle to his uniform success.

When people hear so much of "violated liberties," they naturally feel curious to know what is meant, what special franchise has been withheld, and by whom, and under what circumstances? If these alleged grievances happen by operation of law, there is no remedy but repeal, unless it be emigration. The constitution, which is construed alike in all sections of the country, does not seem to oppress the Northern Democracy. They are satisfied with it, and naturally enough want to know what all their Southern brethren are not to be put off with hyperbole. The ancient traditions may be all well enough, so far as they do not interfere with the vested rights of other parties. But they can have no weight when opposed to a nation's will. The Democratic party of the North is not able, even if it were willing, to rush to the aid of Bourbonism, and the Democrat may as well come to the conclusion that the day when they can be bullied into desperate measures has passed away forever. It will surprise nobody, except perhaps this Rip Van Winkle, to learn these things. In fact, they are pretty generally known already.

REVOLUTIONARY.

The Democratic tactics of adopting in secret and dark lantern caucus measures which were to be put through Congress without debate or question seems to have been copied and presented in the Legislature of Louisiana on Tuesday. Mr. Kidd,

of Jackson, suddenly started up in the House of Representatives and moved that the House do now proceed to elect a Senator of the United States. A substitute offered by Mr. Walker, reciting by way of a preamble, that a vacancy in the senatorial representation existed by reason of the illegality of the election of Senator Pinchback was ruled out of order, and the motion of Mr. Kidd adopted without even explanatory debate.

The Republican members of the House refused to participate in the vote, or to recognize the validity of the proceedings under which it took place. On Wednesday, during the session of the Senate, a number of its members, without order of that body, repaired to the House of Representatives, elected a President pro tem, while the President of the Senate was attending the regular session, and filing in with the members of the House, added their votes to those of the Democratic members of that body. To call this a "joint" session of the two bodies, as contemplated by the law, would be absurd. To admit that seceders from the senatorial session could legally elect a presiding officer, and bind the Senate by its acts, would be to sanction any act which a political faction may find necessary to execute its predetermined purposes.

This is another revolutionary measure, based on the violation of the Wheeler compromise. If the State administration is ever admitted to be legal de facto, if the credentials under which the Democratic members have been admitted to seats in Congress are valid, then the election of Senator Pinchback, so far as it depended upon the formal authority of an act of Legislature, is valid. Nor could he be deprived of his seat unless by impeachment of title in the Senate. Indeed, this very question has been remitted to Congress by those who contested the legality of his election. It has been recently impressed upon Congress by a memorial of the Democratic State convention. The Legislature whose term of service expired in 1874 is beyond the control of its successors, who were chosen under the same authority with itself. The present Legislature could not invalidate an act without annulling all that the Legislature of 1872-74 had passed. Senator Pinchback then stands on the record as a Senator elect whose term has not yet expired. Himself and his constituents have a vested right in the appointment, nor can he nor they be deprived thereof except by action of the body to which he is accredited. He can only be reached through the action of the body of which he has been elected a member. His constituents may instruct him to do a particular legislative act, but he is under no legal obligation to do so. Whether he is a Senator or not, the Senate will decide.

That this is a deliberate violation of law and good faith is shown by the parallel action of the State of Alabama upon an exactly similar question. Senator Spencer has been charged with obtaining his office by improper means. Does the Legislature of Alabama assume to declare his seat vacant? They adopt the report of a committee of investigation, finding him unworthy to represent the State, and "finding also that he was not legally elected," nor was he ever voted for by a body "having a quorum of elected members, or a quorum of certified members." The Legislature of Alabama did not upon this double conviction of immorality and illegality declare his office vacant. It certified this finding as testimony to be used in an inquiry by the Senate into the election, qualifications and returns of its own members.

The Republicans have done well in our opinion to resist this revolutionary and faithless action. They can hold their position, and should do so with calmness and courage until the country shall come to their assistance and protection. The subsequent proceedings essential to confirm the action of the House will effectually check this sudden, discourteous and violent attempt to capture a high and honorable office. We have no fear it will effect anything more than to make the Republicans more vigilant, and furnish the people with another proof of lawless avidity for office.

RIOT CULTURE.

It is very gratifying to see the extent to which the culture of this valuable cereal is being carried on in our State. As an element of popular food it is healthy and nutritious, and must diminish the importation of breadstuffs which carries so much of our staple money out of the State. The crop of rice has increased greatly of late years, and will, in the opinion of our best authorities, amount to at least one hundred and sixty thousand tierces for the past year. This remarkable increase of this product, contrasted with the decline of our cotton and sugar products, suggests some economical considerations which are encouraging to our citizens. Since the act of emancipation there has been a large economy effected in the importation of laborers at their own expense. This has stopped an annual drain of several millions, which are still represented in part by mortgage upon the real estate that this labor was purchased to render more valuable. The necessity for purchasing predial labor has induced similar economies here as in other free labor communities. The cook stove, washing and sewing machine are acceptable here as elsewhere. The same economical principle impels our people to prefer those crops which are made and matured as far possible by natural and physical agencies. Sugar culture involves a large outlay of capital and interest before the crop can be realized. It requires an expensive plan of steam machinery, with a constant and current outlay for labor and food. Sugar is, besides, a precarious crop, dependent on frost and flood. Cotton is an annual plant, which requires expensive culture and involves risk, though not such prolonged or precarious investment as sugar. Rice, however, may be sowed,

reaped and threshed by machinery. It may be watered by the natural flow or by machinery. It needs little animal force, and little more hard labor than to keep the crop clear of weeds for a few weeks. A crop thus made by natural agencies, requiring neither much capital nor delay to realize, accessible to single laborers and men of small means, and giving to the immigrant an immediate return of a semi-annual harvest, possesses merits which must impress the most casual reflection. It may be added that the Louisiana rice has been long since demonstrated to present in its use, or analysis, an advantageous comparison with any other in the United States, or indeed of any other in the world.

Dupratz, who wrote his *Histoire de la Louisiane* more than a century and a half ago, thus notices the capacity of Louisiana for the production of rice: "The rice cultivated in this State was brought from Carolina. (It was of East Indian origin.) It has succeeded wonderfully, and experience has proved, contrary to common belief, that it need not always be grown in the water. It has been sowed in the low lands without being overflowed, and has been harvested, well matured, and of a very delicate taste. This delicacy of flavor is not surprising, as it exists in common with that of all plants which grow on high lands and without the aid of irrigation. I do not know whether since I have returned from Louisiana they have sowed upon the uplands (colcauz). Two crops may be raised from the same stubble, but the second crop is weak if not irrigated."

An able article in *De Bow's Review*, written from Louisiana, many years ago, asserted that rice culture in Louisiana was more healthy than in Carolina, where the laborers suffer from swamp fever and elephantiasis. It was even said that the rice lands were more healthy than the adjacent sugar lands. This sanitary reasoning was based upon the favorable effect of the running over the stagnant water employed in the rice swamps of Carolina. Should this valuable food crop be generally adopted in Louisiana, it would, as in Egypt and in India, tend to support a much greater population than where the whole soil and labor is devoted to crops intended for exportation. With abundant rice and other food crops and cotton mills, Louisiana may afford cheaper labor than any other State in the Union, and so may establish a manufacturing interest. New Orleans, the centre of cheap food, a redundant population, and mechanical pursuits, may rival those large Egyptian and Asiatic cities whose growth was founded on the same material agencies.

Mr. Walker, one of the members of the House, thinks the three Republican Senators who left their seats to take part in the proceedings of the House while the farce entitled "Electing a Senator" was on the boards, have performed "an act of self-abnegation" for which they earned the heartfelt thanks of the people of the State. We make no doubt of the abnegation, but think the gentlemen who find out it is an act for which small thanks is still the market price. It is an act that will secure such thanks as Warmoth received when he gave his services to the Democracy to assist in defeating his party. There will be few who care enough about the action of the three Senators to feel any deep emotion on the subject. It is not of much importance, and the thanks will probably be in proportion.

The election of Mr. Estis as the standard bearer of Conservative Democracy—for his election as a United States Senator, vice McEnery's nominee, can mean nothing less—being a cheringly significant of the change going on in public sentiment. It plainly means that men whose claims for preferment are based mainly upon the vigor of their denunciation of persons holding different political tenets and coveted places must now retire to the back. Broad and comprehensive statesmanship, political tolerance and high personal character are now in demand.

The packed Bourbon convention denounced the Wheeler compromise as a dishonor to the Democracy. The Conservatives in the Legislature, within a week afterward, rebuke this intolerant spirit of the self-constituted champions of Louisiana's honor, by electing one of the fathers of the compromise their United States Senator.

DIED.

SHARPE—On Thursday, January 13, at 7 P. M. ROBERT H. SHARPE, a native of Newville, Pennsylvania, aged thirty-eight years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 222 Bayou road, at 4 P. M. This Day. The friends of the family and of Miss Fitzgerald are respectfully invited to attend.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

OFFICE CARBONITE CIVIL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 123 Canal street, New Orleans, January 11, 1876.

The stockholders of this company having voted to extend their road to Carrollton, and for its equipment, and to make a loan of \$100,000 for the purpose, the directors, in pursuance of the same, now offer to the public bonds of the company, secured upon its entire lines and real estate connected therewith, upon which there are no incumbrances, and which cost over \$700,000.

The bonds will be issued in sums of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 each, to suit every class of investors, and interest will be at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in New York or this city, at the option of the subscriber, at the time of issue. The bonds will be coupon, and will be registered or made payable to bearer, as desired. Ten per cent will be payable at the time of subscription, fifteen on the first of February, twenty-five on the first of March, twenty-five on the first of April, and twenty-five on the first of May next, when the bonds will be issued and dated.

Interest on the payments from time of subscription to May 1 will be paid on delivery of the bonds, at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

JOHN E. JUDEN, Secretary.

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A. U. C. Will meet at their Rooms, FRIDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, sharp. Installation of officers.

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