New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, MAY 28, 1876.

Fitzhugh has been invited to lecture.

Florida people are feeding themselves on green corn.

With pleasant company a long journey seems short.

It is thought Congress will not adjourn before the middle of July.

When a man is on the right track he can go ahead without fear of a collision.

The San Antonio *Herald* runs up the name of Thomas F. Bayard for President.

A man who had not received his paper for six months wrote to have it stopped.

Southern Democrats will not ask for customhouse protection, although it is trade duty.

The great unknown is the man who does not advertise, and he can never be a candidate.

Dom Pedro has been called an artful dodger. He had to do something to dodge the bores.

The Democrats are trying a harmonizing scheme in Washington to prevent bolts at St. Louis.

A Texas man returned a napkin to a hotel waiter with thanks, saying his cold was not very bad.

A traveler notices that Rome has several new museums, but everything in them is old and out of style.

Chinese cheap labor is beginning to be appreciated in California by those who are obliged to employ laborers.

At Ames Methodist Episcopal Church the pastor, Rev. J. D. Adams, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. to-day.

Ben Hill is pluming himself for a seat in the United States Senate. Georgia could not do worse than to elect him.

The intelligent farmer never waits for something to turn up. He takes a good plow to the ground and turns it up.

Only the gas companies know how much it costs to manufacture gas. The consumers know how much it costs to burn it.

The Temperance party is headed by a Smith, and it only needs all of the votes of the Smith family to make it successful.

A foghorn manufactory was lately blown up near Pittsburg. The friends of William Allen regard the accident as a bad omen.

Every man can make himself useful in this world, if only by holding a sunshade over a young lady who is playing croquet.

Longfellow was quite a stranger in Philadelphia, as he had not been there before his centennial visit since fifty years ago.

A child is laughed at when it tries to catch a shadow, ank yet grown persons grasp at and capture but little else in this world.

An order called the Knights of Honor has been organized in New Hampshire. The Knights of Honor ought to prevent many days of sorrow.

Piper has climbed the golden stair, though the last step on the gallows broke his neck. He has gone where there are no more church steeples.

The Richmond *Whig* informs General Early that it will print no more letters about the battles of the war until after a Democratic President is elected.

The Orleans Dramatic Association will give its first entertainment this season at the Varieties Theatre on Monday evening. The play of the "King's Rival" will be acted.

Frost, who was executed at Worcester for murdering his wife, talked politics and played checkers during the last day of his existence. These employments illustrated the total depravity of the man.

"Do not instruct your delegates," is the cry that comes from Democratic headquarters. The idea is that States do not know what they want, and can not know until the delegates to St. Louis see what inducements are offered.

It is reported that H. R. Revels, D. D., formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, has been elected by the Baltimore conference as editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, a Methodist Church paper published in this city.

The Young Men's Concordia Gay Club will give a complimentary entertainment at the Fair Grounds Art Hall, on Saturday, June 3. The committee of arrangements are J. L. Conlon, F. J. Letten, L. Weltring J. Bollwinkel and Joseph P. Schuler.

Walt Whitman is paralyzed just on the eve of producing the greatest poem the world has ever seen. He said he had in his mind the plan to write a series of compositions which should depict the physical, emotional, moral, intellectual and spiritual nature of man, something that would touch the people in their very cores of understanding.

A terrible centennial engine of amusement has been invented in the shape of a juvenile toy which consists of a leaden ball of the size of an English walnut, with a nipple on the surface, on which a percussion cap may be placed. The ball is held by a string so attached that when the ball is dropped upon the pavement the cap explodes. It is an admirable contrivance for frightening women and children, and is becoming quite popular with the youth of this city.

The Club Dramatique Louisianais have tendered a complimentary performance to Mr. Fernando Armant, which will take place at the Opera House on Saturday evening, June 17. Mr. Armant is a native of Louisiana, a young man who has distinguished himself abroad as a dramatic author. In Paris he was one of five successful competitors who received prizes for producing the best dramas on American subjects. The drama written by Mr. Armant, and pronounced by Victor Hugo as worthy the medal received, is called "The Patriots." The act of "The Patriots," with two short comedies by the same author, will be played at the entertainment at the Opera House.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, June 14, the delegates of the Republican party of the Union will assemble in convention, at Cincinnati, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The Republican convention of this State will meet next Tuesday to elect our delegates. Louisiana will be entitled to sixteen delegates—four from the State at large, and two from each congressional district. The four delegates at large will probably be chosen by the full convention, while those representing the congressional districts will probably be selected by the several district delegations.

Most of the parishes have chosen delegates to the thirtieth of May convention. Some of them have sent two or more sets, which will require some action of the State Central Committee to harmonize. Doubtless that body will be able to present a plan which will be satisfactory to a majority of the party.

As the Republican party is one of principles rather than individuals, it will become the duty of the convention to adopt a platform, embracing the leading ideas of Republicanism, as a sort of guide for the action of our delegates in the national convention. And perhaps it will be found wise to limit the instruction of the delegates to an adherence to the platform adopted, leaving it to their discretion to select from the candidates who will be submitted to the convention at Cincinnati, the proper man to stand upon and administer its principles. The fact that neither Louisiana nor any other State South of Mason and Dixon's line will have a candidate of its own, simplifies the matter, as it leaves the members free from any sectional obligation to support any special candidate. All they need to do to meet the wishes of their constituents, therefore, will be to cast their votes for some tried and true Republican, who is known to be firmly attached the well known and oft reiterated principles of the national Republican party, not only in regard to the equal rights of all citizens, but to the American system of protection for American industries, and a progressive and liberal support of internal improvements. These three questions are of the utmost interest and importance to the South, and no candidate ought to receive the support of Louisiana Republicans, either in the national convention or at the polls, who is not a zealous and confirmed fried of the declared policy of the Southern Republicans. Present appearances indicate that there will be four prominent candidates for nomination besides others not so well known. Probably the choice will fall upon either Morton, Conkling, Blaine or Bristow. Hayes, of Ohio, Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Logan, of Illinois, and several other gentlemen will receive a small local support on the first ballot, and it is hardly possible that in case of a protracted contest among the friends of the bigger guns, one or the other, or the great unknown may be finally taken up and accepted as a compromise candidate. It will be the special duty of our delegates to make the best selection possible from the list of candidates, having always in view the grand objects to be accomplished. They should, therefore, be left entirely unfettered by instructions as to the man, but impressed with the great importance of looking after the declarations contained in the platform.

SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM.

Our New York correspondent, discussing the shifting aspects of Northern politics, presents some facts and considerations to the public which deserve the immediate attention of all who desire the success of the Republican party in the approaching presidential election. According to our correspondent the following facts make up the sum of the political situation on the Confederate Democratic side, commencing with the Republican successes in the Northern States last fall:

1. On the issues joined between the Confederate Democracy and the Republican party last fall (finance, national credit and reform) the Republican party proved to be the stronger before the Northern constituencies.

2. This was recognized at Washington on the assembling of the present Congress, and a Southern and Western alliance was then formed, the issues of which should be "reconciliation," a "white man's government" and opposition to "contraction."

3. That the leaders of the Confederate Democracy have determined to renew in the presidential election the line of attack which thus made Kerr Speaker of the House of the American Congress.

4. That the one sinple object of the opposition is to secure the needed forty-two electoral votes which, added to the solid South, will make the President, and that these votes can be most surely obtained at the West on the issues as above stated.

We leave our correspondent to discuss the subject in detail, while we direct attention to the outlines of the issues likely to be joined under the changed aspects of the political situation.

The thing in the past which constituted, next to slavery, the one great evil of American politics, was Southern sectionalism. This sectionalism of the South did not originate entirely in slavery. Causes other than the influence of slavery combined to separate the Southern States from those of the North. Geographically, these were isolated from the Western, Middle and Eastern States of the Union. The social habits and traditions of the Southern whites were different from those of the North. The white inhabitants of the territory embraced in the old colonial States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, were of Cavalier origin, and as such they impressed their character, social tendencies and political ideas on the great Southern half of the nation as it extended from time to time and embraced new populations and territory, just as New England impressed her social tendencies and political ideas on the Northern half of the nation. So from the first the conflict in American politics has been between the South and New England. The almost exclusively agricultural character of the slave section of the Union created for it sectional interests, and then served to intensify the feeling of jealousy with which the agricultural States regarded the manufacturing and commercial interests of the Northern States. There was, it is true, in old times a class of Southern statesmen who tried to counteract these sectional tendencies of the South. These statesmen appealed to the sentiment of national patriotism. They promoted the establishment of manufactures at the South, and sought, by building up a feeling in the border slave States in favor of the emancipation of slaves, to gradually get rid of the negro question. Conspicuous among these Southern abolitionists and humanitarians was Henry Clay, of Kentucky. The Whig party of the South originated in these countersectional influences, and for a long while held its ground as a dominant political organization in Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and Florida. But notwithstanding all this, and the influence of federal patronage, the single and insignificant State of South Carolina, led by John C. Calhoun, threw herself into the conflict as the representative of Southern sectionalism, and in time bore down all opposition and finally indoctrinated the great mass of the Southern whites in every Southern State with her own ideas. These ideas were, in brief, State sovereignty versus national authority, free trade versus the tarift, and negro servitude as a thing right *per se* versus the spirit of liberty and the cause of political brotherhood of man, for which New England stood and of which Massachusetts was the exponent. The war has only served to intensify this Southern sectionalism. Southernism is now the great controling sentiment in each late slave State. Let no Northern man deceive himself in this matter. It is as strong in Delaware as in Texas, and it has in Delaware its representative in Bayard, who would make an equally acceptable Senator for the Texas Confederates. It is as strong in Missouri as in Georgia, and has banished Carl Schurz from the United States Senate. It is the supreme dominating social and political influence, therefore, from Delaware to Texas and from Missouri to Florida.

How should we deal with this Southern sectionalism? How can this formidable Confederate South be Americanized? These two questions must be confronted at once, and answered in wisdom, and met with firmness, or we must prepare for a renewal within the Union, under a new form, of the same conflict of sections and forces which have produced one war. This new sectional conflict would represent a united South resting on race-caste, or race-prejudice. *Negro subordination to the white man* on the one hand, seeking a Northern alliance as a balance of power, holding the negro, in the meanwhile, in political subjugation. The new South already controls 138 votes in the electoral college. It only requires this Northern balance to add forty-two more votes to 138 in order to make the united South once more *the government*. These additional forty-two votes, it is understood, must come from the West, and the Western Democracy is expected to furnish them. This being so, the Western Democracy will be allowed to furnish both the platform and the candidate of the party.

Here, then, we have back upon us the old order of things and the old danger, with this important difference that, whereas in the past the "slave" South voted three-fifths of the negro population of those States, the "Confederate" South now votes the entire negro population.

Many remedies for this state of things will suggest themselves to different minds. One proposed solution of our Southern problem is to make this a white man's government, with a white man's Congress, the negro citizen to be more and more "shuffled out" of political society in America. This would be to make the life of the nation depend on the forbearance of the Confederate power. Another proposed solution of the problem is to so "divide up" parties as to dislocate Southern sectionalism and thus bring the negro back to political life again as a voter, whose ballot will be sought after in each late slave State of the Union. We doubt the wisdom of any such "divide up." We apprehend that in such case every other party would "divide up" except the party of Southern sectionalism, and that the party of nationality would be only the weaker for this break of front in the presence of its old antagonist.

The one policy of certain safety in dealing with this Southern sectionalism, consists in the North holding the control of the national government until society at the South *frees itself* from those sectional influences which have so long arrayed it against the nation. By thus holding the national government with a strong hand, all the conflicting and contending influences now existing at the South will have free play, under which to adjust differences, and finally harmonize interests. In this work of moral reconstruction, education will have to do the chief part. We mean by "education," all those educating influences which form a part of modern civilization. In this educational work the smallest influence will count, even to the sending of a daily Northern paper regularly to the postoffice address of some Southern friend or business correspondent.

It is needless to say that when it is understood at the South that the North is determined to hold the control of the national government against this Southern sectionalism, we shall at once be delivered from many evils. First, we shall have an end of the political assassination of the Southern negro, because he will have ceased to take part in politics, leaving the fight to his stronger friend at the North. He will "shuffle" himself out of reach of the pistol by so doing and fall back on the Northern vote for protection. Second, There will be no longer any motive on the part of the old political leaders of the South for "subordinating the negro politically," simply because the continuation of such a policy by unifying the North brings disaster after disaster to these old political managers. Such repeated defeat will finally demoralize these leaders and they will abandon the contest as a hopeless, very unprofitable and most thankless one. And, last but not least, the worst elements of the "Northern Democratic wing" of the Confederate power will under these circumstances cease to exert any determining influence upon President making, because the overthrow of Southern sectionalism is the overthrow of Tammany with its corruption, hatred of the cause of liberty and brutal ignorance.

In view of the facts as thus presented, the duty of every good citizen, of whatever section or race or party in the approaching presidential election, is a very plain one. Southern sectionalism must be overthrown; it is necessary for promoting the best interests that it should be. The unity of the nation can not be hazarded, and consequently the forces which now hold the South to the North can not be loosened yet awhile with safety. We must maintain the pressure of constraint in every just and wise way, until the interests of the Southern section of the Union are so welded to those of the North as to make us one people in fact. "Make haste slowly" is a motto of great wisdom. It applies to political as well as to individual life. It applies with peculiar force to the solution of our Southern problem.

This Southern sectionalism allied to the Western Democracy on the issues of race prejudice and a greenback currency, presents an alarming danger to the nation. There is power in the combination. The attack on New England ideas through the sectional jealousy of the Western farmers of New England prosperity, is a most adroit and subtle one. So of the issue of reconciliation as a make-weight in the side of the Confederate Democracy in this conflict. The Republican party is sure of New England, of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The doubtful States are to be found at the West, and hence the West is to be the battlefield. In the approaching conflict are the Republican and national ideas of New England to prevail, or are the Confederate ideas of the sectionalized South to prevail? Are the predictions of Calhoun or Webster to be realized in this centennial anniversary of the nation. Was South Carolina or Massachusetts right in 1860? As between Lee and Grant, which stood for right in the late bloody conflict of arms?

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The prospective advent of the congressional committee here has created an unwonted stir among the politicians of lesser note. There is a racking of brains to remember what prominent federal officials have imparted from time to time in a gush of misplaced confidence, and a lively rummaging of receptacles for old letters and documents for the purpose of discovering something or another that will rise to the dignity of a temporary sensation. A room has been rented and clerks employed to receive and take care of all such items of information as, in the opinion of the leaders of the Democracy here, will prove in any way damaging to the Republican party. The Democratic papers even suggest that certain acts of our State officers should be inquired into by Messrs. Gibson et als. We can understand but one motive the committee could have for going beyond their instructions to inquire into the conduct of federal officers in Louisiana, and that would be to give greater currency to local gossip, which, filtered through a congressional committee, may be taken up and exaggerated by the press and given to the world as the verdict of the highest sort of tribunal. We have had examples of this kind. The same political party that assailed, denounced and contemned a whole Congress, almost paid divine honors to a Senate committee which declared Governor Kellogg was not shown to be elected because of the abduction of the returns, and McEnery was not entitled to the office in controversy because of the frauds committed by the Democrats at the polls. This double-back action conclusion, which was concurred in by four members of the committee of seven, was paraded as the verdict of the highest tribunal in the United States, until it was formally set aside by resolutions of both houses of Congress, when the matter was dropped altogether.

Neither can we understand what the committee of the House can do in any case, provided it shall be made to appear that offenses against the State have been committed by State officers. According to the doctrine laid down by Chief Justice Waite in the case of the Grant parish prisoners, the jurisdiction of the United States does not extend to ordinary offenses against the laws of a State. The power of the federal government has been limited to those cases in which some right created by the constitution of the United States has been denied. It does not extend to such inherent rights as are merely recognized by that instrument, as those of life liberty, etc., as they have been left to the care and protection of the several States. And if such a power be denied to the whole government of the United States, including the President, the Congress and the judiciary, it can hardly be claimed and exercised by one branch of Congress, still less by a committee.

It is probable a vast amount of idle gossip, ill-natured criticism and exaggerated accounts of actual occurrences will be brought to the attention of the committee and, perhaps, for the credit of the city, too much of it seized upon by newspaper correspondents and published as an illustration of society manners and politics in New Orleans. Let those journals which complain that a simple narration of outrages against private persons in the REPUBLICAN is an aspersion on the character of the people and a slander against the whole community, guard against this temptation to indulge in tittle-tattle which will be presented by the arrival of the congressional committee. There is no doubt that this State bears a sufficiently bad reputation already, in consequence of the habit we have fallen into of speaking of each other's faults with excessive frankness, while forgetting our own. So long as this sort of amusement (for it can hardly be called a legitimate business) is confined to the local orators and papers which do not circulate outside of the State, no serious harm comes of it. But when we shall come to mount the high places of the nation and wash our dirty linen in plain sight, and under oath, we shall bring upon the whole community the consure of the civilized world. And in those places where the people are not a whit better than this proposed testimony will show our city to be, there will be the strongest expressions of censure. New Orleans will be judged as a whole by such samples as may be exhibited to the committee in detail. It will be held that there is something rotten in a community that has not virtue enough to restrain those inclined to evil, nor pride enough to hide its shame from the world.

IS IT A TRUCE?

We notice of late a disposition on the part of the Democratic press to put as good a face upon reported political disturbances as possible. This marks a change in policy, and is as gratifying as it is incomprehensible. The first thing a man does to show he is ashamed of an act is to deny it as far as it is possible to do so. He will sometimes deny a part and try to excuse the rest. Of course this is not altogether honest and ingenuous, but it is better than to face out a disgraceful act with braggart impudence. A sense of shame for wrong doing is the forerunner of repentance, or reformation from any cause, without repentance. This applies to communities and individuals alike.

We have received several communications recently from the country parishes where disturbances have been reported from time to time, complaining that in many cases facts which were disagreeable in themselves had been exaggerated by fear or distorted by malice, and assuring us in the most positive manner that the general public in the vicinity does not approve of the acts complained of. Each case has some special quality which takes it out of the category of willful crime, and gives to the perpetrator a show of defense upon the ground of justification. From Coushatta, Avoyelles, West Feliciana and other places, we hear now that the inhabitants have no other wish, desire, aim or object than to live in harmony with each other, and that such a thing as violence for political opinion is not agreeable to public sentiment. Some gentlemen from Avoyelles complain that a correspondent writes us that there have been a dozen murders committed in one locality recently, and nobody punished. They explain and defend by declaring there have been only three, though they admit no harm came to the slayers. In each case a special plea of justification was successfully invoked by the accused. At first we heard from East Feliciana parish and Wilkinson county that there were some five or six white men under arms for the purpose of avenging the murder of Aronson; that two colored men had been hanged, and in the raiding and skirmishing that followed from thirty to forty more were shot and killed. The officers of the Natchez reported a camp of white men at Fort Adams, and an opposing one of negroes on Homochitto island, with indications of an impending desperate conflict. As the steamboatmen did not have the time or opportunity to make an inspection for themselves, they depended upon the statements of those who came aboard the Natchez for whisky. These reports were published and accepted as true by the Democratic papers of the city; and so long as it appeared that the regulators were making it hot for the negroes, we heard nothing but commendation, even applause, for the display of patriotic energy. Now the smoke has cleared away, the reports are revised. It is asserted that during all the trouble but two negroes were hung and none shot. Mr. Noble, sheriff of Wilkinson county, however, tacitly admits there was trouble beyond this, but says the negroes brought it upon themselves by firing upon "my posse," by which name he designates the small army of armed men which rallied under his call for help to avenge the death of a man slain in the limits of Louisiana.

There can be no doubt that the trouble in Wilkinson county and East Feliciana was exaggerated, though the simple truth was bad enough. But all the exaggeration did not originate with the Republicans. There was hardly a day passed, during the difficulty, in which the evening papers did not come out with contradictory dispatches, highly sensational, and decidedly panicky. It may be that there was all this smoke with so little fire as the shooting of Aronson and the lynching of two negroes. At all events, the Democrats have apparently received orders to dwarf the affair down to these proportions. At the same time, we learn that the exaggerated reports which were sent out by the Republicans have inflicted serious injury upon the community. Nothing is said of the harm inflicted by the Democratic exaggerations. Perhaps they were not believed, and so fell harmless. Certain it is, however, that some of the very parties who assisted in giving currency to sensations from the country parishes are now foremost in trying to put as good a face on matters as possible.

We regard these as hopeful signs. We may almost say they suggest the possibility that orders have been issued to the country Democracy to put themselves on their good behavior, and make every effort to create the impression that they were always peaceable. If such prove to be the case, every Republican should use his influence to assist in the new departure. No permanent good can be effected by personal collisions in politics, and the sooner both parties resolve upon a truce, the better it will be for the State.

CROSS-INVESTIGATION.

It has happened that in the prosecution of their purposes the Democracy have dispatched a commission into this quarter to ferret out and expose the flagrant abuses which they allege to exist in the official administration of our Customhouse.

It has also chanced that the Republican administration in its impartial programme of catching the rats that gnaw the sacks that hold the malt that ought to come into the public treasury, have captured and convicted several of our citizens of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, and by a remarkable coincidence it has chanced that these dealers in contraband liquor belong to the Democratic party. The government of the United States has proved by the conviction of some leading politicians of its own persuasion, that it is simply after those who rob the treasury by intercepting the revenues as they flow or would flow into that receptacle. If, therefore, offenders belonging to the Democratic party are captured along with Republicans in this inexorable haul, they can by no means attribute the justice to political persecution. If either of the prominent and wealthy dealers in the crooked should find themselves in the same uniform with McKee or McDonald, they may condole together, but neither can reproach the government with partiality.

We have occasionally heard excitable persons say that any one was justified in "beating" the government out of its revenues because, in the opinion of such persons, the government was badly administered. The idea that the alleged misgovernment of President Grant justified a citizen in imposing a fine equal to what whisky money the injured citizen could withhold from the treasury, was to our mind a fallacy illustrative of the extreme selfishness of our nature. A dealer in contraband whisky being conscientiously convinced that this government is badly administered takes ten thousand dollars of the revenue. This dealer certainly imposes this penalty upon the government to make it better. But has the money thus diverted from the public treasury into a private pocket been taken from the government? Not at all. It has beentaken from the taxpayers, the people, and from their property. For suppose the revenues of the government are short by ten thousand dollars, then there must be an additional tax imposed or a loan effected to enable the government to make good its obligations. Who makes good this deficiency? The successful avenger of a defective administration would stand in account with the treasury thus: He would be credited by ten thousand dollars withheld from the treasury; he would be charged with such ratable proportion of tax upon his own property as would make good his share of the loss. Taking the whole property of the people, and assessing the share of even the richest dealer in fraudulent whisky we could not debit him more than five dollars of the ten thousand. This avenger of public maladministration would thus get away with $9995 net, which his fellow-citizens of the Union would have generously contributed in consideration of his intense sense of public virtue. The Republican government has adopted the view that this avenger of public abuses shall refund to the treasury whatever he may have diverted therefrom, and that he shall wear the uniform of public ignominy during his term of graduation in some honest trade taught at that academy of the arts, the State prison. Such was the sentence of New York upon her public thief of the century, Tweed.

We have thus shown the strict justice of the Republican administration. Shall we also be enabled to chronicle a similar impartiality of the Democracy. It is true that not having been in federal office the Democracy can not have an opportunity to vindicate their justice in so signal a manner as the Republicans have done. Still, considering their limited opportunities, they have done a good deal. Tweed, Connolly, and a Democratic ring of very large diameter, have been exposed in all the police stations of a wondering world. Now, Governor Pendleton having had the presence of mind to designate an enormous personal perquisite as a "fee," has ascended to the presiding seat in a Democratic convention. Poor Fitzhugh, the doorkeeper, exposed the avidity with which the Democracy, so long toiling through the wilderness, leaped at and tore apart the official quails and gobbled the manna of patronage. At the same time it was discovered that a member of Congress participating in his election has successfully defended Fitz from felonous charges. So the Democracy cried out, "his bishopric let another take." Fitz was snubbed, suspended and confined; he is reported at the last holding on to his official books in an insane manner, and shrieking out the members are after him. The next Democratic doorkeeper is to be officially deaf and dumb to all that transpires in his hearing. The cross-investigation then goes on admirably. The Republicans will mark down every name convicted of abuses among the hundreds of thousands employed in its service during the fifteen years it has held power. They will all be punished and mustered out of the service, and this will afford the party an opportunity to offer to the American public the most select and highly scrutinized ticket ever submitted to their political support.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

The press and people of New Orleans appreciate the unpretending manner in which the Emperor has investigated personally such subjects as are interesting to the ruler of a great empire, solicitous for the welfare of his subjects.

We have no doubt he has satisfied himself of the advantages which the system of rivers and roads offers for the distribution of the staple products among the consumers of our interior. He has also witnessed the amount and classification of our great staple crops, and has received testimony of the character of the labor which has chiefly produced it. His visit to the schools for the education of colored children will have a tendency to show the capacity of the colored race for receiving improvement, as well as the wise intelligence of the white people to impart knowledge to those who are to compose a large part of their social element. The capacity of the colored people for the mechanic arts might have been made manifest to the Emperor in many workshops of our city, and he might have known that the brick work of the building in which he saw the splendid bar and billiard hall, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, was exclusively the work of colored bricklayers.

The Emperor has conferred a service upon our city and valley by inspecting it in person. He may perhaps find that had he chosen our city as his port of arrival, as he was invited to do, he might have expedited his objects. As it is, however, we shall be satisfied that in returning to his own empire he will be convinced that the Mississippi is the commercial complement of the Amazon, and that their reciprocal interests should be promoted by every measure of mutual and diplomatic development.

On the part of our own people it may be said that the unpretending manners and practical observations of his majesty have created a respect for his person entirely independent of his power.

DIED.

BURRELL—In this city, May 27, 1876, JOHN BURRELL, aged forty-five years, a native of Virginia.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of deceased, on First street, between Franklin and Liberty, at 4 P. M., This Day.

The Officers and Members of William Thompson Lodge No. 1507, G. U. of O. F., of which deceased was a member, will assemble at their lodge at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral. All members of sister lodges are invited to join with Thompson Lodge in paying their last respects to a deceased brother.
A. A. MAURICE, N. G.
THOMAS GIVENS, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS PARK.

The CRESCENT CITY RAILROAD COMPANY inform the public that their cars are now running to New Orleans Park for the trifling fare of five cents each way. No more beautiful or healthy place of resort for families or individuals can be found in the State, so abounding in natural beauties, than this park, with its umbrageous oaks, green sward and cool temperature, maintained always fresh and sweet by the Mississippi, which rolls ever tranquilly forward to the sea along the entire front of the park.

The closely packed dwellers of the swamp districts will find for themselves and children in the pure air of the park and the grateful exercise of a six-mile ride along the river front the genuine antidote to the malarious inspirations of the back streets, and as the cost will be within the reach of all, the Crescent City Railroad Company are confident their line will command a steady and profitable patronage. my28 7t 2p

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Division Superintendent Public Education,
Sixth Division, Room No. 20 City Hall,
New Orleans, May 28, 1876.

The Public Schools of this division will be closed at twelve o'clock on DECORATION DAY, Tuesday, the thirtieth instant, to enable the teachers and pupils to participate in the ceremonies of the day.

CHARLES W. BOOTHBY,
my28 2t 2p Superintendent.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMENS' MASS MEETING

To be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, MONDAY NIGHT, May 29, at eight o'clock.

Speakers will address the meeting in the interest of the laboring class.

By order of
COMMITTER OF ARRANGEMENTS.
my28 1t 2p*

TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY,
No. 38 Magazine street,
New Orleans, May 27, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held on the sixteenth instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That those who are, or may become voluntary subscribers to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, and shall have made payments on their subscriptions prior to the collection of the tax imposed by act No. 28, acts of 1876, shall be entitled to a credit on the unpaid portions of their voluntary subscription equal to the tax paid by them respectively, and all who shall have paid their voluntary subscriptions in full, prior to the collection of said tax, shall, on presentation at the company's office of the tax receipt, be refunded the amount of tax paid, provided the same does not exceed the voluntary subscription, and provided also that the city of New Orleans shall have paid over to the company the tax collected from such voluntary subscribers prior to the demand by him for refunding.

The law requiring the city administration to submit the question of taxing the property of the parish of Orleans one-half of one per cent per annum for a period of four years, to the qualified electors of the city, for the construction and equipment of this road, has been, partly by the city authorities, partly by forensic ingenuity supplied by the Property Holders' Association, obstructed, thus delaying the submission of the tax question to a vote of the real people of our city.

This board of direction will not, even in presence of judicial or other impediments, abandon the enterprise our deserving citizens have so greatly at heart. They will continue—obstructed, harrassed, crippled in resources (it may be—but they will resolutely persevere in the work they have undertaken, and will as a rampart of steel stand between the New Orleans Pacific railway and all enemies, foreign or domestic.

The people can, we are satisfied, in any event, construct and equip their road by a little further extension of their generous support; but the paltry tax they are temporarily denied the right to impose would have sufficed amply to have completed the road without a dollar of indebtedness or a master, other than ourselves—the people.

We earnestly invite the attention of our fellow-citizens to those who are opposing this vital undertaking, and in confidence appeal to them to stand by and uphold us in our determination to connect this city by rail with the great and growing State of Texas.

By order of the Board:
E. B. WHEELOCK, President.
my28 1t 2p

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Auditor's Office,
New Orleans, May 3, 1876.

To Tax Collectors of the State of Louisiana:

In order to avoid misapprehension on the part of the taxpayers of your parish let it be known that up to date no changes have occurred in the revenue laws heretofore in force, and that in the absence of any such changes, you are expected to use every effort to enforce the collection of taxes and licenses. Respectfully,

my3 30t G. B. JOHNSON, Auditor.

DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
KERMINE—An infallible remedy for fevers.
SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine.
FLORINE—For female diseases.
Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets.
ja30 tsu1 3p