

New Orleans Republican

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

Mask meetings have been held in several parishes.

Our Northern friends take a rational view of Southern destitution.

Ties in on the war path, he wants ten thousand dollars damages, weather or no.

He was a humane man. He would not turn out of his path to tread upon a worm.

The less indulgence one has for one's self the more one may have for others.

To-morrow.—The day when misers give, when idlers work, and when sinners reform.

Clifton W. Taylors, the writer, actor, and authore, is added to the list of failures.

Young poets find it hard to win fame now-a-days. There are so few anonymous poems to claim.

Everybody must take things as they come. This is especially true of cholera and yellow fever.

The man who was hemmed in by a crowd has been troubled by a stitch in his side ever since.

Don't attempt to punish all your enemies at once. You can't do a large business on a small capital.

Denver, Colorado, has a church which the naughty boys call the "Church of the eight spot of diamonds."

What was the best thing Judas could have done before hanging himself? Change his mind.

"I stand corrected," as the boy said who was too sore, after a thrashing, to sit down in comfort.—New York News.

A man must die before his will amounts to anything—a woman secures hers during her lifetime. Trite joke.

Professor of English Literature: "What important change came over Swift in his old age?" Senior: "He died."

Religious services will be held to-morrow, and every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, at Ames Methodist Church by Rev. J. H. Ivy.

An observing young gentleman of almost three years said, during a pause in the conversation: "Mrs. Jones, let your teeth down again."

Friend: "But why, dear, did you throw out Percy for Harold?" "Well, you see, I blends with my initials, and makes a much nicer monogram."

First lady—"Why do they call those balls fool?" Second lady—"Don't know, unless because the peaky things are continually flying over the fence."

"Jenny, what makes you such a bad girl?" "Well, mamma, God sent you the best children He could find, and if they don't suit you I can't help it."

To kiss a rosy-cheeked girl and find your mouth filled with Venetian red, is truly awful.—Ez. Serve you right, if you can't tell paint from natural bloom.

"I don't like that cat, it's got splinters in its feet," was the excuse of the Natchitoches Democrats for refusing to let the Republicans organize in that town lately.

M. D. Conway says that in Paris corsets are not made to fit the women, but the women have to be fixed to fit the corset. E. A bad fit the Parisian women must be in.

Thomas Jefferson, in making up that list of grievances against Great Britain, left out the weightiest one of the whole lot. The housewife came from England! Etchings.

Careful housewife (lifting a shoe from the scup threeen) Lal who'd a thought baby's shoe would turn up in the scup? But I knew it wasn't lost. I never loose anything!

Physicians have determined that if in man one faculty is lacking another faculty becomes unusually strong. We have noticed that where a politician has no conscience his bank account grows very large.

There is a man who is never so happy as when talking about what they don't understand, and because the things they understand are so many, their talk has wide range and their nimble tongues run on continually. Selah.—Boston Transcript.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says that a man over ninety is a great comfort to his elderly neighbors. He is a picket guard on the extreme outposts, and young folks of sixty or seventy feel that the enemy must come by him before he can come near the encampment.

The Norristown Herald is authority for the statement that the man "who would not die in autumn" is supposed to have been a steady politician, who could not forget the fact that there are more free drinks lying around loose a month or two preceding the election than during all the rest of the year.

Chancellor Haven says that the elements of Mr. Spurgeon's power as a preacher—his voice, fluency, simplicity, earnestness and the use of metaphors—are increased and clothed with a kind of insensitively communicated feeling that the speaker has not the least thought about himself but is just simply preaching himself.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MOVING.

From the letter of the Attorney General to the United States Marshals it is evident that the Federal government deems the evidence of the persistent attempts of the indomitable White Leaguers to suppress by violence the free exercise of political opinion sufficient to justify an inquiry into the facts communicated from the Southern States which had pledged themselves to respect the laws. The accumulation of lawless deeds in this State, culminating in the illegal arrest and exile of Ruford Blunt will establish the propriety of embracing the investigation of such acts in Louisiana with those "committed in North and Middle Alabama," which have called for the orders of the Attorney General. These proceedings will be based on the provisions of the act to punish crimes against the elective franchise, and especially on sections 5519 and 5520. The first of this substantially provides that—

If two or more persons combine for the purpose of depriving any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; and

If two or more persons conspire by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any citizen who is legally entitled to vote from voting free support or advocacy in a legal manner towards or in favor of any lawfully qualified person as a member of the Congress of the United States;

Each of the persons so offending shall be liable to a fine of \$500 to \$5000, or by imprisonment with or without hard labor not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

We have only stated the points of indictment to which the alleged violators of the law are subject, in order to call the attention of whom it may concern to another statutory provision. Section 5299, in substance, enacts that—

Whenever domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State so disturb or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and the laws of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges or immunities of protection named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, immunities or privileges, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or from any cause fail to, or refuse protection of such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the laws, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such lawful measures as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations.

We have confined this reference to such domestic violence, combinations and conspiracy as undoubtedly exists in this State, and invite the attention of our State authorities to the critical position into which our relations with the Federal government are drifting. We would especially remind his excellency Governor Nicholls of the fact that in addition to the constitutional obligation imposed upon him to see that the laws shall be faithfully executed he has come under a voluntary and special compact: That in consideration of the withdrawal of the Federal troops by the President, he, Governor Nicholls would execute certain legislative pledges, amongst which was—

The enforcement of the laws rigidly and impartially, to the end that violence and crime shall be suppressed and promptly punished, and that peace and order prevail, and that the humblest laborer on the soil of Louisiana, throughout every parish in the State, of either color shall receive full and equal protection of the laws in person, property, political rights and privileges.

There is a heavy responsibility resting upon the Governor of Louisiana and one of which he could not divest himself by inaction, even were he to content himself with such an equivocal resource. The Governor can either execute the State laws in redemption of these voluntary pledges, made by the representatives of the whole people, or he may declare himself unable to do so, and this duty will devolve upon the President under the authority and to the extent stated. The Governor should certainly exhaust the remedial agencies of his courts; if these fail, he should proclaim localities in insurrection, and if necessary proceed himself, as he has pledged himself to do, "in person where any disorders may menace the public peace and political rights of any citizen." He may make this expedition at the head of an armed force, and let it be seen that he is determined that no lawlessness will be tolerated anywhere within the State.

Should the Governor find it impossible to suppress this domestic violence, or to arrest this disorder by his own moral or military means, he should exercise the authority given him by the Constitution of the United States to call on the President for such assistance as may be necessary to restore the peace and order of this State. It has been already

shown that if the Governor shall decline to act, the President may of his own official motion take such lawful measures as he shall deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or lawlessness.

We offer these views with the sincere wish that Governor Nicholls shall place himself in entire accord with the President in giving effect to the compact of pacification under which alone Governor Nicholls now holds office. We hope his excellency will employ any adequate means within his control to suppress the lawless element which has neither respected the pledges of their own representatives nor of the Governor himself. We again advise his excellency that if he will take his stand alongside of President Hayes in a common effort to keep the compact of 1877—disastrous as that compact was to the Republicans as a party—that the Republicans will rally for its maintenance, as well for their safety as for the vindication of the pacific policy of the President. The security of this assurance can not be doubted because the political existence of the Republicans must depend upon the maintenance of their rights. If the compact of the Governor with the President be kept, Republicans may exercise their rights. If the bulldozers and White Leaguers conduct the canvass and the elections, those rights are utterly null. Republicans are then sincere in their determination to stand by the Governor if he will stand up to his compact. Republicans will then fold up and put away the bloody shirt, which can never wear under the reign of law. But the Democracy have also their appeal to Northern sympathy. It is the clank of the fetter. They may rejoice at any collision between the Federal and State governments, because it may enable them to appeal to the State rights pride of the Northern and Western people. The Governor can, then, case forever the banner of the metaphorical bloody shirt, and silence forever the clank of the figurative fetters. Let him do so, and the thanks of a grateful people at home, and with the approbation of humane and just men everywhere, will salute his retirement from the honors of his present office and will welcome his accession to any other duty that may require faith, courage and justice.

Another lesson taught by the pestilence is this—search and study, until the other causes which have brought it on are ascertained; for it is absolutely certain that natural causes exist for it as for all other natural phenomena. In this view the Examining Commission sent by the Government are doing the work intended by Providence and are thus offering the only kind of prayer likely to be heard or answered in the matter. Of course their labors can have no effect in staying the existing plague, but if they result in the obtaining of information enabling us to ward off the pestilence in future or even to mitigate its destructiveness, they may be considered another illustration of the truth that "work is prayer."

At the same time it may not be inappropriate to remark in respect to the recent Day of Prayer, which was pretty generally observed, that as the fever has almost run its usual course this tardily adopted remedy is not unlikely to be soon followed by an appreciable diminution of the disease.

OUR DESTITUTE. The generous and ample aid for the relief of the sick furnished by other communities has been extended as far possible to those rendered destitute by the consequence of the epidemic. We have used our whole influence to induce the War Department to regard this sudden and terrible calamity as appealing to humanity for immediate relief and when private corporations and persons were devoting their means to the relief of the South, to take the responsibility of relieving our destitution, and to cast that Department upon Congress for justification and indemnity.

But whatsoever the extent of national and individual liberality, it can not be expected, or indeed desired that this humane assistance shall be continued after our city shall have been restored to health and our people to employment.

A recent estimate places the number of persons relieved at fifty thousand. We can not have less than that number absent from the city and money of whom are naturally short of means to remain abroad and can not venture to return to their homes for some weeks to come. It is very reasonable to suppose that some of our early action may take a direct route to the East, while it remains to be seen if the full supplies of our coun-

try planters will not be derived from the Eastern cities and from the provision centers of the West. We may prudently apprehend, therefore, that commercial consequences will follow the present epidemic that were unknown before the railroad and telegraph opened to our natural customers uninterrupted access to the markets of the East and West without the intervention of New Orleans. It will be, therefore, of the utmost importance that some census of the destitution should be taken and some estimate formed of the number of dependent people to be provided for during the long period which may elapse before the city shall have adjusted its business to the support of its population. When it shall have been ascertained what portion of our people it may be necessary to supply with food if not with rent and raiment it will become necessary to determine how this duty may be efficiently performed. Assuming that contributions from abroad shall cease with the epidemic, and that the funds of the city government can not be relied on for the maintenance of our destitute, some measures of public policy must be devised to provide for the insatiable necessities of an unemployed population. These measures we would suggest:

1. An estimate of the probable number of people dependent during the ensuing winter upon public or private charity; separating the destitute according to age and sex, and especially noting the widows and orphans among them.

2. Wherever it may be the wish of any so destitute and dependent to go elsewhere for the aid of friends or for temporary employment, transportation should be furnished them. The extreme danger of imposition is so great that this transportation should not be granted until the fear of epidemic is at an end, and then only under the inspection of a careful committee. The idea being to relieve the city of an anticipated burden, and to prepare for receiving such refugees with other immigrants when our prospects may be more favorable.

3. An industrial reconstruction which will afford the support of manufactures during the whole year by utilizing a part of our population at present unemployed.

4. An important demand upon Congress to appropriate the means of constructing the Texas Pacific Railroad and of otherwise opening a foreign trade, with the construction of the Mississippi levees.

The last proposition may be kept in mind, but postponed in the immediate present, but "the poor have ye always with you," and they must be provided for, not only in their present need, but in the long and desolate days that may be coming.

THEY MIGHT HAVE DONE WORSE.

The Shreveport Times sets up a claim for "magnanimity" in behalf of the Democrats of Natchitoches, because they only banished Messrs. Blunt, Breda, and the other Republican leaders, and waited several weeks even before resorting to that extremity. As their whole proceeding was an illegal and high-handed outrage, perhaps some little credit may be awarded, as thus: The laws of neither God, nor of the United States, nor of Louisiana, authorize a body of angry men, with guns in their hands, to drive people away from their homes, nor to interfere with them or punish them except by process of law. There was no process of law in Natchitoches. An excited crowd pretended to believe the charges which had been trumped up by Democratic mischief-makers, that the banished men were "robbers" and "firebrands." Without inquiring into the truth of the charges, or their own jurisdiction in the case, the willing tools of bad men hastened to act as though they were the duly appointed and accredited ministers of justice, the lawfully appointed Jack Ketches of the parish. Their first thought was to kill, but a dim foreboding of the possible, not probable, consequences dashed that amiable suggestion, and banishment was substituted in lieu of death. Hercia is all the magnanimity we can see in the action of the mob. They might have killed their prisoners, as many of the insurgents really wanted to do. They might have sold them into slavery, and thus reopened that old-fashioned occupation—lost by emancipation—that of the overseer. Death at the hands of the mob; a rymand into the condition of African slavery; banishment!

All these illegal and outrageous remedies were in the hands of the "magnanimous" people of Natchitoches, and they limited their vengeance to the latter. So far as we can see and as we believe, they had no reason to fear anything from the

State government in any case; they have almost forgotten that there is any such thing as the people of the United States. Not having been visited this year by epidemic or overflow, they were in no need to stand on their good behavior lest liberal contributions should be stopped. In short, we can think of nothing unless it be the strange and unaccountable "magnanimity" of the Democrats of Natchitoches which stood between Blunt and slavery, between Breda and instant death. It was not the law, for that was most shamefully violated in every turn of the disgraceful proceedings; it was not fear of the State government, for such a sentiment is strange to a people who never heard of a case of punishment for political outrage inflicted by such a purely "home rule" affair as our State government is; it could not have been fear of the United States government, for the troops have been withdrawn, and most of the leaders of the mob suppose the Kukulux laws have been repealed or made non-effective by the Confederate brigadiers in the late session of Congress. In short, unless we attribute Blunt's escape from death or slavery to the "magnanimity" of the people, we shall have to consider it one of those conundrums which nobody can find out.

THE MAN WITH A GRIEVANCE. Every man, no matter how blessed with health, competence and friendship, has troubles enough of his own without being called upon to sympathize with those of mere passing acquaintances. And yet this is precisely what is expected, and almost demanded by the man with the grievance. He stands upon the street corners ready to wailay any of his acquaintances who may be polite enough to submit to being bored, button-holed him, and begins his wearisome recital. Perhaps he is a politician who has failed to get the nomination he has been working for, and then his unfortunate listener has to hear all the tedious details of how "seventeen out of twenty" committeemen had been positively pledged to him, "but Smith had been bought and Jones influenced, and how Brown and Black were regular shirks," etc., ad nauseum. Should this injured individual, who is protean in his shape and may be found in every class, belong to some benevolent society, then his grievance may be the lack of appreciation bestowed upon his exertions in behalf of suffering humanity—how he has lost sleep and expended money, and given his personal attention, etc., and yet failed to receive anything like his due in the way of gratitude. Sometimes the grievance is troublesome neighbors, sometimes persistently dunning creditors, who having waited so long for their dues that the debtor has forgotten the claim, are now most unkindly clamoring for payment. Whatever the grievance may be—whether a bodily ailment, the weather, the hard times, or the course of Providence—it is usually some matter in which the victimized listener is perfectly impotent to afford relief; and can only "hum" and "ha," and be "very sorry," and relieve himself by inward profanity. For, if swearing had never before existed, the man with the grievance would have inspired it.

There is, however, one thing worse, and that is—the woman with a grievance. She is not a friend of yours, nor even a friendly acquaintance in need of some positive relief that any man of ordinary humanity or benevolence would bestow if possible; she may be a perfect stranger who has heard of your obliging disposition, and would like to tell you just how she is circumstanced. Usually this unfortunate female is a widow with a harsh landlord or delinquent boarders, and although she is fifty years of age, and having lived in the place her whole life, ought to have some friends or old acquaintances, yet she comes to you a stranger, with her complaints and petitions. Sometimes the woman's grievance is a long-standing claim of some kind against the government, or a law-suit, and she wants nothing of you but to listen to her, which you think a great deal. At other times the trouble is an undutiful son-in-law, upon whose shortcomings she never wears to enlarge; but the burden of most female complainers is the annoyance of servants. If the complainer is a married woman her grievance may perhaps be her husband, in which case, beware if you have any regard for your own peace, of offering one single word of sympathy for her or of condemnation for him; such women are the weakest or the wildest of their sex; and in either case, who ever listens to them does so at peril.

This listening to persons with grievances is one of the severest social taxes a man can be called upon to pay; for every one has some real friends who are entitled to his sympathy, and no man can afford to squander his compassion upon idle whimperers. If those habitual complainers could only realize that they commit a wrong in inflicting their trifling woes upon indifferent acquaintances, sometimes by the disgust they cause, hardening the hearts of their hearers against the cry of real distress, perhaps they might learn to restrain themselves, and bear the inevitable in dignified silence. Same might those who are only beginning the habit, but for the old stagers there is no hope. Natchitoches they are nuisances they will remain.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. For more than two months we have been afflicted with a most epidemic, and to all appearances may be many long days before it ceases its ravaging work. A population of over two thousand is confined to the close of a city; the fear of contagion has the outside world to close its doors as against leprosy. Strong people would gladly work, are forced to all the day long, for the work of the masts of trade are closed. Our homes are being desolated by plague which has thrown the whole beyond the Atlantic the wall of beach heard. Believing that we would be favorably received by organizations that have for their devoted themselves to doing earth to their fellow-men who have been afflicted could be united common effort, thirty of the senators of organized bodies selected the undersigned to necessary measures for relief, the Orleans Central Relief Committee and distribute all contributions this committee having just distribution of Government necessary impression created by a statement of the Howard Association that they had sufficient their purposes—has arrested all our relief—but this association has in its published reply refusing to upon them, that their "statutes" not and can not prevent any or associations from putting forth their own appeals for aid to the poor and destitute.

Whatever unexpended balance and Association may have in hand and of which we can obtain no more, they declare "that money so in our hands" (they) "are held as a trust for the support of our" (their) "country." Therefore our humanitarian effort failed in that direction. That we have just made to the War has failed, and for reasons by him as follows: "I am of the opinion that it is possible for relief from private sources, and therefore not a case for the government aid in the absence of charity."

You, who have already nobly responded to the calls of others for relief, and that this city is filled with the sick and dying; but another scarcely less to be dreaded follows into many homes and unites of woe and well. Hunger and want whoyed whom the pestilence spares. To the given medicines, to the dead we appeal to the humane of all to try to save from starvation of the war well.

FRANK L. RICHARD, Chairman of Committee. ISAAC N. MARKS, President Firemen's Charitable Association. AUGUSTUS REICHA, Vice President Louisiana Association of Tennessee. YORK A. WOODWARD, Commander Grad Army of the South.

Since the above appeal was published Hon. Secretary of War has furnished ten thousand rations against these supplies will not last more than a few days. By order of the Orleans Central Committee. A. O. BOYLE, Secy.

ORLEANS CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

ORLEANS CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE respectfully acknowledges the following donations: From Mrs. M. C. Butler, proceps Mrs. Wm. M. C. Butler, proceeds children's entertainment..... From captain, officers and men attached to United States revenue steamer John A. Dix, through George L. Smith, Collector of Customs of the Port of New Orleans. From D. Satterlee, Esq., Postmaster Dunlap, Harrison county, Ky., through Hon. George L. Smith, Collector of Customs of the Port of New Orleans..... From Hon. Henry L. Pierce, Mayor Boston, through Howard Adams, Jr., F. X. Ogden, Vice-President of J. F. Potter, of the firm of P. J. Co., treasurer of committee Green, Kentucky, eleven barrels flour. From Morris McGraw, New Orleans donation of paper bags, valued at \$1000.

FRANK L. RICHARD, President Orleans Relief Committee.

ORLEANS CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

ORLEANS CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE respectfully acknowledges the following donations: From William Cross, treasurer, through Hon. Charles B. Pratt, Mayor through Hon. Ed. Pillsbury, Mayor. From Y. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., Treasurer Southern Relief Committee, New York Chamber of Commerce, through W. F. Halsey, Esq., per Charles T. Hoffman, to be expended in publications for the people..... Respectfully, F. L. RICHARD, President Orleans Relief Committee.