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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

NUMBER 39.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, \$500,000
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURER
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Office—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets, NEW ORLEANS.

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Mail No. 3..... 4:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 9..... 2:30 p. m.
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Mail No. 2..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 4..... 11:35 a. m.
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Account sales promptly rendered and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments, and purchases made in this market at lowest rates for account of my friends. 5-3

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LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

The new stock of Summer Underwear in Store. An elegant assortment of
NEW YORK VESTS.
Good Shirts as low as 75c; Undershirts 40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c a dozen; Cuffs 25c a dozen; all else as low.
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TO THE EVENING STAR.

BY JOHN LEYDEN.

How sweet thy modest light to view,
Fair Star, to love and lovers dear,
While trembling on the falling dew,
Like beauty shining through a tear!

Or hanging o'er that mirror-stream,
To mark that image trembling there,
Thou seem'st to smile with softer gleam,
To see thy lovely face so fair.

Though, blazing o'er the arch of night,
The moon thy timid beams outshine
As far as thine each starry light—
Her rays can never vie with thine.

Thine are the soft enchanting hours
When twilight lingers on the plain,
And whispers to the closing flowers
That soon the sun will rise again.

Thine is the breeze that murmuring bland
As music wafts the lover's sigh,
And bids the yielding heart expand
In love's delicious ecstasy.

Fair Star! though I be doomed to prove
That rapture's tears are mixed with pain,
Ah! still I feel 'tis sweet to love,
But sweeter to be loved again.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS—We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life; a century crowded with perils, but crowned with triumphs of liberty and law.

Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled.

It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual Union. The new Republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinion of mankind, for the world did not then believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely intrusted to the guardianship of people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, intellectual courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they would, after short trial, find that the confederation of States was too weak to meet the necessities of the vigorous and expanding Republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a national Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with the full powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened and the growth of our people, in all the better elements of national life, has indicated the wisdom of the founders, given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens, to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government.

The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780.

The supreme trial of the constitution at last, under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government; and now at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the Government. To interpret and to execute that will, in accordance with the constitution, is the paramount duty of the Executive.

Even from this brief review, it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing the front, resolved to employ its best energies in develop-

ing the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century.

Our people are determined to leave behind them all these bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer the subject of retail.

That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal; that the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are, and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon States and people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States, nor interfere with any of their necessary rights of local government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union.

The will of the nation, speaking with the vehemence of battle, and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776, by proclaiming liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficial effects upon our institutions and our people; it has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people; it has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wrunged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five millions of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races, by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was perhaps unavoidable; but those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship; there can be no permanently disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the path way of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated race had already made remarkable progress, with unquestionable devotion to the Union, with patience and gentleness not born of fear; they have followed light as God gave them to see light. They are rapidly laying the material foundation of self support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gathered around the homes of industrious people. They deserve the encouragement of all good men; so far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws.

The full, free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many places honest local government is impossible, if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations; so far as the latter is true it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself, and to succeed is not a remedy. If, in other hands, it be high treason to compass the death of the king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice.

It had been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said, with the utmost emphasis, that the question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or to the nation until each, within its own jurisdiction, make and keeps

the ballot free and pure by strong sanctions of law.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that a negro suffrage and the present condition of that race; it is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State.

We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage.

The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destinies of our Governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and irremediable.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance; but the responsibility for the existence of slavery, had not rested upon the South alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage and is under special obligation to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population.

For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional powers of the nation and States and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and provide, by intelligence and virtue, for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our hope find new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "A little child shall lead them" for our little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic.

As countrymen we do not differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their father's God, that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law.

We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time, by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict?

Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being, invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battlefields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and restored Union win the grander victory of peace.

The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of public credit, and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, have enabled our people to secure blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations, in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for the monetary system.

Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver, now required by law, may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal and as a debt paying power in all the markets of the world.

The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money a legal tender.

The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of the war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

The funding of national bonds at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country.

I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the best lights of practical science and experience.

Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should still be maintained; our facilities for transportation should be increased by continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by an increase of our tonnage on the oceans.

The development of the world's commerce has led to urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the Isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them has been sufficiently matured to warrant united aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the Government, with a view to a thorough protection to American interests.

We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the Isthmus that connects with North and South America, as will protect our national interests.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; the Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislation of Congress, and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any one of them. It is, therefore, reproval to the Government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught.

The Mormon Church is not only offensive to the moral sense of mankind, by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of the law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy family relations and endeavor social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp, in the smallest degree, the functions and powers of the National Government.

Civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to public business, caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the

tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the nation, and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the Government, and to require honest and faithful service of all executive officers; remembering that the offices were created, not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the Government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this Government, in fact, as it is in law, a Government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress, of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration; and above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government. I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

A GREAT DAY FOR FORT SMITH—FEB. 25, 1881.

CONNECTION WITH NEW ORLEANS AND THE WORLD BEYOND.

On this day the last spike is driven in the railroad from Little Rock to Arkansas City, Ark., a point at which the largest vessels may load with full cargo, and at which, lately, one vessel took on 8000 bales of cotton. It gives us close connection with the greatest maritime city in the South—New Orleans—and with which a great and constantly increasing trade from the whole of Arkansas, and the Arkansas Valley in particular, will and must of necessity arise. New Orleans is our natural outlet, our natural mart, and, thanks to the great genius of Eads, it will now always be so.

The L. R. & F. S. and the L. R. & A. C. R. R., being owned and operated by managers, some of whom have a common interest in, each will make it a through line, with one set of freights and charges, and consequently a cheaper and better one for the people. Now, where will our cotton go, and where will we buy our heavy groceries? New Orleans will be the place, and all the combinations of Gould cannot prevent it.

We have just learned that the right of way for the road from Arkansas City, Kansas, through the Indian country, to Fort Smith, has been given by the House of Representatives at Washington, and it is expected the Senate will also agree to it. Then will Arkansas City of the North, shake hands with Arkansas City of the South; and then as much grain will go down this great valley to New Orleans to ship to the world, as now goes down the Mississippi from St. Louis.

Now let our merchants of Fort Smith, and the thousands of them all along this valley turn their attention to their natural outlet to get the highest prices for their cotton and buy their groceries lowest.

New Orleans, give us a shake? Reach out your hands and let the iron hands of commerce unite us? The fact is we can hardly conceive the immense trade that will be along this valley from Kansas to New Orleans. It will amount to millions both ways, and at Kansas uniting, as it will, with roads west to Denver and California, not only will trade be immense, but travel also.

Then with our cross roads North and South, by which our lumber and timber and coal, of all of which we have almost inexhaustible quantities, can get an outlet to New Orleans, and to the timberless regions of Kansas, and our great facilities for manufacturing everything out of lumber, we will be, if we only exert our energies, and use even our natural advantages right, the Queen City of the southwest. Inexhaustible coal, and timber of every kind, and plenty of railroads; what do you think of our future?—Fort Smith Elevator.