

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$1 00 PER ANNUM.

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

NUMBER 40.

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THE EMBLEM.
BY KT. HAWK.
I gave to my love a flower one day,
In her dark brown hair to twine;
But the wild wind blew the dower away,
And left an empty vine.

An emblem of love, she said—
A blossom of the hour;
One moment bright, then dead,—
Fruit, perishable flower.

She cast the flowerless vine to earth,
Bitterly, the self-same hour—
When, lo! the generous soil gave birth
To a bright and beautiful flower.

An emblem of love, said I,
That adverse winds but cherish,
The dews of heaven around it lie—
It cannot ever perish!

Dark clouds of sorrow may round it weep,
And bathe it with their tears;
Its tender roots but strike more deep
With all the passing years.

THE CARPET BAGGER.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN.
I find the annexed item in a Washington city paper, viz:

The American, a weekly Republican journal of ability published in Philadelphia, has been addressing to various representative Southern statesmen a letter on the Solid South bugbear propounding the following questions:

1. Has the "Carpet-Bag" influence been hurtful or helpful in your State; and in what way as regards educational, political, social, and commercial prosperity?

2. How far has this Carpet-Bag influence been opposed or fostered by State legislation and public opinion?

3. Have the Carpet-Baggers had a fair chance to be honest, or are the troubles which have arisen traceable to weakness of character in the Carpet-Baggers?

4. Is the Carpet-Bag influence with you on the wane, or is it waxing; and why?

5. Are the Northern Democrats a help or a hindrance to Southern political prosperity? If so, what is the remedy?

6. What is the condition of the negro party, and what is its future?

7. Has the time come, or is it near, when the white people of your State will seek affiliation with new parties?

8. What have been the errors in the treatment of the South by the Northern power?

9. What would the South like to have from Northern politicians, the Republican party, and the President-elect?

10. What does the South need from them?

11. What does the South expect to get from them?

12. In public opinion in your State fairly in accord with your own?

By a most amazing oversight, the American failed to send a copy of its letter to that illustrious "representative southern statesman," your erudite Arkansas correspondent "Tootpick," but Providence, for a manifest purpose, has wafted it into his hands, on the wings of the press, and he proposes, now and here, to answer him on the above questions, so far as Arkansas is concerned, for the benefit of the American, your readers, and the rest of mankind. The answers will be indirect, and will consist of statements of facts, from which the American and the Americans can draw their own conclusions.

I propose to answer question 1, by stating the present occupation of some of the carpet-baggers of this State. It will be seen that the annexed list comprises the names of some of the heretofore most denounced carpet-baggers of this State. Here are the names, viz:

Senator Dorsey started the Midland R. R. which is now completed, bought a ranch in New Mexico, and recently did a little work in Indiana, which you have probably heard. Senator Clayton has a large farm in Jefferson county, and is now East in the interest of a proposed R. R. to Eureka Springs. Jno. M. Clayton is sheriff of Jefferson county and received the votes of a large number of Democrats, who pronounce him the best sheriff the county ever had. W. S. Oliver is sheriff of Pulaski county, and received the votes of many Democrats. Judge McClure (Poker Jack) is practicing law in Little Rock and doing a large business, being attorney for several railroads.

Logan H. Roots is President of the Merchants Bank of Little Rock. Sam Mallory is Register of U. S.

Land office at Camden, and Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of this State. Judge Bennett has a large oil mill at Helena. J. M. Fish is Superintendent of Little Rock public schools. Geo. H. W. Stewart principal of Helena public school. J. C. Corbin principal of Branch Normal College at Pine Bluff. J. P. Jones, clerk of Desha county. O. P. Snyder, author of the school-law of Arkansas, is at home in Pine Bluff. M. W. Gibbs is U. S. Land Office register at Little Rock and has large property interests in that city. This list could easily be extended until it would fill the entire LOUISIANIAN, but I have given only a few names of persons who were prominent during Gov. Clayton's Administration. It shows better than mere declaration could show what the carpet-baggers are doing for the "educational, political, social, and commercial prosperity" of Arkansas. Throughout the State, if you see a school-house, you will find a carpet-bagger inside teaching, if you visit an oil-mill, you will find a carpet-bagger running it, if you travel on a railroad, its carpet-baggers' work, if you enter a bank, factory, or even visit a lodge-room, in a large proportion of instances, you will find a carpet-bagger at the head of affairs.

Q. 2. In two prominent instances, the "carpet-bag influence" has been fostered by State legislation and public opinion—public schools and railroads. Prior to the carpet-bag era, Arkansas had merely fifty miles of railroad, and a Governor of the State said "dirt roads are good enough for Arkansas," and no public schools, carpet-bag influence has established 3,100 public schools and constructed two lines of railroads which traverse the entire State from North to South, besides branches in various directions.

Q. 3. The carpet-baggers are elected sheriff, bank-president, teachers, grand masters &c. &c. by Southern voters? The conclusion is evident.

Q. 5. They are neither, and no remedy is needed.

Q. 6. Pretty well, I think you—increasing at the rate of 33 per cent to the white party's 28 per cent. Vide census of 1880. Expect to raise 6 millions "bales" this year.

Q. 7. At the last election, the Greenbackers polled a large vote.

Q. 9. Well, the presidency, the congress, the supreme court and full control of the U. S. Treasury &c. &c.

Q. 10. Education.

Q. 11. Good advice.

Q. 12. No—the public generally cannot be expected to entertain the broad advanced views of the Representative Southern Statesman.

CULTIVATING COTTON IN CHECKS.

A correspondent, writing from Fair Play, in Ozone county, S. C., gives his views on the above subject, in which the results of some experiments made by citizens of that community are detailed. It is something new in cotton culture, and the fine yield secured would seem to indicate that planting in checks is an improvement on the old way of drilling in the row. The correspondent says:

"Last summer while at Mr. George W. Phillips' on Colonel's Fork, I noticed that he had planted a little over one and a half acres in checks. On making some inquiries in regard to the cultivation of cotton in checks, &c., Mr. Phillips informed me that he had laid off the rows three feet each way, but before doing this he had broken the ground very deep with small plows and bedded it. The guano was put in the checks and then covered lightly with a little earth. The whole amount of guano used was 325 pounds. After putting in the guano the seed were dropped, six or seven in each check, then covered with a small plow. At the proper time the cotton was put to a stand, two stalks being left in each hill or check. The land was plowed both ways, making the work done with the hoe very light. The yield from this acre and a half was 2,575 pounds of seed cotton. The land was by no means of the best quality, but rather ordinary. Mr. Phillips also informed me that he could cultivate as much cotton again planted in the check as he could drilled. Owing to the condition now-a-days of labor in this State our farmers will have to use all the means in their power to cultivate their crops as cheaply as possible, and to make what they do cultivate yield as

much as possible. It is contended by some that cotton in checks can be worked with one-half the labor and expense that it requires to work drilled cotton; that it will grow larger and produce more squares and hold them better. The above are four very important essentials in cotton culture. The first tends to reduce the cost of labor in the cultivation of the staple, and to necessarily increase the net profits, and the last three in increasing the yield per acre, and also increasing the profits.

JONATHAN EDWARD'S BETROTHED.

He was a man of heart as well as brain. For every one I think of his "sinners in the hands of an angry God," I think twice of this most rare and beautiful passage in which he describes Sarah Pierpont, his devoted wife, at the age of fourteen. Dante's "Vita Nuova" has hardly anything more mystical: "They say there is a young lady in New Haven who is beloved of that Great Being who makes and rules the world, and that there are certain seasons in which this Great Being, in some way or other comes to her and fills her mind with exceeding sweet delight, and that she hardly cares for any thing except to meditate to Him.

She has a singular purity in her affections; is most just and conscientious in all her conducts and you could not persuade her to do anything wrong or sinful if you would give her all this world, lest she should offend this Great Being. She is of a wonderful calmness, sweetness, and universal benevolence, especially after this great God has manifested himself to her mind. She will sometimes go about from place to place, singing sweetly, and seems to be always full of joy and pleasure, and no one knows for what. She loves to be alone, walking in the fields and groves, and seems to have some one invisible always walking with her." He married this dear girl at seventeen, and of their blessed union, in the second generation, came Aaron Burr!—Hawkey.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, made a remarkable speech in the Senate yesterday, and one that cannot but increase the respect in which the venerable and distinguished gentleman is held. The Democratic majority in the Senate, when it was a majority, declined to give Judge Davis the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary, to which, by reason of ability, experience, and historical association, he was so clearly entitled. Instead of assigning to him this honor, they told the Republicans that as Judge Davis did not enter their caucus, they should expect the latter party to take care of him in the arrangement of committees. The Judiciary Committee consists of seven members, and the Democratic majority elected four, Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Garland, and Lamar, leaving three places for the Republicans to fill. Under the supposition that Judge Davis would be provided for by the Democrats, the Republican caucus selected Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, and McMillan for the three places assigned them. Discovering that Davis was to be ignored, Judge McMillan, with the approval of the Republican caucus, declined, and Judge Davis was given the third Republican place. Now the situation is changed. The vote of Judge Davis is of value, and in order to secure it, the Democratic caucus holds out the tempting Chairmanship as a bribe, which the honorable Senator indignantly declines. The remarks made by him in the Senate yesterday show the true independent spirit. He announces his intention to support the administration, not from party motives, but from a patriotic desire.—Inter Ocean.

THE CZAR'S MURDER.

Washington, March 13.—The secretary of state received the following telegrams this afternoon:

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881
Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary:

The Emperor was wounded in his carriage to-day by a bomb. The extent of the injury is not yet known.

St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881
To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary:

The Emperor is dead. FOSTER.

Washington, March 13.—The secretary of state, soon after receiving the telegram announcing the death of the Emperor of Russia, sent the following dispatch to Mr. Foster, American minister at St. Petersburg:

Express to the minister of foreign affairs the sentiments of sorrow with which the President and people of the United States have heard of the terrible crime of which the Emperor has been the victim, and their profound sympathy with the imperial family and the Russian people in their great affliction.
"BLAINE, Secretary."

HOW THE CRIME WAS CONSUMMATED.

London, March 13.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "As the Emperor was returning from parade in Michel Manege, about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Emperor's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Emperor alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Emperor was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to Winter Palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

London, March 13.—Renter's St. Petersburg correspondence says that the imperial carriage was attacked on the Ekaterienofsky canal, opposite the imperial stables, while the Emperor was returning with Grand Duke Michael from Michael Palace in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it. The Emperor and his brother alighted uninjured. The assassin on being seized by the colonel of police, drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing it. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Emperor's feet, its explosion shattering both his legs. The Emperor fell, crying for help. Col. Dorjibky, though himself much injured, raised the Emperor, who was conveyed to the Winter Palace in Col. Dorjibky's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the palace, but were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The imperial family were all assembled at the deathbed. A Council of State was immediately convened. All places of public resort are closed.

Cologne, March 13.—The Gazette's St. Petersburg dispatch says: Two of the assassins of the Emperor were immediately arrested. Glasses of the gas lamp in the Michael Garden, beside the canal, were broken in pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets are densely thronged with excited crowds. The utmost sympathy for the imperial family is everywhere expressed. Bells of the principal churches are tolling.

CURE FOR LOCKJAW.—Here is the Scientific American's remedy for lockjaw. It is certainly very simple, and easily tried: "Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine, it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in every case three or four drops on a lamp of sugar may be taken inwardly.

The French Government asks an appropriation of 2,500,000 francs to suppress piracy in Tonquin, a man-of-war to watch the Tahiti Islands, and additional ships for Chinese waters.

The New York Tribune is authority for the statement that 500 Irishmen sailed from Key West about three weeks ago to go to assist the Boers. They were all well armed.

It is stated that there are about five hundred vendors of sawdust in New York city, having a capital of about \$200,000 invested in and doing a business of more than \$2,000,000 annually.

Later advices from South Africa are to the effect that a lack of ammunition was not the cause of the British defeat. General Colley over-estimated the strength of his position, and left a vital point poorly defended. The Boers, with consummate military tact, discovered his mistake and took advantage of it.

Those who have imagined that Senator Conkling was badly "left" will now conclude that they have made a mistake. A man who owns a vice president, two senators from New York, a post master general, is a warm friend of the secretary of war, and for whom the secretary of the treasury has an especial weakness, not to mention Mahone, evidently has some influence still in public affairs. At least that seems a reasonable view to take of the matter.—N. O. Democrat.

Senator Bruce and the Hon. Fred Douglass were in attendance at the reception at the White House during the inauguration. The Inquirer says: "In the line at the Diplomatic Reception at the White House last night were Senator and Mrs. Bruce, whose entrance was watched with much interest. He is a tall, stalwart man, with high Caucasian features, and is about the color of coffee berry. Mrs. Bruce is a graceful, pretty woman, with masses of fair brown hair, and wore one of the richest toilets in the room—a pale amber satin, trimmed with dark brown, and touched here and there with a sash of crimson. They both bore themselves with much dignity, and seemed less conscious of the broad stares and audible remarks than one would have thought possible. The other representative mat of his race was Fred Douglass, and his lustrous face and head, with its mass of flowing white wool, towered above the crowd, attracting general attention by his history, his countenance and bearing.

That General Garfield is a radical Republican needs no proof. He unites with his strong convictions, however, a regard for personal worth, even if found outside of his own party, and has already taken occasion to show this sentiment in a very graceful way. The nomination of Judge Thurman as a member of the Monetary Conference was a very pretty and fitting tribute to an honest opponent, while the President's reception of General Hancock—who, by the way, behaved in a most graceful and commendable manner in so cordially accepting the invitation extended to him, and taking part in the inauguration ceremonies—was an act of courtesy which all can commend and endorse. It is possible to be President of the whole country, do justice to all the people, and treat party opponents with respect, without abandoning principle, and this General Garfield seems able to do. It is the very best kind of conciliation, for it softens party asperities without sacrificing convictions.—Inter Ocean.

How SENATOR CARPENTER'S NAME WAS CHANGED.—The Milwaukee Republican gives some interesting reminiscences of Senator Carpenter, from which the following extract as to change in the Senator's name is taken:

"Soon after he settled in Beloit he was nominated for district attorney of Rock county, and on account of the number of defective ballots cast for him his opponent was declared elected. Carpenter contested the matter before the Supreme Court, which decided in his favor. His argument in his own behalf was so brilliant and able that one of the lawyers remarked 'it was worthy of Sir Matthew Hale.' The other lawyers present caught up the name and declared that the young lawyer should never again have a name over which there could be any dispute whatever, and that henceforth they should call him Matthew Hale. And this was how it came to pass that Merritt Carpenter, of Vermont, became Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin."