

The nomination of J. M. G. Parker, as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, meets with opposition from the Customhouse Republicans.

Query by our devil. What's the difference between a dead horse and the editor of the mongrel organ?

A fourth Atlantic cable is seriously proposed. This new bond ought to secure an anti-cable adjustment of our troubles with England.

A pious Rhode Islander has hit upon the happy thought of printing on the reverse of our national paper very appropriate scriptural texts.

Indiana girls give the name of "boot stacks" to the backward and lashful young men who fail to make themselves agreeable at social gatherings.

The London Society for the Prevention of Vice has caused the suspension of the sheet known as the Days' Doings, and have secured a great reform in papers of a like character.

Our devil suggests that Jimmy, he of the Buzzard fraternity, is the editor de facto, of the mongrel organ.

We are not willing to credit Charley's opinion, so we rise for information. (?)

More miles of railroad were constructed in this country last year, than any previous year, being a total of 6,953. The number of miles of railroads now in operation in the United States is 60,382.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday last, petitions of citizens of Louisiana, requesting the provisions of the election law of May, 1870, be extended over the whole State, in order to secure a fair election, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Henry Veige, whose name appeared as a signer to the card gotten up by the Boss Buzzard, states positively that his name was used in said card without his consent. Weak-knees, how about this now?

This world is a world of struggle; but it is not true that to be compelled to struggle is a misfortune. To live is to struggle. Every human being has to struggle, and it is the point of vitality and the point of victory.

We are indebted to the Superintendent, for a copy of the "Annual Report of the Trustees and Officers of the Louisiana Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb," made to the General Assembly of Louisiana.

It is said that the Buzzards went into hysterics when our last paper reached their Boss. Weak-knees proposed another exhortation, when with tears dropping down their pulid cheeks, they responded in chorus, pray on brother.

The nizzy, called Von Heusentein, who furnishes the pot-house literature for the Tail Leader, is of so low and infamous a character as to deny his caucasian blood. Not long since he positively stated to a gentleman on Greenwood plantation, that he was no white man. What now? We call for the previous question.

Huckleberry says we did him an injustice in our last issue, in stating that "owners could track a mule in the dark." What he said was that "under the cover of darkness he could track a mule and pitch a bassoo as good as in bright, sunshiny weather."

We cheerfully make the proper correction.

The story going the rounds that Shylock was a Christian, who laid a bet of a pound of flesh upon the truthfulness of the news of the capture of St. Domingo by Admiral Blake, is rather spoiled by the consideration that Shakespeare wrote the "Merchant of Venice" the year before Blake was born.

A correspondent of the Evening Mail describes Gustave Dore as a man some thirty-five years of age, who looks younger even than that. His physique is fine, a massive chest both in breadth and depth, and a noble head with a wealth of dark hair falling low upon his brow. His bearing is as simple as that of a child.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered that fencing shall be taught on board all ships of the Republic, Admiral Pothuan recently ordered experiments to be made at Cherbourg and Vincennes with new steel breech-loaders, and the report sent to the Admiralty speak highly of these pieces which are effective at a distance of five metres.

EDUCATION.

In this country, and in our day, education is the great and absorbing question—faint which underlies all others in the mind of every genuine philanthropist. The theme which, justly, engages the attention of the ablest and best disposed men and women in the land is: How to rear the rising generation in a becoming manner; that they may be able not to do as well as their ancestors but better; that they may grow up to be wiser, nobler, purer and more highly endowed, with moral and intellectual ability, to carry on, and manage the complex machinery of our Republican form of Government than those who have preceded them on the American field of statesmanship. Every movement, whatever, having in view the much-desired object of training youth properly—apart from sectarian bias—, whether the work of the one individual or the result of the combined efforts of a number of persons, in any quarter or section of the country, is hailed with delight by the thinking portion of society; while all efforts made to turn the tide or stream, of education into the contracted channel of denominationalism strikes terror to the bravest heart.

The munificent gifts of money, for the promotion of the cause of general and untruncated education, made by Peter Cooper, Matthew Vassar, Ezra Cornell, and hosts of others, will prove to the memory of each of such large-hearted men a monument more durable than a shaft of marble, a column of iron, or a block of granite—keeping their names fresh, in the recollections of the good, long after they have been "gathered to their fathers;" their spheres of labor being occupied by others, and the places which know them, so well and favorably, upon earth, shall have seen them for the last time in the body. So well convinced of the truth, of this proposition was the late George Peabody that—to the many liberal donations he had made for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the lowly—he bestowed large sums of money, in the latter years of his eventful life, to aid the cause of education in the Southern States; and among the last of his gifts were several for the benefit of public libraries, and free reading rooms.

The sober, serious mind of the people has, for many years been occupied with the importance and inestimable value of education. This all-absorbing topic has so engaged the attention of the public, and its worth is so well understood, that institutions of learning, of greater or less pretensions, have sprung up in all the inhabited portions of our wide domain. Wherever a Christian church is now to be found, its handmaiden, the school-house, is also to be seen. To educate the people is to make them wise. To make men and women wise is to make them good. To make mankind good is to make them desire churches; so that the school-house is nursery of the church.

Nearly every religious denomination has its college, its seminary, or its more humble academy. This is highly proper; for when the work of the Common School is done, and the pupil desires a large education, wishing to turn his attention to the labors of the ministry, his legitimate field of inquiry is a denominational place of instruction. The Common School system, however, must be kept free from sectarian control. That pure plan of improving the minds of children, secularly, must remain, as it has thus far been, a blessing; for—being universally and justly popular—it has, within the lifetime of young men, dotted almost every hill-side with modest, but substantial, edifices in which "the ideas of young America" are taught to shoot, by competent instructors, without money and without place!

Some men among those who have heretofore contributed of their means to found universities, colleges, schools, libraries, have done so as an incident of their accumulation of large wealth. Having retired from active labors, they actually needed a safety-valve to their pent-up energies. They felt that they were obliged to remain in utter idleness. Their nervous system was strained to the utmost tension during all the active, busy years of an industrious life, while they were engaged amassing

their fortune, and the re-acton, if compelled to nothing, would be more than they could endure. Therefore, if they had never spent an hour before thinking upon the subject, they now, naturally, cast about them for some means of activity engaging their minds—whilst, at the same time, doing good.

Other men, however, have made the cause of education their care and study for a lifetime. Among these latter was the late THADDEUS STEVENS—properly styled "The Father of the Common School system of Pennsylvania." He did more to establish free schools in that Commonwealth, the home of his adoption, than did any other score of men of his day and generation. The schools could only be put into being and kept in existence by taxing the people. Anything intended to increase the burthens of taxation upon the hard-working farmers, however good in itself, was calculated to render its author very unpopular. This, however, gave him no cause for alarm. He was, himself, among the large taxpayers, if not the very largest, in the County which he represented in the Assembly. He was a bachelor and had no young persons about him who could be benefitted by the schools; while nearly all of the farmers who complained, most loudly, were the heads of large families of untutored children—sadly needing the benefits arising from a liberal plan of education.

During a long public career, Mr. Stevens made a number of mistakes, as might have been expected in a mere mortal; that of his fight upon the ancient orders of Freemasons being inexcusable and wholly unnecessary; but on the subject of sectarian free-schools he was sound, and for that we know him. While the school question was under consideration, before the law-makers of Pennsylvania, a miserable pettifogger representing one of the mountain counties in the Legislature, sought to make capital among the taxpayers of his section for himself, and in Mr. Stevens' district against him, by denouncing the measure in a long, windy speech, closing in the following language: "This is a scheme of robbery proposed to be perpetrated upon the poor down-trodden, tax-ridden people; of whom your humble servant is one." He was no sooner seated than Mr. Stevens arose and spiked his gun in the following scathing manner:—

"Mr. Speaker! I have been credibly informed that the member of this House who has just taken his seat, after getting rid of his doleful lamentation, is a married man and the father of eleven ragged children. The question naturally arose and I asked it, 'Are these children made to do without hats and shoes on account of the large sums of money paid out by their father for taxes? To which my informant replied: "The books of the tax-collectors, for the last twenty years, show that the father of these miserably neglected children, who might become useful citizens, if they had some person to take proper care of them, or if the State assumes their education, has paid, on an average, twenty-five cents per annum!" This silenced that sort of attack as it was well-known to all the members that Mr. Stevens paid hundreds of dollars in taxes, annually, and was willing to be taxed more heavily than ever, in order to put the means into the Treasury with which to enable the State to educate the children of other people; having none of his own to send to school.—

The more unselfish a man becomes the more he desires the welfare of the whole human family. He whose own education is of a high order desires the benefit of good schooling to become the common inheritance of every child in the land. Education, in this regard, differs from wealth. It does not necessarily follow that obtaining riches creates the wish within us to see all our neighbors, also, in easy, or affluent, circumstances; but the greater amount of culture and refinement you bestow upon your own offspring the more liberal you cause them to become toward all classes of society—on the subject of learning. A superficial, smattering of the contents of books creates arrogance in weak minds as much as

does the possession of a few dollars; but such is not the case with the truly educated. They know that they acquired what knowledge they possess as the result of hard work, close application, untiring industry; that in their natural condition of mind they were as ignorant as others; that what information they possess only serves to show them how little, comparatively, they actually have gained and gathered from the wide field of education.

The more deeply any individual is plunged in the slough of ignorance and beastliness the less desire he has for having his children educated. When, therefore, we hear men talking of the dangers of too much learning we infer that their own early instruction was sadly neglected. We do not believe, or teach, the heresy contained in the following adage: "When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." No conceivable circumstance can establish the truth of such an erroneous proposition.—Ignorance can never, under any condition of things, be a blessing to an adult man. Educated men may be guilty of unlawful acts; though when they do depart from the path of rectitude it is not as a consequence, but it is defiance, of the light and knowledge they possess. The most beautiful woman may have a wart to grow upon her face and mar the former attractiveness of her features; but this does not prove that the unsightly excrescence would not have grown there if she had not been pretty.—Nor, when an educated person becomes a wrongdoer does it prove that if such person had grown up in ignorance he would have led a virtuous life. On the other hand, all the presumptions are in favor of the opposite theory. There can be no doubt that, being now a swindler, he would have been a murderer if he had all his life wallowed in the mire of ignorance and vice. No, no; we do not wish to see any person or sect interfere with or injure our existing means of education. Let well enough alone. Do not permit sectarianism to disturb the present excellent system of public instruction, with which the country is blessed, and the liberties of the people will be as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar.

RIGHT ABOUT, FACE.

We find the following long-winded sentence in the mongrel organ of date March 9th:

"The question is often mooted by our people have we a Police Jury for this Parish. We contend that we have not, and that all acts performed by the so-called Police Jury appointed by his accidency Henry Clay Warmoth, and never sent to the Senate for confirmation is null and void without effect, and contrary to law and precedence in this case. * * * * *

This insignificant, bastard newspaper, is as subject to a change of opinion as is its patron and chief owner, Brother-in-law Casey. To-day it sees black, to-morrow green. To-day it is pig, to-morrow it is puppy, and so along its journalistic career.

On the 4th day of March, there was according to the following document, a Police Jury, who it seems was worthy of being addressed as the "Hon. President &c.," but it appears that in the short space of four calendar days, from the date of the following to that of the above paragraph, the gossamer brain of its writer, waivered, and then fell into the muck pile:

St. FRANCISVILLE, LA.,
March 4th 1872.

To the Hon. the President and Members of the Police Jury of West Feliciana:

The undersign propose to publish the proceedings of the Police Jury, as news free of charge, and pay the parish one hundred dollars. In consideration the "Dunn Leader" to be designated the Official Journal of the Parish of West Feliciana, for one year.
JAS. H. STEPHENS,
Manager "Dunn Leader."
A true copy:
CHAS. B. COLLINS, Clerk.
March 21st 1872.
Of two things one: Either there is a Police Jury, or, there is none. If there is a Police Jury, then the ink-slinger who penned paragraph number one, indicted a falsehood; If there is no Police Jury, then the writer of number one can, as we do, say that the writer of number two is an unproclaimed liar.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

Special to the Semi-Weekly Republican.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senate.—The Tariff Bill was considered. Senator Morton, gave notice that he would offer an amendment repealing all domestic Taxes, except those imposed on liquors and tobacco, to take effect after October 1st, 1872.

Senator Sawyer gave notice of a motion to retain present duty, on rice. Mr. Sawyer said there were few branches in rice protecting States which are aided by protective duties, while people in those States paid taxes almost for the benefit of industry in other States. We see peculiar reasons for aiding Southern industry at the present time. Land owners had nothing left after the war and the freedmen were the only class who gained material wealth.—The land owners had to borrow money at enormous rates to carry on plantation operations South, therefore they asked for the same protection to her labor that had been so freely extended elsewhere, and wanted retentive duty on rice. Almost the entire benefit in the proposed reduction would accrue to the benefit of a few importers and dealers in foreign rice.

Adjourned without action.
LONDON, March 21.—A driving snow storm prevails this morning.—A dense fog makes it as dark as midnight.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The new Spanish Minister who arrived here last evening is reported to have said that it is a mistake as represented here that Spain is hostile to the U. S. Having but kindest feelings and is desirous of cultivating amical and peaceable relations with this country.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Gold quoted at 93 3/4 to 7-8.
Cotton, active. Middling Orleans, 22 7/8.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Lieut. Gov. Pinchback left for Washington last night in company with Hon. A. B. Harris and H. L. Swords.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—Gold quoted at 10 1/8. Cotton easier. Low Middling, 21 1/2 to 21 7/8.

Sugar open. Kettle, fair demand at 9 1/8.
Molasses—recipita light. Demand fair. Forty-five cents for fair reblended.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following is derived from several sources:

The Louisiana delegation of colored men had an interview, together with Senator Kellogg, Marshal Puckard, Col. Carter, and others, with the President by appointment this afternoon. When they arrived at the White House, Senator West and Gov. Warmoth were with the President.

After the interview with Gov. Warmoth terminated, the other gentlemen had a long interview with the President.

The matter of Surveyor of Customs for the port of New Orleans will be amicably adjusted, it is believed, by Parker's returning, and the appointment of a colored deputy and probably some other appointments of colored men to office in Louisiana.

It is understood Gov. Warmoth proposed to Gen. Grant in view of adjusting Louisiana political complications, that the two committees should unite in calling a State nominating convention, and is reported by the Governor's friends that the President expressed himself favorable to the proposition.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Postmaster-General assisted the President this afternoon in the attempt at solving the differences of the Louisiana factions. It was a semi-Cabinet affair. The details are funny and somewhat absurd, too much so for room in these dispatches.

The defeat of the proposition to increase the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the

House, may be regarded as a notable defeat of all similar propositions. If the Shipping Commission does not continue the mercantile will report the mail steamship service to Orleans and Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Continued to-day in the Senate. Preliminary argument upon, dismissal of the technical grounds. Senator Grant was defeated upon its merits to-morrow.

S. J. Bestor, an ex-man of Hartford, regular letters held for postage attaching to the envelope statement of the fact. He has received word from a resident of Elm writes that Marcus L. Governor of that State course. A Boston friend writes: "Bestor, you're a gentleman no matter what; but I stamped just in time to break and be off. Here if I ever happen in Hartford in any way, I shall be glad to know myself."

THE CHILD'S FRIEND.—Our table No. 2 of this day School paper. It is: "Grandpa has a Nod of the Longtail" and "The Rose of Sharon" excellent articles by Mrs. Ina Clayton, Amelia Day. It is just the thing for every child and every Superintendent send for it. It is edited by Paine, and published at low price of 25 cents per copy or more copies to one cent each. Sent with the Family Circle for year. Address, Boston Chicago, Ill.

BURNED UP.—The copy of the Family Circle, and Bright Side, were totally destroyed by the Great Fire; but the copies, and are published 50 cents per annum, and of the Bright Side and \$1.00 will pay for the beautifully illustrated, best in the country for youth, and a beautiful gravure.

Old subscribers should address at once, stating numbers are due, and to obtain new subscribers and the Company in great losses by the Bakery Store & Co. Clk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Parish of West Feliciana
John Maguire, Clerk.

BY virtue of and to satisfy the debt, and to me directed, I have for sale, in front of the Court House, on Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, one certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, and one bay horse with harness, owned by James H. Maguire, and one bay horse with harness, owned by James H. Maguire.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
Parish of West Feliciana
Succession of Cabell & Co.
In obedience to a commission from the Honorable Court of the Parish of West Feliciana, I have for sale, in front of the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, one certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana, and one bay horse with harness, owned by James H. Maguire, and one bay horse with harness, owned by James H. Maguire.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for a copy of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1868, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1870, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1874, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1876, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1878, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1880, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1882, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1884, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1886, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1888, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1890, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1892, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1894, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1896, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1898, and the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, as revised by the Convention of 1900.