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Editor.

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atives of the late Isaac Rich Boston Methodist, because of the little sum, and, by threatening exposures, induced the to have the estate in terms with them.—more they got than the them is not known.

Philadelphia North American testimony of Democratic and alien indignation, by as "the great body of the party is for protection," there be no other way party harmonious than the incongruous ele trade, it will have to

merica will read with disapproval that the Crown Germany is a printer, and has just been apprehended. This sort of to an old custom following Prussian royal family, will be followed by all of families. But they'll

on of colored men was heard last week, for the organizing an effective for the Presidential resolutions covered out of Grant, as well as of Senator Sumner's bill, and a demand for a division of the offices contest.

having been mentioned in notoriously unfortunate first marriage relation, soon after married again, it was not rash to endeavor which he had to be so disastrous.—the philosopher, elevated his countenance enthusiasm, "it was of hope over experi-

son Bennett, Sr., leaves in May, to visit two sisters living there. James Bennett, Jr., takes charge of *Herald* during the absence of his father. He will also spend some time during the month, and then proceed to St. Louis, agreeably to an arrangement with the Grand Duke

Advisor having lost his head been tried by three whom was esteemed a lawyer though the other different, some of the merry on the occasion," said he "who when there are a hundred on the bench?" "A by-stander," there "By St. Patrick!" were one and two

members of the present Parliament was carried off by a large party in Cape Colony. Three months afterwards by a party of discovered him being by the animal which

Moral Training.

The standard of citizenship in every country is but a reflection of the moral standard and culture of its individual citizens. The training of the moral nature for the due performance of the obligatory duties to society is by far the most important branch of education. This education is the development and regimen of the moral nature of those to be educated. It appears to include a variety of native feelings controlled by external influences surrounding the individual. And those external causes may act on different persons for good or evil according to their hereditary constitution and component parts. It is a matter of every day observation that a child brought up amid gross scenes, without any restraint upon him imposed by those around, will prove in all likelihood a very different being from one brought up amid virtuous and intelligent people. Such a difference we cannot doubt would exist even where no attempt had been made by the latter parties to fashion and mould the moral character of the young committed to their charge. The education of circumstances though all-powerful is not always within the power of well-meaning parents—educators. Individuals are very little able to do for themselves in this moral education, unless surrounded by polished and refining materials.—Thus it often happens that men are forced to live in certain sections where their children are compelled to breathe the atmosphere loaded with contaminating influences—one of the worst of hardships which can be forced upon a well-disposed individual. These adverse circumstances of fortune make it incumbent upon every member to promote a universal improvement in society. It rarely happens that some arrangement cannot be made which will operate favorably on the young persons who are the objects of our care and solicitude. It should be remembered that temptation should be removed as far as possible from the young, for "evil communications corrupts good manners," and tends to a corruption and debasement of the good moral tendencies of the best disposed natures. The theory that a little temptation to the young it is contended as necessary, by some, to make them impervious to fiercer assaults, is an erroneous doctrine and a most fatal policy. It is of the nature of every one of our feelings, to be awakened into activity by its associate object and a natural consequence that the frequent activity promotes the power and tendency to renewed and increased activity of those feelings.—By presenting them, what are called temptations, we are taking a direct means of educating and strengthening their tendencies to error. On the contrary a feeling allowed to remain inanimate—dormant—loses its power and becomes always less and less liable to act. The true plan seems to be to remove all temptation, but at the same time to let the intellectual faculties have a full development and moral feelings, a sufficient warning against those temptations, when the time of trial occurs. Let parents inculcate charity, in the words of our Lord, "forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

An editor, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of potatoes, says: "It is such kindnesses as these that bring tears to our eyes. One peck of potatoes makes the whole world kin. We have trusted in Providence, and this is our reward. We would like a little kindling wood and some good turnips, but that would be asking too much; so we will try to do without them."

The Treaty of Washington.

The Canadians are not yet done talking about the Treaty of Washington and the cool indifference with which Canadian interests were ignored by the High Courts when the more pressing claims of the other contracting parties were involved. Canada at the conference occupied the position of the small boy at a frolic, while the Commissioners on behalf of England and the United States claimed all honor and authority, and concluded that they could, with impunity, not only ignore the Dominion and its rights, but dispose of them in any way that they thought proper. Thus, in the settlement of questions in which Great Britain and the United States were alone concerned, the Dominion fisheries were more basely bartered away than was Esau's birthright, and while the so-called Alabama claims were fully considered, Canadian claims for damages, arising from the Fenian raids, were entirely overlooked. For his assent to this treaty Sir John Macdonald is still severely berated by the Canadian press, especially by the *Toronto Globe*. The defence set up by Sir John's partisans is, that though nominally a Canadian Commissioner, he was acting solely as the agent of the Imperial Government, under instructions from Lord Granville, and that neither he nor his colleagues in the Canadian Privy Council are ministerially responsible for the doings of the High Courts in the premises.

This position the *Globe* regards as constitutionally unsound and dangerous to the maintenance of good feelings between Canada and the mother country. From statements made in this connection it would appear that the Governor General is the sole official appointed by the Imperial Government within the limits of the Dominion, and though he takes rank as the chief executive officer of the confederation, he cannot control the expenditure of a shilling from the public chest, veto a single bill, make a single appointment, or even issue an official order without having first consulted his ministerial advisers and obtained their full consent. For whatever the Governor General does the Ministers are responsible, and when not sustained by the Commons, they are obliged to resign, and go again before the people. Thus it is that the entire constitutional fabric of the Dominion is, in theory at least, based on the popular will, and as the popular will is dissatisfied with the treaty, it demands that the responsibility for its defects shall attach to the Cabinet Ministers from whom Sir John was elected, and on whose behalf he acted.

Before the Joint High Commission was appointed, the Governor General, in a speech from the throne, announced that Canada was to be represented on the Commission, and in reply to this speech the Hon. Mr. Campbell, in the Dominion Senate, said, "It is a source of gratification to Canada to be represented on a Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims and the fisheries dispute. We were protected doubly, by being represented and by the fact that the report of the Commissioners must be unanimous." It is for singing this report that Sir John is complained of. He is charged with having willingly assented to the surrender of Canadian interests, which it was his special duty to protect, and to have proved recreant to his obligation, not only as a citizen of Canada, but as a trusted Cabinet Minister.—*N. O. Times*.

Brigham Young is said to be languished in his captivity to such an extent as to excite serious apprehensions in the minds of his medical advisers.

About Fires—How They Have Been Extinguished.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

In 1792, an association of London architects gave the subject of the fires of London their attention, and reported that party walls were the best means of confining fires to one house. As a law had been passed soon after the great fire in 1666, forbidding the building of houses without party walls of brick, it is to be presumed that builders had ignored the law, as is done every year in cities where such laws are made.

In 1816 Captain Manby, of London, invented an apparatus which, in shape, manner of working and of carrying, was like that brought into use a few years since, and called the "French Fire Extinguisher." The experiments made with it were very successful; but when application was made to have it adopted by the London fire brigade it was refused. The fatal error of Manby's plan was that which has been repeated in Boston within a year or two. He took six or eight of his machines in one wagon to a fire, and as the larger engines were, therefore, often so much nearer to the fire, they go to work first, or waited for the smaller machine to come up and get to work. In 1820 a proposition was made to have every house furnished with an engine on wheels which would contain ten gallons of water. In 1823 salt water was said to be the best for extinguishing fires, and reservoirs for it were proposed to be made in the city. In 1846 the *Builder* contained the following article: "It is the opinion of an eminent professor that a pound of pearlash mixed with one gallon of water, and thrown upon a fire will instantly extinguish it, if of ever so combustible a nature. Water-carts containing this mixture have, for a considerable time, been employed at Liverpool, to accompany the fire brigade when ordered out; also at Plymouth and at Devonport." This experiment was tried a day or two since, and a cask well on fire with shavings and kerosene was put out so quick by a small engine that the time could not be taken. Another cask was then filled with shavings and kerosene, and the same engine played water upon it. The fire was out in a moment, in half the time of the pearlash fire. If a company of people had been called together to see a great fire annihilated, the pearlash fire would have been no doubt said to be perfectly successful, especially with the aid of chickens, ham, cakes, coffee, ale and other fixings, and the water experiment had been carefully kept out of sight, but my object is to drive right on and show how fires may be best and soonest extinguished with the least possible loss.

This is said to be a description of Mark Twain: "He looks more like a member of the Ohio legislature (if you know what that is) than anything else. This is a sort of a man who had narrowly escaped being made County Commissioner, and so was returned to the legislature. His face is a sad one, and when all are in roars about him he continues in a state of dense solemnity. His voice is the most extraordinary voice I ever heard. It is a cross between Horace Greeley and Tim Lincoln. He draws his words out in the most preposterous manner, that gives a drollery to what he says utterly beyond description.

The *New York Mail* says: "With the present high-buttoning coats a boutonniere in the lappel is impossible, and our fashionable youths are wondering where they ought to wear them. Considering their décolleté shirt collars, we would recommend that the rose bud be worn at the throat, as a corsage bouquet.

What is Success?

In this, God's world, with its wild whirling eddies and mad foam oceans, where men and nations perish as if without law and judgment for an unjust thing is sternly delayed, dost thou think that there is therefore no justice? It is what the fool has said in his heart. It is what the wise, in all times, were wise because they denied and knew forever not to be. I tell thee again there is nothing else but justice. One strong thing I find here below—the just thing, the true thing. My friend, if thou hadst all the artillery of Woolwich trundling at thy back in support of an unjust thing, and infinite bonfires visibly waiting ahead of thee, to blaze centuries long for thy victory on behalf of it, I would advise thee to call a halt, fling down thy baton, and say, "In God's name, no!" Thy "success?" Poor devil, what will thy success amount to? If the thing is unjust, thou hast not succeeded; no, not though bonfires blazed from north to south, and bells rang, and editors wrote leading articles, and the just thing lay trampled out of sight to all mortal eyes, and abolished and annihilated thing. Success?—In a few years thou wilt be dead and dark—all cold, eyeless, deaf; no blaze of bonfires, ding-dong of bells, or leading articles visible or audible to thee again at all forever. What kind of success is that?—Carlyle.

Alexis thus expressed himself to a correspondent at Havana relative to his tour through the United States: "If I had anything unpleasant to say I should remain silent and not answer your question, but my stay was so pleasant and the people so kind that I can only regret I could not remain longer; and if I did not have my path in life laid out for me I should like to live in America altogether, dividing my time from May to January between New York and the prairies, and spending the remainder in New Orleans. I may go back there if I can."

I deem it of the first moment to a true plan of life to give to the acquisition of worldly gear its just position, as an important incident, not the chief object, of a manly career. He who has reached his thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth year, yet is still poor and needy, may possibly have been kept poor by the unusual burdens or successive misfortunes; but, in the absence of these, the natural presumption is strong that he has been idle, or luxurious, or dissipated, and misused or neglected his opportunities. He had no moral right to become a husband and father without earnestly striving to make that reasonable and just provision for the legitimate wants of his household, in the absence of which the great apostle would regard him as worse than an infidel.—*Horace Greeley*.

The Field and Factory published in Jackson has the following timely advice to our planters: "We hope our planters will make it their fixed purpose to produce more corn and less cotton. By making all we consume at home, is the only way we can ever expect to be independent. A small crop of cotton by reason of better prices, will bring more clear cash into the country, than a large crop, when we have to send it all to Illinois and Ohio for bread and meat. This is so self-evident a proposition that every one outside of the cotton States is astonished at our superlative folly.

Twenty-five cent diamonds are becoming so plenty among railroad brakemen, that they are compelled to wear a piece of carpet over their shirt bosoms after dark, to avoid giving lantern signals when moving about at stopping places.—*Cleveland Leader*.

Bad Influences.

Philosophy teaches that "matter is indestructible." Nothing of a material substance is ever lost, though it may pass through countless forms and undergo countless changes. The stone crumbles into dust, the fruit moulders to decay, the water evaporates, the fire dies into ashes; but no atom or element of either can be destroyed; they simply take other forms or qualities of material life.

In reflecting upon this philosophic truth we are impressed with the thought that if mere material substances are never lost, so likewise the operations of mind must be immortal. A bad book, a wicked suggestion, an immodest idea, expressed in speech, in writing, in print, or in pictures, never dies, but exerts its evil influence on the mind and morals of individuals and communities. Hence the injury of tolerating immoral publications, no matter how plausibly the liberty of the press may be invoked as an apology for them. Openly indecent books and prints are, of course, suppressed under the law, when they can be reached; but there are many publications which insidiously disseminate immorality, and are yet beyond the reach of either statutes or police. Good citizens, parents and guardians, ought to exert their authority and example against bad papers and books of every description. The very touch of these is contamination, their influence is debasing, and they should be shunned as a moral pestilence in every community.

[FROM TUESDAY'S ISSUE.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, accompanied by Senator Harris and Representative Sour, arrived here to-day. They will interview the President by appointment to-morrow. Mr. Pinchback and party declare that the Convention called for the 21 day of May next is in the interest of the Philadelphia Convention, and while they are friends of Governor Warmoth, yet they will not follow him out of the Republican Party. While they repudiate the Customhouse faction their visit to the President is to induce him to reconcile the Federal and State interest in Louisiana. They will not go to the Cincinnati Convention, and the Governor himself went.

At the White House this morning a formal interview was arranged for 11 o'clock to-morrow. Messrs. Pinchback, Harris and Sour offer to bet that Gov. Warmoth never made reconciliatory propositions to the President.

Senator Kellogg called up his bill authorizing a mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain ports of Mexico. Passed.

In the House to-day a motion to pass a supplementary Civil Rights bill failed.

Mr. Curtin, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, has resigned.

MADRID, March 25.—It is rumored that the frigate's *Gerona* and *Arapites* have been ordered to Venezuela to demand satisfaction for the insult offered Spain's Consul.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—An accident occurred to the New Orleans and Mobile Rail-Road, between Bellefontaine and Ocean Spring, by upsetting the tender of a baggage car. In a passenger coach two gentlemen and two ladies were injured seriously.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Cotton dull, Low Middling quoted at 21 1/2 to 21 3/4.

Rainy weather prevents operations. Sugar is quoted at 9 for good fair. Prime Molasses, 5 1/2. Gold quoted at 10 1/8. Curr.