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emi-Weekly Republican.

Journal of West Feliciana.

Tuesday's and Friday's at 4 P. M.

EBER, ... Editor.

TERMS:

one year, in advance.....$5 00
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are plain-spoken people like that won't cut? Because blunt.

is a woman in Washington who has shot and killed dians with her own hand.

A. W. Venable, one of the ished men in the annals of Carolina, resides at Brownsanville county. He is now two years of age, and is in health.

dest and largest chain bridge orld is said to be that at ng, in China, where it forms d perfect road from the top fty mountain to another.

glish woman, wanting to appreciation of her minisest and forcible action, re- "He knocks about pretty e pulpit for an old gentle-

orty trees have been struck ing on Timber Ridge, two th of Fairfield, Va, in the ears. It is said that lightstruck in this locality in rm for a century.

Hubbard was shot by some rival, while on his way to , in Vicksburg, the other e ceremony was afterwards l at the bedside of the man.

kney tourist met with a ssie going barefoot toward "Lassie," said he, "I e to know if all the people rt go barefooted?" Part , and the rest of 'em mind business," was the rather eply.

l merchant instructed his s: "When a merchant o the store and talks of watch him; if he talks of , don't try to sell to him; of his religion, don't trust llar."

s from Iowa are to the effhe recent call for a sorepublican Convention at Davwa, in sympathy with the movement, does not create ple on the smooth Republrs of that State. Iowa, ne coin, is always true.

use of Representatives has ill authorizing the Postneral to issue postal cards each, including the stamp to be of good paper 3½ by These cards are similar hich have been introduced ch success by the post rtment in England, except ide of the card on which e is written shall be proa flap, so that what is ill be comparatively safe rvation.

l granting homestead to as been signed by the and is now a law. Houcharged soldiers and saily its provisions, occupy the ernment grant, the time them in the army being rom the five years resiired from other settlers. that not more than two ll be so deducted. The d orphans of deceased solailors can also avail themhe privileges of this act unme regulations.

BAYOU SARA, April 20th, 1872.

R. M. LUSHER, Esq., Agent. }
P. E. F., N. O., La. }

SIR:—Your note of the 13th inst., was only received on the 17th inst., and has this day been read and considered by the Board of Trustees of the B. S. P. F. S., and teachers.—After reading and noting the contents, which we find to be of a very *extraordinary character*, we have determined to reply fully to the allegations set forth therein, although, the charges are *mere assertions*; no proofs being made, leaving us the choice of simple denial, which is of equal weight, if not greater than the allegations of the anonymous sneaking scribler, or authors of a certain note directed to the Rev. Barnas Sears It is very certain that the assassins attack, is made, by no friend to the elementary schools, established and known as the "Peabody Free Schools." If, by any one interested in the education of the *poor white children* of the South, according to the noble philanthropy of George Peabody, he should have done as a *gentleman*, made his charges to the undersigned trustees, and then if no redress or satisfaction were made, his duty (to be honest and sincere,) would be to appeal to higher authorities.—But as the motives were dishonest, he has chosen the *assassins vocation* to vent his malignent spleen upon us—our teachers, and the community of our towns!

As the *allegations are false*, yet, we condescend to answer in order of your note:

First. We are compelled to notice the Rev. *humbug*, the mis-called Superintendent of Public Education, Conway (!) His reports to the Legislature have not yet reached this vicinity, if they have, they are concealed in some public (back) rooms of some of his understrapping associates, therefore, only from the "quoted remarks" in your note, have we any data to refer to, to refute the vile allegations of Conway, viz: "that, the Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, has pursued a mis-guided policy in reference to *mixed schools* and his further denunciation of "The Peabody Schools," as being a "*hinderance* to the cause of education in the State." We here most emphatically declare that his *assertions* are malicious and false—and if he has received such instructions and informations from his *cormorant satraps*, the sooner an honest and outraged people know it, the better for all concerned. Let the facts be fairly stated, then, gentlemen of candor and intelligence can judge for themselves, whether the reverend hypocrite, has *fairly and honestly* given, in his *report to the Legislature*, or has *ignorantly* or *maliciously* falsified the truths of the history of the age. It is a well known fact, that Mr. Geo. Peabody, left a large amount of money—the interest thereon to be used annually for the education of "poor white children" in elementary schools, (not mixed) in such communities where the larger portion could be controlled, and "*assisted by local donations of the people.*" He also, named a Board of twenty-three gentlemen, to act as Trustees in perpetuity for the proper, careful and honest disposition of his testament. This Board meets annually and determines what course will be pursued; the execution of their acts are entrusted to the Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, than whom a better and more honorable man, it would be difficult to obtain. Dr. Sears, an old cherished friend of Mr. Peabody, the great donor's appointee, would certainly act very strangely, if he had favored Conway's plan of *mixed schools*, and had given over the rich legacies of the "poor white children" to that reverend cormorant. As for the Peabody Schools being "*hinderances*," to the cause of education, we will observe that, this charge is maliciously or ignorantly introduced; that the history of our parish for the last four years is certainly against his allegation.

In June 1868, the Peabody Schools were established here, there were truly no Public State School. In 1869–70, trustees were appointed by Mr. Conway, to established Public Schools. The trustees of the Peabody Schools, personally confered with the *influential members* of the Conway board, requesting the small pittance of *only fifty cents per month*, for those who were in absolute attendance at the Peabody Schools, or a pro-ratio of the Public School Tax. These propositions were met by positive refusals—saying "that the law was so *very imperative* that all persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of the *State School Fund*, must send their children to such schools only as were established by the Superintendent's Directors, without reference to race, color or condition."

Thus matters remained, until the approaching issues of an important National and State Election began to develop itself, then, after three years of supine inaction, the reverend Superintendent Conway, being *politically* moved, made a desperate effort to establish Schools—*not* "irrespective of race, color, &c." Oh, no, that game was out, a new dodge had to be made. We hear no more of "mixed schools" but "*separate schools*," was the air, on "the harp of a thousand strings," ah! was the old original law repealed? has it been repealed? is not the law *irrespective of race, color, &c.*, unrepealed and on the statute books to-day?—or, is there a hidden private act, of the Legislature giving the reverend Conway power to make laws to suit himself, just as he desired to put his filthy hands on the noble donation of the generous stranger, to filch the last penny from the "poor white children," that the "stranger," who, when in his old age, standing on the verge of eternity, in his last generous act, donated his remaining fortune to the "poor white children of Louisiana." Now, forsooth, when this last batch of Conway's Directors are appealed to for the same pittance, as demanded of their *glorious predecessors* (!) they look horrified, and demand the Peabody money,—"give us a share of the Peabody Funds, and come into our organization." Such *assine ignorance*, of the Directors of Public Education, betrays either a lack of intelligence or a lust for power.

Their establishmenf of "*separate schools*" is in fact a *vindication of the policy of Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears.* But the miserable pretext, that we receive one thousand dollars per annum, from the P. E. Fund, that we should have no lot or parcel of the taxes that are wrung out of us, to further the cause of education, this is one of the most despicable arguments that can be used. If a man get a legacy from a dying friend, must he be debarred from entering any ligimate business simply because he has been the fortunate recipient of the good will of a friend? Such then would be our case. Simply, that *five teachers receive*, besides their monthly subscriptions the *enormous sum* of about *one thousand* dollars per annum. Any further reference to the mis-called Superintendent of Public Education, or his allegations, which we do unhesitatingly pronounce as malicious and false, and, would not now have merited a moments thought, had not his venomous slime been directed to one so honored and trusted and irreproachable in character as the venerable Dr. Barnas Sears, the old and cherished friend of the great philanthrophist, George Peabody. Of Dr. B. Sears, we know him as an honest man, one of those who believe strongly in an *elementary education*, and who has given his attention and zeal to assist in establishing (as general Agent) the great principles, the life desire and earnest thought of Mr. Peabody. He has established in the different States, his Local Agents,—these Local Agents establish schools in communities, these powers must act in unison. So far, the distressed and impoverished people of Bayou Sara, have maintained their schools assisted by the free will gifts of the people. We have received "no penny" of the school taxes that are wrung from our hard earnings. We do not oppose the State Schools, we have earnesly desired so far as in our power to co-operate with them, but when the miserable subterfuge was made for a division of funds, they certainly knew that if was not in our power to change the testament of the great philanthropist. We had to quietly withdraw and let them enjoy their accidental power.

During the three years of *no Public Schools* our people established The Bayou Sara Peabody School, with three branches. The people though generally poor, harmoniously united and generously gave what they could, to give their little ones some degree of education. We are now teaching as heretofore, and after making a careful examination of the school records, we find that there are in all our Peabody Schools represented by 84 families, with 257 educable children, of whom 106 are regular, in attendance, 115 are irregular and 30 so very irregular, that we scarcely know how to class them, as they shift from one school to another. In our annual report, we will give you fuller statements, and if required the full name of each pupil, age, and parent or guardian, all pay and free. This we would do now but feel that many good people would feel mortified by so public an act.

We find that there are in all the schools two hundred and fifty one children, of whom about 106 are regular in their attendance, 115 very irregular, and 30 that we cannot class because, one week they are in our schools and then off to the Public Schools, yet they have been received, and in many cases books have been furnished them gratis by this Board.

The *malicious quibble* about their being only 14 pupils at the Principal's School is worthy of the sharp practice of a *shyster*, or the deadly mistakes of the quack. The truth is this: in February last we had some tremendous rains—so terribly muddy the roads, and disagreeable the weather, that parents would not generally let their children leave their homes. For several days the register shows a small attendance—one day 14 was all, but we note that the average regular attendance is above fifty. Many children cannot attend longer than 12 M., in consequence of being useful at home: poor people cannot loose all the time of their larger children, hence the irregularties. We have made the necessary examinations of all the transactions of our Schools, since June 1868, to this date; and do unhesitatingly pronounce the writer of the note to Dr. Sears, to be an unmitigated falsifier of the facts and challenge him to the proof, or let him stand branded, as one of the most infamons defamers of the characters of those whose hard and toiling lives are spent to the best of their abilities, for an honest living, and a useful live, and supported by the free gifts of their fellow-citizens with the moiety of the great donor. Can it be, that any man who passes as *respectable*, or *honorable*, could so far forget himself in making the assassins assault?

Before closing this communication, we wish to define our position as citizens and parents; we are all citizens and residents of this parish for more than thirty years, we are not politicians, office-holders, or office-hunters, we get no farthing of salary or per centage of the "donation to aid teachers," we make our living by honest toil, by legitimate pursuits, we enter into no intrigues to filch the characters or moneys of of our fellow men, by the assassins weapon, anonymous, and further, we do here enter our eternal protest against all public schools, that tend to political or sectarian supremacy, but, declare ourselves favorable to all and every denomination who worship God, Jew or Christian or colored, to have the right of directing the education of their own children, in their *own* schools, and receiving *pro-ratio*, a just amount from the public school tax.

Very Respectfully,

Signed by the B. S. P. F. S. Trustees.

J. D. SMITH, President.

C. BOCKEL, Treasurer.

C. J. WOLFLIN, }
PETER HOMERICH, } Associates.
JOHN TADLOCK, }
P. G. MOURAIN. }

P. M. MOORE, Secretary.

An intelligent and reliable farmer, who has for many years been making experiments with corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanted corn, which is quite novel and worthy of publication. We have always thought replanted corn was of little consequence; he replants, whether it is needed or not—or rather he plants two weeks after the crop is planted, about every fifteenth row each way. He says: If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassel both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it becomes seasonable, the silk revives and renews, but the tassel does not recover. Then for want of pollen the milk is unsuitable to fill the office for which it is designated. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears, so common in the corn crop, are caused by the want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size in the second filling.

For a good broil—go down into the kitchen. If your cook is a woman of any spirit, or more than one, she will object to this. Ask for the frying-pan, and, when it is produced, say it is filthy and not fit to be used, which will probably be true. Throw in a few suggestions about the policeman, garnish with allusions to the dripping, add a hint that you have missed things from the cellar, and serve up with threats of instant dismissal without wages. If this sort of broil won't do, you must invent one for yourself.

The annual expenditure of the Western Union Telegraph Company for maintenance of galvanic batteries is over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. Any improvement, by which this immense outlay could be reduced without diminishing the supply of electricity or increasing the labor of maintenance, would be of value and importance. Here is a grand opportunity for students in electricity. A simple battery, more easy and economical to maintain than those now in use, is what is wanted.

The full returns of the Rhode Island State election show a majority of 1,176 for Padelford, the Republican candidate for Governor, and 140 majority for Cutler, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The remainder of the Republican State ticket has about 1,100 majority.

Party Names and Principles.

The term Whig was first applied in 1679, to the members of a great political party in England, who opposed the cause of the royal family, and who had previously been instrumental in abolishing the Star Chamber Court and in reviving and perfecting the *habeas corpus* act. For more than a century and a half, the English Whigs have represented the friends of reform, or change in the ancient constitution. They have been numerous and powerful ever since the popular element became active in the legislation of that country; and have represented the reformers of the past century and a half, whether known as Puritans, Non-conformists, Roundheads, Covenanters, Liberals or Republicans. John Bright and John Stuart Mill are perhaps the most conspicuous of the living representatives of that party.

In American politics, nearly one hundred years ago, a Whig was one who supported the revolutionary movement in opposition to the policy of the English government. Afterward, the term was applied to those who, like Washington, Edmund Randolph and Alexander Hamilton, advocated "a consolidated Union," in opposition to the "State Rights" men who adhered to the old articles of confederation. The same party, though known by a different name, became the champions of the constitution as against the "State Rights" men in 1788—'89. The supporters of the two first administrations of the government, although known as Federalists were, like the English reformers generally included under the name of Whig. Their principles were, that a National government was a necessity, in order to preserve the peace and liberties of the people of the States; that the Federal constitution provided for such a government; that the constitution was formed not by the State, as the opposition now claim, but, as the preamble declares, by the people of the United States; and hence, that the primary allegiance of the citizen is due not to the State, but the national government. The opposition, or what afterward became known as the Democratic party, denied that we are a nation; consequently, that there is no such thing as direct allegiance of the citizen to the United States government, because, by their construction of the constitution, that government is the creature or agency not of the people, but of the States!

Such being the fundamental principles of the two parties, one could not be less than national, while the other could not be more than sectional. Accepting, therefore, as final, the issue of the Democratic war of secession, and accepting, also, as valid, the fourteenth and fifteenth arcles of the constitution, the Democratic party is now obsolete, both as respects its name and its principles. It is a thing of memory only. The Whig party, as an organization, ceased to exist at the beginning of the last decade; but its theory of the constitution and its principles were adopted by a new organization. That organization, springing up upon the ruins of the old Whig party, and, for the most part, led by Whig politicians, has succeeded in incorporating Whig principles into the policy of the government.—*Charleston Republican.*

The new hotel at Saratoga, not yet named, has been let to parties in New York, for ten years, for $27,500 per year. The Columbian is being rebuilt, and will accommodate 220 guests. A Mr. Adams, of New York, has purchased the Continental for $60,000. The Circular Street House has been sold to John Palmer, of Saratoga. The Grand Union Hotel—the largest in the world—is to be sold at auction on the 16th of April.