

The Semi-Weekly Republican.

TERMS—\$5.00 PER ANNUM, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

Vol. III, No. 42.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I, NO. 19.

Semi-Weekly Republican.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at 4 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. by WEBER, Editor.

TERMS: For one year, in advance, \$5.00; for six months, \$3.00; for three months, \$1.50. Advertising Rates: One square (10 lines and Agate) for one week, \$1.50; for two weeks, \$2.50; for one month, \$4.00; for three months, \$10.00; for six months, \$18.00; for one year, \$32.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

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The most fashionable way of using is to serve them as men do—learn their titles, and brag of acquaintance.

General German Princes will soon be in the United States. Some say the Prince will do so in October. The reception of the Prince in this country has created the greatest sensation among the aristocrats of the Old World. By the King of the Cannibal Islands want to come.

A new plan for college commons proposed at Yale, the main feature being a large and convenient dining hall, costing \$20,000, and a permanent fund yielding \$10,000 a year for paying an experienced caterer and waiters. In this way, thought, good board can be furnished for \$2.50 or \$3 a week.

A French professor has discovered the poison of rattlesnakes, mad dogs, etc., can be used with good effect in the treatment of heart disease and other maladies hitherto considered incurable. He says, however, great care must be used in experimenting with poisonous reptiles. Would rather think so.

The California earthquake appealed, a young lady improved opportunity to faint away in her arms. It being the first time she had dared to establish such a portunity. She did not recover twenty minutes or more, and a gentleman took a vast oath on her behalf that he would "give her a dollar a shock for earth-

A Detroit man, who lately "swore" by chewing tobacco, let himself be easily by chewing something else. His first day's supply of something else consisted of six oranges, ten apples, ten cents' worth of sticks of spruce gum, two sticks of candy, a pint of chestnuts, one cake of maple three cents' worth of liquor, and half an ounce of cam-

bric blows. The question arises, is worse, the tobacco or this dangerous substitute?

Mount Vesuvius, now in a state of ebullient eruption, has not been quiet for seven years. Since the first outbreak in the year 79, Pompeii and Herculaneum, submerged, there have been upwards of sixty eruptions. In 1759, a very violent and active outbreak occurred; in 1794 the burning lava flowed over five thousand acres of vine and the town Torre del Greco, and the telegraph informs us is in danger, was destroyed for a second time. Eleven years ago again visited with destruc-

Senator-elect from the yet unstate of Deseret in an argument delivered a few days since before the House Judiciary Committee, that polygamy will cease to exist when women come into competition in the matter of dress, with the women of the world, and when military bills begin to pour in on their husbands. The Pacific, with the "Gentile" immigration, encouraged by it, will soon, the distinction between the nation of one wife and that of polygamy, be so serious, as to say nothing of the number of wives popularly attributed to the leading saints

The New York Herald on Greeley.

The New York Herald, which has persistently thrown cold water upon the Cincinnati movement, made the following editorial announcement on the thirtieth ultimo:

We see in Mr. Greeley a man who would make a serious candidate. The country would know where to find him. A temperance man, he would offend the Germans; but temperance is a local, not a national issue, and could not enter into the canvass. A protectionist, he sees there can be no canvass upon that issue for a political generation at least. He would please the South with his amnesty views; while his record as a Republican will at least bear the closest scrutiny. Let Mr. Greeley be nominated and he will poll more votes than any other Liberal Republican who would run in the South. We question whether Grant could even defeat him in North Carolina and Virginia. He would be as strong as Adams in the East and in Pennsylvania, and would be popular in the West because of his identification with Western schemes and events. He would be a positive candidate; and we question whether any man who could be nominated would rally to his standard the influences that would surround and sustain him.

Brother-in-Law Casey.

[From the New York Sun.]

The evidence which was published in the Sun of Friday last respecting the part taken by Collector Casey—President Grant's brother-in-law, in the recent conspiracy to overthrow the State Government of Louisiana, agrees perfectly with the statements published in the Sun at the time of the occurrence; but it has the advantage of being all under oath, and of having been taken by a committee of Congress.

As Collector of New Orleans, Casey has control of the revenue cutter Wilderness, a steamer belonging to the government. Early in January last, he took on board this vessel fourteen or fifteen Senators of Louisiana, and kept them there, moving up and down the Mississippi river, so that they might not be arrested by the sergeant-at-arms and brought back into the Senate to form a quorum. The following are among the questions of the committee and the answers of Casey, as given in the official report of the evidence:

Question. How many Senators went aboard? Answer. I believe fourteen or fifteen—am not positive as to the number.

Question. You knew that their purpose was to avoid making a quorum in the Senate? Answer. Yes, sir; they kept below most of the time to avoid being seen.

Question. Did you know that it was a violation of your duty as an officer of the United States thus to prevent the organization of a State Legislature? Answer. Perhaps I did; I did not think of it at the time.

Question. You thought the property of the general government could be used in favor of one party or faction and against the other, without any dereliction of duty on your part? Answer. I thought, under the circumstances, it could.

Question. The officers who were in charge of the Wilderness during the time these Senators were on board were the usual officers of the government—paid by the government? Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. You are the brother-in-law of President Grant? Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Have you sent any written explanation to Washington of your course here? Answer. I have written a great many private letters to the President.

Question. What explanation did you give? Answer. I did not give him any explanation.

Question. Has he asked any explanation of you? Answer. No, sir.

Question. Has any officer ever asked any explanation of you? Answer. I don't think the Secretary of the Treasury has, and no one else has a right to ask it.

These occurrences took place nearly five months ago. They were notorious at the time, and the facts were stated then in the press substantially as they are given here under oath by Casey himself. Nevertheless, his brother-in-law, the President, has never asked any explanation of him, nor has he caused any other officer to require one. And Casey remains in office as collector of New Orleans.

Under any other administration than Grant's such an outrage upon law and decency would have been visited with the prompt removal of the offender from the office which he had disgraced. Can anybody imagine any reason for Casey's retention in power, except that he is the brother-in-law of the President?

The Era of Peace.

With the election of Mr. Greeley, which may almost be considered a foregone conclusion, the era of good feeling will be returned again to the minds of the people. The North will accept the adherence of the South as an evidence of her satisfaction with and reconciliation to the results of the war, and the South will feel that she has made an offer of peace and friendship that will entitle her to a full restoration to her old place in the councils of the nation. Men who struggle in a common cause are worthy to be friends. Men who differ, and then adjust their quarrel in the face of a common danger, show themselves to be possessed of such mutual sympathies that their after intercourse can be counted on to be firmer and more enduring than it was before they disagreed. All the people of the American Union accept of Mr. Greeley as an honest, conscientious and independent man, too brave to conceal his enmities and too frank to disavow his friendships. That he has opposed the South in some of her ideas is true, and that he did so persistently and openly is admitted. The ground of his opposition perished with the war, and his opposition perished at the same time. Now he is our friend, and as he opposed us once, so now we may rest satisfied he will befriend us hereafter.

When the sword was sheathed at Richmond he testified his loyalty to justice by a signal act of courage. Since then he has constantly demanded amnesty for the people and justice to the States. His nomination is due to this fact, that even in the flush of victory he refused to exult or to take advantage. The North offers him to us a pledge of her intention to do what we have asked and what she has desired to perform. It is for the South to embrace the opportunity to be fully reconciled, and to obtain great favor for herself. This is the helping hand we needed, and if we grasp it, as we should, the occasion will rejoice the country from one extreme to the other as the settlement of a dispute that has long existed to the damage of ourselves and our friends. Where division now exists, peace will be established; where differences weaken, harmony will return to make us strong. The road will then be wide enough for all the people, and a common greeting will pass between men whose interests have been injured by their refusal to know each other. The State will rejoice because her citizens will be united and harmonious instead of distracted and discordant. The monstrous evils

that have existed by virtue of antipathies that should have been buried with the causes that brought them into being, will cease to prevail, and with their disappearance the men who angered themselves thereat will forget in the newly-awakened prosperity of the country, that they ever had cause to be discouraged or disheartened. All that we have to do now is to beat down the party that seeks to prevail by continuing the animosities of the past.—*Ec.*

The Issues.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We are to have a Presidential election in 1872—so much is inevitable. You may regret or deprecate this, yet fact the will remain.

An election implies competition.—Once only (in 1820) has a President been chosen with practical unanimity; he (Monroe) was a good man, but not a strong one. We are not likely to have another such election in the next century.

An election in earnest involves not only rival candidates but clashing purposes. If a party or clique were to propose a Presidential canvass on the platform of adherence to our separation from Great Britain or to a republican form of government, it would probably find it difficult to make an issue on that proposition and find an antagonist ready and eager for the fray.

Thus we regard the question which, ten years ago, shook our Union to its center. Slavery and Secession were then tremendous facts, which you approve or condemn, but could be for no means ignore. You might be for or against them; indifferent to them you could not rationally be. But, now that they are dead beyond the hope of resurrection, what use in debating their merits or fighting over their lifeless remains?

"Shall the Blacks—nine-tenths of them just freed by the sword—be at once endowed with all the rights and franchises of American citizens?"—Barely six years ago, this was the paramount question. No thoughtful person denied that there were much to be said on either side. That those Blacks were in the main grossly illiterate and ignorant, was undeniable. That they would be duped and misled by crafty, selfish, unprincipled adventurers, was obvious. That they might be corrupted by bribery or deluded by sham sympathy, constituted a real and grave public peril. If the country could have chosen to educate them first, then enfranchise them, it would have taken that course. But its only choice was—Now or never? To have reconstructed and restored the States on a White basis was to doom the Blacks to perpetual vassalage and impotence. If they were not to be enfranchised until educated, and the Whites of the South were empowered to decide when they had attained the proper standard of intelligence, good care would have been taken that they should never be taught.—So the temporary peril was wisely preferred to the perpetual injustice and degradation, and the Blacks were not merely enfranchised—their equal rights were secured and guaranteed by a Constitutional Amendment which is practically irrevocable.

There are doubtless some men and more women who deplore the changes of the last twelve years. They would gladly return to what seems to them the golden age of the republic, when ladies needed not to parley with and humor their nurses and chambermaids, and when every gentleman's right to "larrup his own nigger" was beyond question. But even these are fully conscious that the shadow will never recede on the dial—that what has been can never return. Pride of opinion and reluctance to confess defeat may some-

times impel them to talk foolishly; but their idle vaporing is of just as much consequence as that of the maiden sisters who died a few years since in their native New Jersey, proud to the last that they had ever been faithful subjects of His Majesty George III. (under whose reign they were born) and his lawful successors on the British throne. If "The Lost Cause" shall ever be seriously revived by the losers, the winners will be compelled to fight their battles over again. Until then, it were absurd on our part to renew the contests of 1860-64-68. Let the dead rest, unless they should insist on rattling their bones in their coffins so as to annoy and impede the workers above ground. For the present, we decline to admit that what has been well done during the last ten years can possibly be undone.

The issues of 1872 will soon be commandingly set forth by the National Convention about to be held. Let every good citizen regard them without prejudice and decide upon them as he shall deem most conducive to our country's well-being.

A correspondent, in an interview with Hon. George W. Julian, one of the most prominent Republicans of Indiana, says:

He spoke freely as to his connection with the Liberal Republican movement. He claimed that this course had been inspired by the disgust at the appointments to important offices made by the President. He instanced some appointees, and characterized them in strong terms of disapprobation. He also complained of the character of the President's advisers, and the persistency with which he clung to them and supported his appointees, despite the clamor of the people against such a course. Mr. Julian believes the present movement will sweep the country, whoever may be the nominee of the Philadelphia convention, and says the Republicans are irretrievably beaten in Indiana already. Mr. Sumner has the reputation of being the most constant attendant upon his official duties among all the Senators. Since his illness last spring he has been compelled to be frequently absent from his seat. But previously, with the exception of the time when he was disabled sixteen years ago, and when he was called East to attend his mother during her last sickness, about six years ago, it is said that he has never been absent longer than twenty minutes from the Senate during its sessions. He has not been inside the House of Representatives for several years.

Backing Down.

This is an extract from Washington specials to the St. Louis Time:

A private canvass of the House been made, and it is reported that so soon as the Cincinnati convention has done its work—always providing that work is just right—enough Republicans in the House of Representatives are ready to declare themselves against Grant to give an anti-administration majority there with the aid of the Democrats. This is very far from impossible, and I could almost name those who propose to follow this revolt.

Inquiries have been made for the report of the committee appointed by Congress to New Orleans. The committee has been back two months, and no report is made. Forty or fifty pages of it were sent to the government printing office and put in type, but there it was suddenly cut off. It is said that Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, and brother-in-law Casey are the parties who had it stopped, and that both are very seriously implicated in the outrages. It is now probable that the world will never see a majority report on the subject, but people will naturally inquire why the minority should not put in their statement.

The following will be found interesting by our readers:

No. 39.

AN ACT.

To amend article six hundred and forty-four of the Code of Practice.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That article six hundred and forty-four of the Code of Practice be amended so as to correspond with article one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two of the Civil Code, and so as to read as follows: The sheriff can not seize the linen and clothes belonging to the debtor or his wife; nor his bed, nor those of his family; nor his arms and military accoutrements; nor the tools and instruments and books necessary for the exercise of the calling, trade or profession by which he makes a living; nor shall he in any case seize the rights of personal servitude, of use and habitation, of usufruct to the estate of a minor child; nor the income of dotal property; nor money due for the salary of an officer; nor wages; nor recompense for personal services; nor house or kitchen furniture to the value of six hundred dollars.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives

(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 23, 1872.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy: F. J. HERRON, Secretary of State.

The Baton Rouge Gazette & Comet, a paper of wide-spread influence speaks as follows of Mr. Greeley's nomination:

NOMINATION OF HORACE GREELEY.—This announcement was quite unexpected to our citizens, as they had settled down into a sort of belief that the contest would end in the nomination of either Davis, Trumbull or Adams. It was hardly thought that the old printer had such strength with the people as was manifested in the unanimity with which the Cincinnati delegates went for him. The bare announcement of the fact drew a smile across the countenance of every one, and it would not astonish a casual observer of events, but that this name old typo will take a tramp to Washington about the 4th of March next, put the Grant establishment out of sorts and knock military Republicanism into pi. It remains now to be seen what the Democrats intend to do when they assemble in Convention at St. Louis. If they conclude to support the Cincinnati nominee, his election is certain, and if not, the chances are then in favor of Grant, with his military supremacy for four years, and very likely for life. We agree perfectly with the Missouri Caucasian on the score that either Greeley or the devil would be preferable to Grant.

Vinnie Ream has a \$10,000 house in Washington. Vinnie made this house and money enough to live on besides by skillful lobbying. She has a pretty face, and that pretty face was sufficient to induce Congressmen, who ought not to look at pretty faces, to squander the people's money on Vinnie's fearfully ugly statutes. Had Vinnie been plain she could never have got the cost of her marble from them.

A Minnesota horse-thief having proved himself innocent has been voted \$1600 by the Legislature to retrieve his reputation. Innocent horse thieves should make a note of this.