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such election, and on the Tuesday next succeeding the third Monday in May, if a quorum of each House shall be present, and if not, immediately on the presence of such quorum, the Senators and Representatives shall meet in the Representative Chamber in joint convention, and the President of the Senate, in presence of the Senators and Representatives thus assembled, shall open all returns of the election and declare the result. The person having the greatest number of votes cast for President shall be President, if such number be a majority; if no person have such majority, or if the person having such majority decline the office or die before the counting of the vote, then the President of the Senate shall so proclaim; whereupon the Joint Convention shall order the proceedings to be officially published, stating particularly the number of votes for each person as President.

Another election shall thereupon take place on the second Tuesday of October next succeeding, at which election the duly qualified voters shall again meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective States and Territories, and vote for one of the three preceding election in April, and the result of such election in each State and Territory shall be certified, sealed, and forwarded to the seat of Government as provided by law.

On third Tuesday in December after such second election, or as soon thereafter as a quorum of each House shall be present, the Senators and Representatives shall again meet in joint convention, and the President of the Senate, in presence of the Senators and Representatives thus assembled, shall open all the returns of the election, and declare the person having the highest number of votes duly elected President for the ensuing term.

No person elected to the office of President shall thereafter be eligible for re-election. In case of the removal of the President from office by impeachment, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the same shall devolve temporarily on the head of an Executive Department, senior in years. If there be no head of an Executive Department, then the Senator senior in years shall act as President until a successor is chosen and qualified.

If Congress be in session at the time of the death, resignation, disability, or removal of the President, the Senators and Representatives shall meet in Joint Convention, under such rules and regulations as the Congress may by law prescribe, and proceed to elect by viva-voce vote a President to fill such vacancy, each Senator and Representative having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a majority in each House of the Senators and Representatives duly elected and qualified, and a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a President. The person thus elected as President shall discharge all the powers and duties of the office until the inauguration of the President elected at the next regular election.

If Congress be not in session at the time a vacancy occurs, then the acting President shall forthwith issue a proclamation convening Congress within 30 days after the occurrence of such vacancy. On the presence of a quorum in each House, the Senators and Representatives shall meet in joint convention, and elect a President, as before provided.

The office of Vice President is abolished. The Senate shall choose their own presiding officer.

Gratz Brown.

HIS LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION

St. Louis, Mo., June 1.—In reply to the notification of his nomination as Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention, Gov. Brown makes the following response: EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, MAY 31, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter advising me of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati has been received, and I return through you my acknowledgment of the honor which has been conferred upon me.

I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice President, and in doing so most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which the appeal is made to the whole people of the United States.

A century is closing upon our experience of republican government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed a great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustration also of grave dangers to the stability of such a system. Of those successfully encountered, it is needless to speak; of those which remain to menace us, the most threatening are provided against, as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform. It has come to be the practice of those elevated to positions of national authority to regard public service but as a means to retain power. This results in substituting a mere party organization for the Government itself, which constitutes a control amenable to no laws or moralities, impairs all independent thought, enables a few to rule the many, and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreck all liberties, unless there be interposed a timely reform of the Administration from its highest to its lowest station, which shall not only prevent abuses, but likewise take away the incentive to their practice. Wearied with the contentions that are carried on in avarice of spoils, the country demands repose and resents the efforts of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostilities. And I will zealously sustain any movement promising a sure deliverance from the perils which have been connected with the war. It is safe to say that only those are now to be feared which come of an abuse of victory into permanent estrangement. The Union is fortified by more power than ever before, and it remains as an imperative duty to cement nationality by a perfect reconciliation at the North. A wide-spread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South which, long after the termination of resistance to the rightful Federal authority, are still plundered under the guise of loyalty and tyrannized over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present, too, the recognition that in complete amnesty alone can be found hope of any return to constitutional government as of old, or any development of a more enduring unity and broader national life in the future. Amnesty, however, to be efficacious, must be real, not nominal; genuine, not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights as well as equal protection to all; for the removal of disabilities as to some, with enforcement as to others, leaves room for suspicion that pardon is measured by political gain. Especially will such professed clemency be futile in the presence of the renewed attempt at prolonging a suspension of the habeas corpus and the persistent resort to martial rather than civil law in upholding those agencies used to alienate the races whose concord is most essential, and in preparing another elaborate campaign on a basis of dead issues and

arbitrary intervention. All will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty, and demand an Administration which can give better warrant of honesty in the great reconstruction and reform. In the array of sectional interests, a Republic, so widespread as ours is never entirely safe from serious conflicts. These become still more dangerous when complicated with questions of taxation, when unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part at the expense of another part. It was a bold as well as admirable policy in the interest of present as well as future tranquillity to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of an electoral college, chosen with the single animating purpose of party ascendancy, and refer them for a more direct popular expression to each Congress District, instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration. The country is thereby invited to its frankest utterance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a voice out of deference to other sections would be content to acquiesce in a general judgment "honestly elicited." If local government be, as it undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of our institutions, much advance will be made toward establishing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well-being dispassionately through their local representation. The precipitance which would force a controlling declaration on tax or Tariff through a Presidential candidacy is only a disguised form of centralization, invoking hazardous reaches of Executive influence. A conclusion will be much more impartially determined, and with less disturbance to trade and finance by appealing to the most truthful and diversified local expression. Industrial issues can be thus likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies, and each representative held to fidelity toward his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that general concert of action which proposes to replace the present Administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be obtained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people, therefore, to determine whether these objects are of such magnitude in the present urgency as to justify them in deferring their adjustments until the country shall be first restored to a free suffrage, uninfluenced by official dictation; and ours becomes, in fact, a free Republic, released from apprehensions of a central domination.

Without referring in detail to the various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the Convention, but seeing how they all contemplate a restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation, purity to the Government, that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendancy of military over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom to all citizens, irrespective of race, previous condition, or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

Private sincerity is public welfare.

The first new baby in Cairo since the Cincinnati Convention has been named Horace Greeley Comings.

He who prays for his neighbor, will be heard first for himself.

Hon. C. M. Conrad, Ex-Secretary of War, writes a letter to the N. O. Times, in which he indorses the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.

A High Tribute.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL ON THE NOMINATION OF HORACE GREELEY.

[From the Catholic Telegraph, edited by the Very Rev. Edward Purcell.]

The nomination of Horace Greeley to the Presidency by the Cincinnati Convention, in spite of the political maneuvers to confer that honor upon some ambitious aspirant less worthy, more pliant, and more easily managed, is a strong indication of a more healthy change in the political life of the nation. The bare nomination, even if it be not followed by an election of the chosen candidates, will strike all who watched the plans and plottings of sectional cliques to force their favorite for selfish purposes upon the people as not only a staggering rebuke to political jobbery the great curse of the country, but a cheering sign that the reactionary movement against political corruption and disgrace will have victorious force and enduring influence.

It is rumored that the German vote will be withdrawn from him on account of his views on the temperance question. We do not credit this. As a body we think that the Germans are too sensible, and are too deeply interested in the prosperity of this country to be led astray by empty howlings of the Grant party on a matter of minor, or rather of no importance in this political contest. If they submit to the sophistry of the corruptionist, which is already making itself heard and appealing to them for indorsement, they will be guilty of the greatest folly they could possibly commit. If defeat comes the guilt be justly charged to them, and be it at their doors. Equally foolish and calamitous will any separate action of the Democratic party. The only wise course open to it will be to unite under the leadership of Greeley in relieving the country from the horrors of a repetition of four years more of misrule. There are strong signs on the political horizon, daily growing more clear and distinct, that the coalition will be cemented. Such an event will at once dispel all fear of defeat, and give us political redemption.

On no tenable grounds can those who sincerely desire reform refuse to support the man who during the course of a long life has shown, even in the errors of his judgment upon some political issues, a constant, enthusiastic and disinterested devotion to the welfare of the whole country. By industry, truthfulness and disloyalty to principle, that no selfish interest has ever been able to shake, he has risen from obscurity to honorable fame. He has never espoused a cause which had nothing to recommend it but the pressure of false public opinion; and he has never refused to champion a movement that he believed would be beneficial to society, because the political party to which he was attached, opposed it. He had never worn the collar of political slavery to enrich himself or secure office. Rather he has cast away the brightest prospect of preferment, and estranged himself from those who would have conferred honors upon him, because he indignantly refused to purchase them at the expense of his integrity. He has always been the open-handed and free-tongued friend of the emigrant, and the outspoken enemy of every institution incompatible with the wisest civil and religious liberty.

It will be a refreshing change when honesty, sobriety and old-fashioned republican simplicity expel bribery, drunkenness and awkward, uncouth mimicry of royal dignity from the Presidential mansion. This change hangs upon the fusion of the best elements of all parties to elect Horace Greeley.

Jefferson Davis' Bail Bond.

BECHER ON IT.

[From the Tribune, May 20, 1867.]

Mr. Beecher, in reply, spoke substantially as follows:

"Brother, I stand upon this question of the punishment of Davis just where I did two years ago. If it can be proved that he was privy to any scheme of assassination, or that he cruelly violated the laws of war, I may let him be tried and condignly punished. [Here there was some applause, which Mr. Beecher promptly checked, saying, "Hear all I have to say, and then applaud home, if you want to."] But if he is charged with any offence, let him be tried for it. And I say that to detain a man in prison for months and years without trial is atrocious. It is contrary to all constitutions, and laws, and all justice. I have felt a profound mortification over the fact that such a thing was done in this land of liberty and law. And I honor Mr. Greeley and Mr. Gerrit Smith for interposing to prevent the continuance of such a crime. If it had been necessary I would have become bail myself. [Here Mr. Beecher criticised the character of Davis very sharply, but paused and went on as follows:] But I have no right to speak of him thus in his absence. I take it back. Such things should be said before a man's face, if all, and Mr. Davis is not here to defend himself."

THE DONDESMEN.

The names signed to Jefferson Davis' bail bond, in addition to his own, were:

- Horace Greeley, New-York.
- Gerrit Smith, New-York.
- Augustus Schell, New-York.
- Aristides Welch, Philadelphia.
- Cornelius Vanderbilt, New-York.
- W. H. McFarland, Richmond.
- R. Barton Haxall, Richmond.
- Isaac Davenport, Richmond.
- Abraham Warwick, Richmond.
- Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond.
- William M. Crump, Richmond.
- James Lyons, Richmond.
- John A. Meredith, Richmond.
- William H. Lyons, Richmond.
- John Minor Botts, Virginia.
- Thomas W. Dowell, Virginia.
- James Thomas, jr., Richmond.
- Hornee F. Clark, New-York.
- Benjamin Wood, New-York.

The Louisville Courier-Journal gives the following vigorous sketch of Mr. Greeley's successor in the editorship of the Tribune: Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who by the retirement of Mr. Greeley, becomes the editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune, and who will doubtless permanently control the destinies of that great newspaper by reason of Mr. Greeley's final exit from journalism next March, is a young man not much turned into the thirties. Born, like Mr. Greeley, a farmer's boy, and raised in the West (he is a native of Ohio), he has had experience as a newspaper correspondent, a cotton planter, a book maker, a political writer, and a managing editor. He is conspicuous for tact and judgment, and is thoroughly qualified to handle the Tribune at this critical period in its career. The Tribune is a stock-ocracy whose demands have always been more or less whimsical and exacting, and after Mr. Greeley's peculiarities, it is unlikely that anything short of very striking elements of success could get on at all. Reid happens to have these, for example, knowledge of the world, variety of information, solid discretion, an active industry and a vigorous understanding, all of which will be required of Mr. Greeley's successor. His career is a striking proof of what may be achieved by well-directed purpose, self-discipline, and honorable ambition. At thirty-two he finds himself occupying the most powerful newspaper position in America, with sound health, irreproachable habits and troops of friends. The portrait accompanying Mr. Reid's biography in Harper's Weekly represents him as a handsome man, and for the benefit of the Kentucky readers of the Tribune—it may be added that he is six feet high and a good rifle shot. In opinions Mr. Reid is a Liberal of the Western rather than of the New England school, dashes his politics considerably with agriculture, and takes his Bourbon, like his course as a journalist, straight! He owns a farm in Ohio; runs the night work of the Tribune by telegraph, and is unmarried.