

The Semi-Weekly Republican.

"Here shall the Press the people's right maintain, unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

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 Address to the People of Louisiana.
 HEADQUARTERS LIBERAL PARTY OF LOUISIANA, N. O. July 13, 1872.
 The Cincinnati convention, recognizing the necessity of uniting all the elements of opposition to Grant, nominated as their standard-bearers Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President, and presented for the consideration of the people a declaration of principles. The Baltimore convention, concurring in the causes and reasons which gave birth to that great popular movement, indorsed their nominations and accepted the platform on which their candidates stood. It has thus set an example to the country which every consideration of political safety and expediency requires should be imitated within the States.
 If the Democratic party has maintained its national organization, it is only that the alliance with Liberalism may be rendered stronger or more effective. The delegates who met at Baltimore for the purpose of cementing that alliance could not have anticipated that fractions of their party, in the several States, would set themselves in opposition to the Liberal Reform movement, by using their organizations for the purpose of perpetuating divisions through the nomination and support of separate electoral and State tickets. They knew that without union on these points the acceptance of Greeley and Brown would be only a mockery, a delusion and a snare.
 In other States, as in Illinois and Indiana, the plain course dictated by common sense and common honesty has been followed, and a close union with the Liberals has been effected. In one joint State ticket has been nominated, and in the other the formation of the electoral ticket has been remitted to the whole body of Liberals. In every State except Louisiana friendly relations have been established between the Liberals and the Democracy, and efforts have been made in good faith to unite the Liberal and Democratic vote for State as well as for national purposes. In Louisiana alone a different course has been pursued. In Louisiana alone the Liberal party—that party which first rallied to the support of the Cincinnati movement, which anticipated the decision of the national Democracy, and which gave a resistless impulse to the Greeley and Brown ticket, has been treated by the Democratic organization with contempt and scorn and made the object of bitter invective and denunciation. And yet, in Louisiana, perhaps more than in any other State, a thorough union of the Liberal and Democratic vote is necessary to success. So evident is this fact that on the adjournment of the Opera House Democratic Convention, thousands of Democrats in New Orleans and throughout the State abandoned the Democratic organization and joined the Liberal party. These accessions are counted by tens of thousands. They are so numerous that we can assert as an indisputable fact that, in at least half of the parishes the Democratic organization is without a follower, and in the greater portion of the rest the Liberal party commands a large majority of what was once the Democratic vote.
 In the whole State there are but six journals supporting the Democratic or united State ticket, and of the fifty-six parishes not half a dozen are represented in the Democratic State Committee. In spite of these conspicuous facts, the Democratic organization, thus reduced to a minimum of voting power, persists in keeping up a show of separate and independent organization, and the Democratic committee, thus emasculated of representative character,

has nominated and presented a State and electoral ticket. No rational man believes that they expect to elect either one or the other, and hence the public can come to no other conclusion than that they are running their State ticket in the interest of the Baton Rouge candidates, and their electoral ticket for the purpose of defeating Greeley and Brown, the nominees of their own National Convention. We distinctly charges this upon them, because we have no right to assume that they are so blind as not to see the facts of the situation, or so silly as not to foresee the necessary effects of their own acts.
 It is proper for the whole country as well as for the people of this State, to know that the Democratic rump organization, while pretending to accept the decision of the Baltimore convention, is in reality hostile to the national Liberal candidates, and that while it presents an electoral ticket in the name of Greeley and Brown, it is trying to give the vote of the State to Grant.
 Whether this course is the fulfillment of the contract entered into last winter between the Customhouse party and the Democratic committees, whether it is the result of more recent and more secret bargains, having for their object the control of local offices and patronage, or whether it is dictated by an unreasonable obstinacy which prefers total ruin to success obtained by concession and conciliation, the public will decide according to the probabilities of the case.
 Whatever may be the decision, the Liberal party feels that, if unfortunately the State should be lost, they at least will not be held responsible at the bar of public opinion. But they are convinced that the good sense of the people will avert the calamitous consequences which might otherwise result from the bad faith or the irrational prejudices of the Democratic leaders. They do not believe that the people will permit the State to be sacrificed at the dictation of men who have shown themselves utterly incompetent to understand the necessities of the times, and incapable of achieving anything but defeat.
 The Liberal party appeals to all citizens who are opposed to Grant's administration; to all who are sincerely in favor of Greeley and Brown; to all who wish to defeat the machinations of the corrupt and wicked faction represented by the Baton Rouge ticket. Their convention, to be held on the fifth of August, will represent a vast majority of the Liberal and Democratic voters of the State, and their will be supported by an array of numerical force, backed by an amount of moral influence, which will reduce the Democratic bolt to insignificant and, perhaps, inappreciable proportions. The people understand that in this election the State must go either for the Liberal or for the Customhouse party. The success of the one insures our vote for Greeley and Brown, and will give us that practical reform in State affairs which we so much need. The success of the other, with Mr. Kellogg as Governor, and a reversion of the executive office to the notorious C. C. Antoine, will entail on us a perpetuation of corrupt and venal legislation and all the horrors of a government remitted to the hands of the ignorant, the vicious and the degraded. For any useful purpose the present Democratic organization is powerless. It repels rather than attracts popular sympathy. It appeals only to a name which has become an empty word; to memories which recall the divisions and resentments of a bitter past; to prejudices and passions which are the legacy of an era of strife and blood; to issues which have been

settled, and to controversies which are closed.
 The Liberal party turns from the past to the future; it seeks to heal the wounds which years of sectional hate and angry conflict have inflicted on the country; it strives to release the people from the galling fetters of party tyranny, and to combine in one great movement all the opposition to the corrupt and despotic government at Washington; and to the equally corrupt and despotic faction which represents the national administration in this State.
 Representing a great popular movement and a great popular impulse, it yields to the dictation of no individual. It invites to its councils all who sympathize with its effort to redeem the State and to co-operate in the redemption of the nation. It is essentially a party of principle and toleration, and its action will be influenced solely by the intelligent public opinion to which alone it confides. It appeals to the common sense, the virtue and the judgement of the people; and to this appeal the responses are so general and so emphatic that it has no longer any fears for the result.
 By order of the State Central Committee.
 D. B. PENN., President.
 A. HERO, Jr., Secretary.
A String of Pearls.
 Read the following opinions of eminent public men, as the unfitness of General Grant:
 "No man can hold office under Grant and maintain his self-respect."—Col. Jno. W. Forney.
 "Grant has no more capability than a horse—Major General Joe Hooker.
 "He is not fit to govern this country."—Stanton's dying words.
 There are sixteen weighty reasons why Grant should never be President."—Coffax.
 "He has no more sold than a dog."—Ben Butler.
 "He is not controlled by constitutional law, but by political rings."—Trumbull.
 "His San Domingo business stamps him as a first-class conspirator."—Gov. Palmer.
 "He is making money out of his position, and that's all he cares about it."—Senator Carpenter.
 "He is a man without sufficient knowledge to preside over a caucus."—Logan.
 The California bag of flour, which netted so much for the Sanitary Commission, has a promising rival in a Boston baby house, which has been twice donated to an Old Ladies' Home, and has brought over a thousand dollars to the institution already. And the house is still in the market, in a hundred shares, at five dollars a share. Raffleing is not exactly a Christian institution, but why not make a divine use of the devil's instruments sometimes?
 General Williams, of Nevada, stated to a reporter of the New York Tribune that if an honest expression of opinion were allowed at the polls, the people of Nevada would in November next cast a large majority for the Cincinnati ticket.
 An Italian savant, M. Luigi Valerio, of the Academy of Florence, has just discovered a new art, that might be called photo-painting; for not only are drawings reproduced but the colors also with remarkable distinctness.
 "Look here, Poto," said a knowing darkey to his companion, "don't star on the railroad."
 "Why, Joe?"
 "Kase if he cars see dat mouth of yours, dey tink it am do station, an' run rite in."

HOPE ON—HOPE EVER.
 [Written for the Semi-Weekly Republican.]
 Hope on—hope ever,—when darkest flows
 The black current of life;
 For further lives not strongest those
 Whose course is all smooth and fair.
 Hope on—hope ever,—a day of joy shall come,
 When least the soul expects;
 The God who watcheth sparrow
 Will not abandon man.
IDLE WORDS.
 Seeing two soft starry eyes,
 Darkly bright as midnight skies—
 Eyes prophetic of the power
 Sure to be thy woman's dower,
 When the years shall crown thee queen
 Of the realm as yet unseen;
 "Sometimes sweet, those eyes shall make
 Lovers and for their sweet sake!"
 Once I said,
 Seeing tresses, golden brown,
 In a bright shower falling down
 Over neck and bosom fair,
 As you sculptured angels are—
 Odorous tresses, drooping low
 Over a forehead pure as snow:
 "Sometimes sweet, in thy soft hair,
 Love shall set a shining snare!"
 Once I said,
 Seeing lips, whose crimson glow
 Mock the roses wet with dew—
 Warm, sweet lips, whose breath was balm,
 Pure, proud lips, serenely calm—
 Tender lips, whose smiling grace
 Lit with splendor all the face:
 "Sweet, for lips of thine, some day,
 Men will barter souls away!"
 Mildly said I
 God hath taken care of all,
 Joy or pain that might befall!
 Lover's lip shall never thrill
 At thy kisses soft and still;
 Lover's heart shall never break
 In sore anguish for thy sake;
 Lover's soul for thee shall know
 Not lover's rapture, nor its woe.
 All is said.
The Soldier and the Politician
 I have in days gone by spoken of Grant's magnificently fought battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, of his unrivaled tactical skill and indomitable will as displayed in the bloody Wilderness. I have even, to the satisfaction of his most jealous friends, praised and extolled him as a soldier, and I ever shall; but to-day I am speaking of his political, and not of his military, achievements. I want to hold up before your faces Grant the politician, and not Grant the soldier. I ask you to look upon him now as the leader of a ring of politicians who claim that the Republican party is all justice, all honor, all mercy, and above honest criticism, and that they, with Grant, constitute the Republican party, and not upon General Grant, the successful leader of our great Union armies. And when I tell you that this government has been plundered under the present administration as no nation was ever plundered before since the days when republican Rome was ruled by a Cæsar and robbed by a Mark Antony, I don't want you to answer, "Yes, 'tis true, but then Grant captured Vicksburg." When the whole country is clamoring for civil service reform, and reform in government—and judging from the past we can not have it under Grant—we will not be silenced by the cry, "Yes, but Grant whipped Bragg at Mission Ridge." And when we show that Grant and his admirers have disgraced and humiliated us a nation abroad; that he arrogates to himself powers delegated alone to Congress; that the whole tendency of his administration is toward centralization; and finally, that he attempted to force through Congress the outrageous proposition to place in his hands the power to suspend law in the time of profound peace, that he might place a creature of his own at the ballot-box, backed by federal bayonets at every town and hamlet, to re-elect himself to the high office he has so shamefully disgraced, it will not do to say, "Yes, but Grant received the sword of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse."—Gentlemen, the partisans of Grant are powerless to refute the charges of wholesale frauds, of executive maladministration, of dishonesty and corruption in highest places, of the crimes and misdemeanors of their chief himself. He and his partisans are trampling upon the rights of the State and the liberty of the people; they are binding us over to a military despotism, and their cry comes back, "What are you going to do about it; didn't Grant capture Lee at Appomattox Courthouse?" They shut their ears to the indignant murmuring of an awakening people.—They close their eyes to the ominous strides already made to Grant's inordinate ambition and lust for power, and, heralding abroad with peans of ecstatic praise his most insignificant achievements, they tremble at his nod and bend in humble submission to his slightest wish. Gentlemen, let us rather "be dogs and bay the moon" than be such Americans.—Speech of General Kilpatrick.

The Reason Why the People Grumble.
 [From the Baton Rouge Gazette-Comet.]
 Any murmurings of the people against Government officials since the rebellion has been ascribed to their hatred of the government, the laws and yankees in particular without ever investigating whether they had any just cause to grumble or not. In many instances government officials who were candidates for the new fledged favors of the colored people, made these murmurings of the people against their official acts an excuse to make political capital out of, and we dare say that through just such agencies all the cry about Ku-Klux has been raised.
 The government always listening to its faithful subs of course continued to persecute the rebel spirit while the sub was making a good thing out of it. Laws were enacted upon which he could easily place his own constructions, and give himself all the power he wanted to further his purpose which, to him in a pecuniary way, was a very laudable one.
 We have a case before us that deserves attention not only from the voting masses at the approaching election, but also from officials higher in authority than the individual who figures in this transaction. We will first produce this receipt and then we will proceed to explain some few things about it as related to us in person by Mr. Williams of West Feliciana parish, doing business at Tunica, La., about thirty miles above Bayou Sara:
 No. 13. (1)
 U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, }
 May 3d, 1871.
 Received of Williams & Porter,
 (Tunica.)
 Seventy-seven \$77 20/100 Dollars for Excise Tax on Retail Liquor Tobacco Dealer and \$30.00. Penalty 50 per cent. \$15 00. Interest and Costs by Seizure \$32 20. Total \$77 20. Being amount assessed on Nov., list of for year 1870, ending May 1st, 71.
 A. J. WHITTIER,
 Collector.
 Mr. Williams states that he called at the office of Mr. A. J. Whittier in the town of Bayou Sara, in compliance with the public notice of that official to settle his indebtedness to the United States Government and Mr. Whittier was no where to be found; again and again he visited the town of Bayou Sara purposely to see Mr. Whittier with the sole intention of settling his indebtedness but neither time was he able to catch the attentive official at his office, and at expense, trouble and great inconvenience he was each time disappointed. Afterwards, however, he happened to be in that town on business and he accidentally met Mr. Whittier and then and there informed him of the facts above stated and reiterated that he wished to pay his dues to the Government. Mr. Whittier made out his claim against Williams as above, knowing the facts as stated, and when remonstrated with by Mr. Williams, threatened to close up his store if he did not pay the charges in full as made.
 As interesting items we cite the fifty per cent penalty, incurred alone by the neglect of Whittier to be at his office at the dates he advertised himself to be there. Then again there is the interest and costs incurred by seizure, when Mr. Williams informs us that no seizure was made. If this be the case what right had Mr. Whittier to demand thirty-two dollars and twenty cents for interests and cost of seizure when no seizure was made. We should like to know how such things as this can be reconciled in the eyes of the people? Probably an examination into the case would have the salutary effect of unearthing another transaction, though very small in none the less mean. Owing to limited space we have to cut this interesting article off short to-day but we will refer to it with pleasure at another time. There are other things in this case we wish to refer to and therefore this article will be continued in our Tuesday's issue.

Arthur, of England, is contribute to one of the magazines a series of articles on certain customs in the British Isles.
 A cousin editor has been pre- with a peck of new onions, his very next breath gives e "strongest" kind of a
 ed boasts of an elderly man is hundreds of thousands, rels in his own coal. The a round town don't brag so him.
 ople of West Haven, Con- are keeping pretty closely houses now-a-days. The a that a boa constrictor, esom a menagerie, is loading the neighborhood.
 y and Brown clubs are up in all parts of Vermont, creating wipe-spread coun- among the re-nomination- their zeal and the prominence en who are enjoying the tanks.
 n Henry Smith, the author rsdale," and a small but ck on ethics, died recently d, aged sixty-three years. n intense lover of nature, oted friend of Maurice.— rsdale" was a book full of thought, expressed in lan- remarkable tenderness and
 York paper states that the of Tennessee "has grant- te to Dan Smith, who was to be hanged to-day till of August." This is a very ng on the Governor's part, n Smith were to be kept or two months at this hot year he would certainly
 wbern (N. C.) Times says: gentleman was in town days ago to buy some sta- other little tricks who been in Newbern, though an adjoining county, in years; this was in 1813, came in from the country anket on his shoulder to e militia to the front."