

Selected Poetry.

WOMANLY PLEASANTRIES.

"I heard it!"
 "Who told you?"
 "Her friend!"
 "You don't say so?"
 "'Tis dreadful!"
 "Yes, awful!"
 "Don't tell it, I pray!"
 "Good gracious!"
 "Who'd think it?"
 "Well, we'll well!"
 "Dear me!"
 "I've had my suspicions!"
 "And I, too, you see!"
 "Lord help us!"
 "Poor creatures!"
 "So artful!"
 "So sly!"
 "No beauty!"
 "Quite thirty!"
 "Between you and I!"
 "I'm going!"
 "Do stay!"
 "I can't!"
 "I'm forlorn!"
 "Farewell, dear!"
 "Good-bye, sweet!"
 "I'm glad she's gone!"

IS THIS A REPUBLIC AND IS LOUISIANA ONE OF THE UNITED STATES?

Either this is a republic or it is not. Either the States manage their own local affairs or they do not. Whatever appearances may denote, we believe we are not rash in assuming that the people of the United States do live in a republic; further, we boldly quote the constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court to prove it incumbent upon the United States "to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." In other words, every State is a republic within a republic. Now, as our creed in the late civil war affirmed secession to be unlawful, as we proved the right by our might on the battle field, Louisiana is in the Union, because she never was out of it, and is entitled to a republican form of government because she is a State. Hence it follows that the imperial policy being pursued toward her is an unwarrantable insult to a conquered, law-abiding, free (?) people. Ignorance is a two-edged sword. Negroes demoralized by designing leaders are no better than low whites demoralized; and what if a Legislature like that of Louisiana should become uncontrollable? Already its members are loud in their threats against their defeated opponents. May it not be possible for them to turn upon their white instigators? We say this not because negroes are black, but because these particular negroes are from necessity totally uneducated, and have been played upon ever since they had political power.

Undoubtedly it was a mistake in the liberal republicans of Louisiana to dally with Warmoth in the late elections, for pitch defiles. In spite of their aversion they accepted his aid; but his is the power of the boomerang, and returns to delay, if not to destroy, reform. Few of the New Orleans committee but were his fierce opponents in the past, yet the administration organ in this city intimates that they are "really acting in the interest of Warmoth." And what do this committee ask—a committee representing such vital interests as to draw around them thousands of citizens to wish them "Godspeed" when, in a drizzling rain, they departed for Washington? What do they ask? Anything unreasonable? Why, their story is twice told, and yet we shall repeat it again and again in the hope of bringing the North to its senses and Congress to its duty.

They ask the federal government to make a candid and impartial investigation of the facts we have so often put before our readers. They maintain, and we have every reason to believe them, that they have not heretofore been concerned in the controversies among the political classes which have endangered the peace and brought scandal upon the State. They picture two distinct governments claiming sovereign jurisdiction, the U. S. and State courts in direct conflict, Judge Durell, under color of the Enforcement act, overturning the entire State administration with one hand, while he seizes an opposition newspaper with the other, plotting, we are told, for a nomination to the federal Senate! No wonder that strong men weep, no wonder that commercial travellers in New Orleans, representing more than thirty New York houses, address a memorial to the people of the North, protesting against the "arbitrary usurpation of power and place by

political adventurers, backed by a U. S. Judge, who has called in the assistance of U. S. troops to execute his decrees!"

It was not treason that the liberal republican governor-elect preached. From all sides we learn that the State election was peaceable. There was every evidence at first of John McEnery's election, and that he should have asked the President to suspend recognition of both governments until there could be laid before him all the facts seems to us based upon far more sense of justice than Attorney General Williams' immediate recognition of Pinchback, who, with a roving commission from nobody, but supported by federal bayonets, now legislates headlong out of office whatever Senator or Assemblyman incurs his dread displeasure. "The President's decision is made, and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored," is Attorney General Williams' curt dispatch of Dec. 13.

Yet, undaunted by the dispatch of December 13, the Attorney General of Louisiana pleads, the day after, that "a federal Judge, absolutely without jurisdiction, seizes a State House and seats a Legislature, the members of which have no other claim to their seats than the finding of a returning board, whose sole authority is the recognition of this usurping federal court, and which professes to act solely upon the statement or returns made by certain U. S. officers who are entirely unknown to the laws of Louisiana." "The rest is silence."

We do not believe, nor do the committee believe that the President desires to tyrannize over the South, but the effect is quite as bad as though he were intent upon despotism; and this effect is produced by an evil which cannot be removed too soon, and which has already injured General Grant's reputation. His fidelity to his friends is so well known as to render it a foregone conclusion that, with every desire to learn the truth, he would take his coloring from his brother-in-law, Collector Casey, who is the leader of the Custom House party against Warmoth. Now, Collector Casey wishes to be nominated for the United States Senatorship, a nomination easily secured under the facile reign of friendly Pinchback, who likewise hankers after a similar fleshpot. How is it possible, then, for the President to see more than one side, and that the wrong one? Let us be grateful that he leaves the matter with Congress.

The Attorney General declares with Delphian wisdom that "what is past is past; it is only the future that can be controlled." It remains to be seen how much weight an indignant public opinion can have over its representatives at Washington. Judging by the past we are not particularly sanguine about what is to come.

We repeat the oracular language of Attorney General Williams in saying that "what is past is past." General Grant asks for peace, and we contend that a peaceable union is utterly impossible so long as there is usurpation in any part of the country. Northern Republicans disbelieve in the sincerity of the Southern Unionists, and hence are ready to support carpet-baggers. We assure them that no disbelief ever had less foundation in fact, that no people were ever more ready to accept the situation, but that the best way to foster hatred and revolution is to carry out the guerilla warfare of adventurers like Pinchback. It is quite possible for a negro or a Northern man to be a rascal. It is quite possible for a southern man to be honest. Let honesty prevail and good government will ensue. Let Congress demand a thorough investigation, appointing investigators without fear and without reproach, and Louisiana will be satisfied. Her best people are not so much averse to Kellogg as they fear his legislature. Let the election records be closely scanned. Attorney General Williams admits that there may have been "irregularities in the registration and election." "Irregularities" is a mild term for tampering with the ballot box, the axis of our liberty, and comes with rare grace from the Attorney General of the United States; but the admission is alone sufficient for action, and if, upon reassembling, Congress does not hearken to the voice of press and people we shall believe that there are things far more rotten here than in Denmark.—*New York Herald.*

The British government declines to support the proposal of the Royal Geographical Society for sending out an Arctic expedition partly at the public expense.

THE PROGRESS OF TYRANNY IN LOUISIANA.

There is no new feature in the Louisiana trouble to-day, but the longer the outrage is permitted to live the more hideous and revolting it becomes. Judge Bradley is not to go to New Orleans; at least that appears to be the present decision at Washington, and it is announced by the Republican organs as a partisan triumph. The people asked that he might be permitted to do so, in order that the alleged illegal and arbitrary action of Judge Durell might be subjected to his calm and fair revision; but their reasonable request is refused. They are to be left under the heel of a Judge who has trodden on the neck of the State, and now holds it helpless under his foot, with a federal bayonet at its throat. With a refinement of tyranny, the people of Louisiana are told that they have their remedy in an appeal from Judge Durell's final decision when that shall be reached, while at the same time it is announced that the proceedings hitherto had before that convenient Judge are only interlocutory, and hence not subject to appeal! Meanwhile the press—the only remaining safeguard of the liberty of the citizen—is suppressed at the will of those who have already overthrown the government, outraged the laws and defied the constitution, and the administration at Washington looks approvingly on and issues its edicts that the usurpers shall be regarded as the only lawful authorities of the State. Could these things have happened before the Presidential election?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Corn for Fuel.

We are glad to see that many of our citizens are taking advantage of the low price of corn to lay in heavy supplies of it for fuel. We have experimented with it the last week, and find that it is an admirable substitute for both wood and coal, and that at present prices there is both economy and comfort in its use.

A ton of corn, thirty-three bushels, at seventeen cents per bushel, is \$5.60. We consider this equal to a cord of hard wood, as supplied and measured in our market, at \$7; the cutting of this cord, \$1.50—total, \$8.50. Thus making a saving of nearly three dollars a cord.

For kitchen fuel it is superior to wood, except hickory, and cheaper than that. It makes a very hot fire with a great deal of blaze. We judge that three tons of corn are equal to the heat of one ton of hard coal, while in economy of its use it is equal to one and a half tons of coal. In small families and small houses there is always great waste of hard coal, while there is none in the use of corn. Besides this there is the public benefit of retaining in the country all the money we send to Pennsylvania for coal, and feed our farmers by consuming their products.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

BREVITIES.

Two Detroit sisters ran away and got married the other night. When they returned to pacify their papa, they found the old gentleman in such a high state of hilarity at the removal of the burden of their millinery bills that the newly made husbands became painfully sad.

Small dogs had better not "fool" much with elephants. At Westport, Mass., we are told, as a menagerie was going through the streets, a fierce canine made an assault on the elephant. An "eye witness" says that in about one minute the dog was "spread over several yards of ground about the thickness of a sheet of iron."

One of the most essential things in order to have health is a good circulation of the blood. This can only be had by living a true life of temperance in all things. To insure warm feet, invigorate the general circulation, avoid over-eating, and the use of improper food. Secure plenty of sleep in a well-ventilated room. Keep the skin clean by bathing twice a week. Bathe the feet frequently, first in warm water five minutes, and follow with dry friction.—*Health Reform.*

The *Pioche Record* of December 27th says: The Christmas holidays have given rise to a great amount of conviviality, which may be excused upon the annual recurrence of this festive season. But the sight of half a dozen men helplessly intoxicated and lying upon the sidewalks, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, reminds us forcibly that "there is no vice which, in one black

and awful gulf, swallows up so much of hope and happiness as intemperance."

Sister Pitts Stevens, of the San Francisco *Pioneer*, thus expresses her opinion about the "interviewer" in language more forcible than elegant—

Take thirty pounds of concentrated dirt, fifty pounds of "cheek" more brazen than the brazen brass, fifty pounds of boiled down egotism, and twenty pounds of intellectual filth, and you have that stinking atom of humanity known as the interviewer. San Francisco has some "live" specimens of these skunks of literature.

A recent calculation relative to the principal European languages shows that English is spoken by 90,000,000 of persons, inhabiting Great Britain and Ireland, North America, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, Newfoundland and the East Indies; German, by 55,000,000, in their own country, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Russia, North and South America, La Plata, Australia and the East Indies; Spanish, by 55,000,000 in Spain, Cuba, Mexico, the republics of South America, Manila, &c.; and French by 45,000,000, in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Cayenne and North America.

The lady of Mr. Ramon de Zaldo, a well known citizen of San Francisco, yesterday presented that gentleman with a fine bouncing boy as "a Christmas box." Now there is nothing uncommon in a lady presenting her husband with a child, but there is something uncommon, these days, for an American lady presenting 22 of such things to her liege lord. Mrs. De Zaldo—who is a native of South Carolina, and quite a young woman yet—has given birth to 22 live, healthy children. Her husband, who had been previously married, is the father of 29 sons and daughters, and is fully entitled to be considered a man of family. He says he has not yet finished his labor of love.—*S. F. Republican.*

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, 3.—Additional cases of kidnapping Polynesian natives by wholesale come to light. The guilty parties will be severely dealt with. The authorities are determined to break up the infamous practice.

It is expected that the recent educational circular of the Minister of public instruction will give rise to irritating discussions in the Assembly.

Seven persons belonging to the international society have been arrested in Paris and the provinces. The police found Orsine bombs in possession of some of the parties.

THE BRITISH MISSION.—The *Millennium Star* of Dec. 10th has the following—

"Arrival.—Elder John Rees arrived from Utah on board the *Manhattan*, on Nov. 26th.

"Appointments.—Elder Newel H. Clayton is appointed travelling Elder in the London, and Elder John Rees Travelling Elder in the Glamorgan Conference."

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That I will appear on the 24th of January, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entries for the following townships, embracing the following described lands, to wit: For the Townsite of Oroydon, N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Section 20 Township 4 North of Range 4 East, containing 320 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Peterson the E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and Lots 6 and 7 and W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 Section 6 Township 4 North of Range 2 East containing 240 86-100 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Enterprise the S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4 Section 5 N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 Section 8 and W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 Section 9 Township 4 North of Range 2 E, containing 200 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Richville the S. E. 1/4 Section 11 Township 3 North of Range 2 East, containing 160 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Porterville the S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Section 14 and N. E. 1/4 Section 23 and N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 Section 23 and N. W. 1/4 Section 24 Township 3 North of Range 2 East, containing 440 acres.

Also for the Townsite of Milton the N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 Section 23 and S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Section 21 Township 4 North of Range 2 East, containing 80 acres.

To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have these entries made under "an Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands approved March 21, 1867," and "an Act amendatory thereto approved June 8, 1868," for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause if any there be why such entries should not be made.

JESSE HAVEN,
 Probate Judge, Morgan County, U. T.
 December 23, 1872. w45 lm