

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

LUME I.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1867.

NUMBER 19.

NGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

OFFICE--No. 57 ST. CHARLES STREET.

TERMS--SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MOONFIELD & STEEL,
DIAL STATIONERS
Blank Book Manufacturers,
STERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
and Engravers, Steamboat Books and
Steamboat Stationery,
Camp Street, New Orleans.

FREY BLANK,
EDITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
New Orleans, La.

LANHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 69, Canal Street,
New Orleans.

AGENER,
STATIONER, PRINTER,
and
Blank Book Manufacturers,
69 Camp Street, New Orleans.

CRELLIN--
SHIRTMAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
No. 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

LEWIS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
69 Camp Street, New Orleans.

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New Orleans Republican.

Official Journal of the United States.

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

The conclusion of the first stanza of the following poem is used as an inscription for some of our National Cemetery, and there has been considerable inquiry as to its origin. The poem was written by Capt. O. H. S. of Kentucky, on the occasion of the removal to the Cemetery at Frankfurt, of the remains of Kentucky soldiers who fell at Buena Vista.

The muffled drum's roll has been heard,
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and lowly few,
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent graves are spread,
And glory guards with solemn tread
The bivouac of the dead.

No number of the foe's advance
Now sweeps upon its wind,
No trumpet sounds, at midnight's haunts,
Of loved ones left behind in dust,
No vision of the martyr's state,
The warrior's glory, or the crime,
Nor tramping hoofs, nor screaming files,
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered spears are red with rust,
Their plumed helmets are of iron,
Their halberds lean against the wall,
Their bayonets hang, rusted in dust,
As if they were the warriors' state,
The warrior's glory, or the crime,
Nor tramping hoofs, nor screaming files,
At dawn shall call to arms.

For like the dead of olden times,
They lie in silence on the plain,
Fished with the trumpet set to gain,
And down the trumpet set to gain.

Long had the doubtful conflict raged
Across the rugged plain,
For which the light brigade had waged
The fiery sword of Spain,
And still the sword of Spain
And still the sword of Spain,
And still the sword of Spain,
And still the sword of Spain.

Full many a Northern breast had wept
For Angostura's plain,
Above the pyramids of death wept
Above the pyramids of death wept,
Above the pyramids of death wept.

Best on embalmed and salted dead,
Dear as the blood you gave,
No impious footstep here shall tread
The heritage of your gray's grave,
Nor shall your story here be told,
Nor shall your story here be told,
Nor shall your story here be told,
Nor shall your story here be told.

With faithful soldier's hallowed bones
We'll mingle our own dust,
When many a vanished ash shall show
The story how you fell,
Nor shall your story here be told,
Nor shall your story here be told,
Nor shall your story here be told,
Nor shall your story here be told.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Republican at Washington--The
Leaves--Congress, the President and
the Japanese Jugglers--Louisiana--
The Marshals.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1867.
Dear Republican--It would be difficult
to describe the general rejoicing among Senators
and citizens when, a few days ago, you
made your first appearance in this city.

Throughout the Capitol--in the halls and
in the committee rooms--in the street cars,
and in the hotels, and in the Executive Depart-
ment--aye, in the very hearing of Andy
himself, the question was: "Have you seen
the New Orleans Republican?" The loyal
men from all parts of the country were
delighted to see you, and the first expression
from all lips was: "Now we shall hear the
other side from New Orleans." The fact is,
that the press of New Orleans, whose articles
their way into Northern journals, was
so uniformly and bitterly pro-rebel that the
Northern mind had concluded that nothing
good could come from New Orleans. Your
"headquarters" on Fourteenth street, was
designated by Republicans anxious to obtain
a copy, and your correspondent, "Payson,"
was congratulated by all parties for the ac-
curacy and interesting character of his
letters and dispatches. I need hardly tell
you that the high, bold and patriotic tone
of your editorial columns drew forth more
deserved praise from the leading men of the
Republican party. They all wish and pre-
dict success to the enterprise.

The general distress along the banks of
the Mississippi river, by inundation, caused
by the neglect of the rebel planters to keep
their levees in repair, is the source of much
comment and regret among the people of
the North. While we feel for our unfor-
tunate citizens, who are driven from their
homes by the father of rivers, and deplore
the general destruction of crops and prop-
erty, we cannot easily forget that these
evils were brought upon the country by the
very men who are now the chief sufferers.
Had the Southern planters been satisfied
with their lordly position, and the protec-
tion and prosperity they enjoyed previous
to the rebellion, and abstained from their
foolish and infamous attempt to destroy
the government; had they remained at home
cultivating their ground and improving
their possessions instead of fighting the
government to which they owed all their
wealth and comfort, their levees would not
now be out of repair, and their lands would
not be inundated. I am glad to see you
taking a lively interest in the rebuilding of
the levees. Now that we are about to have
a loyal State government, and "oligarchy"
is going under, it is the duty of all
good citizens to aid in the work of restoring
and protecting the material interests of the
country. Great and praiseworthy efforts
were made during the past winter by Messrs.
Angam, Bloomfield, Heistand and other
prominent citizens of Louisiana, to get aid
from Congress in this matter; and the cause
of the Levee Commissioners was ably ex-
plained and maintained by these gentlemen
in conversation and print. But the chief
and ruling objection to their plan was the
disloyalty of the State government, under
whose direction the money for rebuilding
levees was to be expended. This objection
is now about disposed of, and the fact that

you support the measure will undoubtedly
induce Congress to give the matter calm
and favorable consideration. Mr. Angam,
who is still here, maturing the measure for
the next session of Congress, assured me to-
day that your aid had already converted
several Senators in its favor.

There is not much probability that Con-
gress will assemble in July, as the Presi-
dent seems to realize the fact that he has
been "overpowered"--to use a favorite
rebel expression--by Congress; and his
friends say he intends faithfully to carry
out the reconstruction measures of the
Republican party. He seems content to
let the contest with the people and Congress
end; and you must have noticed that since
the "swinging round the circle" of last fall,
he has made no speeches until yesterday.
On this occasion he avoided all allusion to
Congress. It was the occasion of a visit
from the Japanese troupe, now performing
at Wall's Theatre in this city. By the fol-
lowing extract from the *Chronicle* of this
morning you will perceive that Andy for-
got all distinctions of race or color in his
promises to these extraordinary beings:

Upon entering the mansion the members
of the troupe, both male and female, re-
moved their sandals, and were then con-
ducted to the President's private office,
where President Johnson was waiting to
receive them, the visit having been pre-
arranged. Upon entering the apartment they
made their obeisance in accordance with
the Japanese custom, and were then indi-
vidually presented to Mr. Johnson, who
cordially grasped the hand of each, after
which he made a few remarks expressing
his pleasure in meeting them. He said that
he would be pleased to see any of their
countrymen who should call upon him, and
that he would do all in his power to insure
their comfort and happiness during their
stay in the United States. In conclusion,
the President wished them a prosperous
trip in this country, and a safe return to
Japan, and expressed the desire that upon
their arrival there they would do all in
their power to establish a friendly feeling
between their countrymen and the Ameri-
can residents.

Having replied affirmatively to an inter-
rogatory as to whether they desired to visit
the different apartments, the President per-
sonally conducted them down to the East Room,
and there, passed through the Blue and
Green Rooms into the East Room, where,
after an interchange of civilities and a brief
conversation with little All Right, the Presi-
dent left the party.

You thus perceive the President is reform-
ing. Indeed, the opinion is he will soon be-
come a Radical. He addresses men who dif-
fer more from us than the African, he pro-
mises to "do all in his power to insure their
comfort and happiness," and he makes not a
single allusion to Thaddeus Stevens or the
"dead duck" Gen. Butler, in speaking of
this visit, said, "the Japanese jugglers have
paid their respects to the greatest juggler in
the world."

Hon. B. F. Flaniers is here, engaged at
his duties in the Treasury Department. He
is in excellent health, and intends to start
before many days for his home in the "sunny
South."
ROVER.

FROM OUR PITTSBURGH CORRESPONDENT.
PITTSBURGH, April 21, 1867.
Editor Republican:
This is a beautiful Sabbath afternoon. I
have just returned from hearing a sermon
by a minister of the Old Scottish Covenant
Church. The history of this church is
curiously interwoven with that of civil and
religious liberty. They were the strictest
branch of the Scottish reformers, who,
under the leadership of John Knox, revol-
utionized that kingdom under Mary Stuart,
and from that time until the Stuarts were
finally dethroned, in England, they were to
that kingdom what the Huguenots were to
France. Fined, imprisoned, their estates
confiscated, they themselves hunted like
partridges, or Southern Unionists, in the
mountains, shot, hanged, beheaded and
quartered, until at one time not one Cove-
nant preacher was left alive in Scotland.
The sect survived, and grew, and held fast
to their principles.

No slaveholder has since been admitted
into their communion even unto this day.
At an early day, many of them emigrated to
this country, like other sects, persecuted in
the mother country, in search of freedom
to worship God. Most of these settled in the
Carolina in 1774; they met in convention,
in North Carolina, adopted a declaration of
independence similar to that adopted at
Philadelphia, July 4th, 1776. They took a
very active part in the Revolution, but
when the Constitution was passed and sub-
mitted, they opposed it strenuously, because
in obedience to the spirit then prevalent in
France, the name and all acknowledgment
of the existence and authority of God were
stricken out of that instrument, and because
it recognized a protected slavery.

For these reasons they never take an oath
to support the Constitution and never hold
any office under it, even to sitting on a jury.
In 1809, a congregation in South Carolina
called Rev. Dr. McLeod, the father of Dr.
McLeod, who is now pastor of one of their
largest churches in New York. He rejected
the call on the ground that some of the
members of the congregation held slaves.
The case was laid before the Presbytery,
who decided that "slaveholding and Chris-
tianity are incompatible." Two commis-
sioners were appointed to visit all the churches
and see the rule enforced. Those church mem-
bers who declined to emancipate their
slaves were expelled from the church.

This and other branches of the Scotch
Presbyterian element, entered largely into
the original settlement of Pittsburgh; and
all of them were, more or less anti-slavery,
from religious conviction. In the straightest
sect of this anti-slavery Presbyterianism,
the Covenanters, your correspondent was
born and brought up; and from infancy was
taught to regard slaveholding and Chris-
tianity as incompatible; and to believe
that slavery was much more injurious to the
master than the slave, because it placed him
in the catalogue of enemies to God and man,
and in imminent danger of death eternal.
This religious conviction, in the hearts of
thousands, was the fulcrum, on which the
anti-slavery agitation rested its lever in up-
heaving the system; but all the agitation
could not have done more than keep alive a
sect, if it were not that "whom the gods
would destroy they first make mad." When
slavery showed itself aggressive, when it
demanded new territory, first an equal di-
vide, with freedom, then all, and talked of
calling the roll of plantation slaves at the
foot of Bunker Hill Monument, it over-
reached itself, and gave irresistible force to
the teachings of its tireless enemies. When,
at an infinite cost of labor and sacrifice,
which the Southern people can never esti-
mate, a majority of the Northern people were
brought to the stand of refusing

extension to what they had long
regarded as an evil, the madness,
sent by the gods, again caused King Cotton
to overreach himself, and appeal to arms.
Thus in a day, as it were, is accomplished
the gigantic work for which we and our
fathers have labored, and prayed, and wait-
ed, without daring to hope that our eyes
should see it accomplished. Over these
hills, now tingling with the first green
promise of spring, I have gone, on foot, from
house to house thirty-six or seven years ago,
before I had completed my youth, when yet
a school girl, getting signatures to petitions
for the abolition of slavery in the District of
Columbia. Then I answered the question,
as best I could, propounded as it was in
almost every house, "Has the negro a
soul?" Pennsylvania was then coming up
out of the darkness of slavery, and such
was the material out of which her Republi-
can majorities were eliminated. The elec-
tioneering documents used in the early days
of the campaign were of this stamp, "For
this is the part that I have chosen, saith
the Lord, that ye undo the heavy burden,
and let the oppressed go free." "Open thy
mouth, for the dumb shall praise the cause of
the poor and needy" etc., etc.

Now that the one objection to the Consti-
tution, slavery, is removed, a movement is
started to remove the other, by introducing
into the preamble, a formal recognition of
the existence of a Supreme Being; His au-
thority, as Governor of the universe he has
created. A convention, to promote this ob-
ject, was held in Pittsburgh during the late
war; and a committee appointed to visit
Washington. President Lincoln received the
committee very cordially, and expressed his
approval of their object. Rev. Dr. Gurley,
of Washington, and Rev. Dr. Chan-
ning, then Chaplain of the House of Repre-
sentatives, were appointed on a local com-
mittee; but among the many amendments
to the Constitution, this one has not yet got
before Congress. It is a strange anomaly,
that while we profess to be a Christian peo-
ple, that while both sides in the late con-
flict appealed to the Christian's God for aid,
they should both be content to live under a
Constitution, which would answer not as a
pledge for a nation of Pagans. For all that
appears in our fundamental law, that statute,
on the dome of the Capitol, for which Mr.
Jefferson Davis contrived such a comical
head dress, as would defy the ingenuity of a
convention of French milliners, may be
the God in whom the people trust, yet a
Constitution, which would answer not as a
pledge for a nation of Pagans. For all that
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Nothing of any particular or general im-
portance was transacted, and the Board ad-
journed at a quarter to eight o'clock.

In the Board of Assistant Attorneys,
a communication of G. D. H. Nichols, 21
Opelousas Railroad, dated March 20, 1867,
was received, suggesting that soup houses
be established, and tickets for soup issued.
It was referred to the Finance Committee.
A message from the Mayor was laid on
the table, and the Board adjourned at a
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watched with that degree of vigilance
which is the known price of liberty. And
when it comes to our own ranks, we must
"watch and pray" some, and see to it that
our party has moral prestige as well as po-
litical truth to stand upon. Above all, my
humble advice and admonition would be,
that we should have no dictation or domi-
neering from those members of our party,
who, to say the least, are "no better than
other men;" and no thrusts, by innuendo or
otherwise, should be hurled at the original
leader of Radical Union men of Louisiana,
by those who have ebbed and flowed as the
tide of personal prosperity or individual
safety seemed to indicate or dictate.

These brief thoughts are suggested by
what I notice on the political surface of
New Orleans. When I return to my home
"in the land of Claiborne," and once more
take charge of my humble little sheet, the
Homer, you shall hear from me more
at length.
W. JASPER BLACKBURN.
NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1867.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH LINES DOWN.

GALVESTON MARKETS.

Dispositions to the Associated Press.

GALVESTON, April 20, 1867. Cotton, active,
and sales yesterday about 450 bales, today 250
bales. Good ordinary, 16c; low medium,
15 1/2c. Gold demand light, at 155 1/2c.
Sailed, I. C. Harris, at 5 p. m. for
telegraph lines North and East all gone
down.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Notice.

The headquarters of the Republican party
of Louisiana have been established, and
will be open to all members of the party, at
No. 112 Camp Street, New Orleans. Strangers
from the country parishes are especially in-
vited to call.
C. S. SAVINEX,
Sec'y of Sub-Com. of Cent. Ex. Com.

City Council.
At the Upper Board a communication
from General Mowbray, through the Mayor,
was received, suggesting that soup houses
be established, and tickets for soup issued.
It was referred to the Finance Committee.
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the table, and the Board adjourned at a
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The Star Car Question.
The case of William Nichols, charged with
entering car No. 132, "set apart for the ex-
clusive right of white persons," and per-
emptorily refusing to leave that car when
ordered to do so, came before the Second
District Recorder's Court yesterday morn-
ing.

Before the hour assigned, the court-room
was crowded, and spectators were anxiously
awaiting the result of the pur-
posely examination.

The only military officer present, within
the bar, was Col. Schuyler Crosby, on the
staff of Gen. Sheridan.

When the case was called, Recorder Gas-
tine inquired of Judge Hawkins if his col-
league in the defense, Judge Warmoth, was
present. He responded that he was not yet
there. The recorder then asked Judge Haw-
kins if he would have the case proceed with-
out Judge Warmoth. The response was
yes.

The Recorder then read the affidavit made
by Cox, the car-starter.

William H. Hunt, Esq., appeared for the
prosecution, and said that he did not be-
lieve there had been any breach of the
peace committed by the defendant, but he
would like to hear the testimony.

Cox then called the policeman to arrest
Nichols and take him out of the car, but
the policeman said he was making no dis-
turbance, and he could not arrest him.

Nichols then called Cox, who told
him he had no right to ride in this car;
that it was not a star car.

Nichols told Cox he had good right to
ride in this car as any white man had,
and declined to get out.

Cox then called a policeman to arrest
Nichols and take him out of the car, but
the policeman said he was making no dis-
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At the Made.
Miss Mollie Sedgwick gave her first ap-
pearance before a New Orleans audience at
Becker's Concert Saloon, No. 187 Gravier
street, last evening. Miss Mollie has a
beautiful voice, and a sweet manner,
and made a decided impression, notwith-
standing she labored under many disad-
vantages. This evening, Miss Mary Thompson
will make her appearance. Both of these
young ladies are from New York, and
Tuesday. Becker is resolved that none
shall excel him in enterprise and energy.
May he meet the reward of his labors.

At the Made.
Thursday evening, May 2d, 9th, 10th and
23d, will be remembered by all our lovers
of the choicest music, as the most happy
evenings of the month, when select parlor
concerts will be given from No. 187 Gravier
street, St. Charles street. Prof. A. Fernandez,
of the excellent musical conservatory of Paris,
is to lead them, and among favorite am-
ateurs who are admitted to assist in these
pleasant entertainments, are Miss Plenary
Urban, Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, Miss M. C. G.,
Mr. M. Meteyre and Mr. A. B. Chase.

At the Made.
The program for the first concert (to be
given on Tuesday evening, May 2d, 9th, 10th
and 23d) is an excellent one, embracing
solos, arias, ballads, duos, trios and
quartets. A splendid Steinway piano will
be used on the occasion.

At the Made.
The Beckett Sisters have just arrived in
the city, and their services have been se-
cured by Bob Hart for his Olympic Music
Hall in the vocal duet, "Father Come
Home," and "I'm Lonely Star." My Mother
Died." Miss Lily Beckett will also appear
in a dance. These artists come to this city
with excellent reputations as vocalists and
dancers, and were engaged to perform at