

New Orleans Republican.

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NATIONAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT.

OLYSSSES GRANT FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

EDWARD H. DURELL NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is \$10 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance.

PERSONAL.—REV. BARNES SEEB, D. D., agent for the Peabody School fund, arrived in this city yesterday, on business connected with his agency.

Patterson, the President's son-in-law, is looking out for a boarding-house. Ever since he went to the Senate he has lived with the President, but he will soon leave to shift for himself.

DELGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.—Third Ward—Henry Clay, J. M. G. Parker, Joseph W. Quinn, W. J. Johnson.

ALTERNATES—Charles Chevalier, F. C. Antoine, William Bailey, Charles Logan.

Fourth Ward—P. B. S. Finckbeck, Lieutenant W. B. Parker.

Fifth Ward—Victor Gerodias, J. E. Molere.

JACKSON RAILROAD.—The total debt of the Jackson railroad as shown by the thirteenth annual report is \$4,762,884.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—The following interrogatory is propounded through the columns of a contemporary, and characterized as "important."

As one of the consequences of the impeachment of Mr. Johnson will be disqualified to hold any office, the probabilities are that his claim to the Vice-Presidency, if made at all, would not be allowed.

The Journal of trumpets over the success of the late Democratic victories in Louisiana, proposes to have been filled and out of place.

The German festival held Sunday and Monday, has been very successful, and the German people know how to manage their money.

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ANDREW SPEAKS HIS PIECE.

It is a rule of custom that a party accused of crime shall not plead his own case before the tribunal at the bar of which he is arraigned, but shall be defended by his counsel.

The reason to believe, however, that Mr. Andrew Johnson has succeeded in evading this regulation, and has managed to "speak his own piece" before the Court of Impeachment, using for that purpose the lungs and lips of his counsel, Judge Nelson.

We believe there is but one man in the United States who could have written the speech made by Judge Nelson before the Senate on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth of April, and that one man is A. J.

Who else but he could have given to the world that pleasing picture of the early days of Andrew, and traced his career from the village alderman to the highest office in the nation?

If Judge Nelson did write this speech himself, he cribbed almost the whole of it from Andrew's own orations, delivered last summer when upon that pious pilgrimage to the tomb of his papa—the poor but honest town porter, sexton, and constable.

But the probability is that Andrew wrote the speech himself, and that Judge Nelson simply spoke it for him. In this view of the case it possesses an additional charm.

It may be looked upon as an autobiography, a farewell address, and a funeral oration pronounced over the grave that yawns to receive the speaker.

Thus the production is unique from the circumstances attending its conception; and it is even more unique from the matter which it contains. No one can read it without emotion, and as a campaign document for the Democracy it is worth its weight in ten cent stamps.

The oration commences with the frank confession that it will treat chiefly of affairs "which have but little bearing on the impeachment." The impeachment is but one small incident in the eventful career of the great man of whom this eulogy was to be pronounced, and to it but slight attention could be given.

The muse was called to sing of higher themes. Mr. Johnson had been asperged. He had been stigmatized as a traitor, a criminal, an abettor of murder, assassination, and robbery, and by a buffoon banding ribald epithets to such a jarring mob.

"We have borne it long enough!" exclaimed Judge Nelson, or Mr. Johnson speaking through Judge Nelson's lips, "we must vindicate our character." If the illustrious A. J. has done these things—may, if he be guilty of one title of them, said to him, this is noble man.

"A minister of such a noble man, that to be hated needs but to be seen." He should be pointed at as a monster to be banished from society to Tennessee; his name should be used to frighten children with, and there should be placed "To him, the moral should through the world."

With this burst of eloquence yet ringing through the Senate chamber, Judge Nelson hastened to propound his first counterdram, "Who is Andrew Johnson?" and as the Senate appeared inclined to give it up, he proceeded to expound it for them. "Who is Andrew Johnson? Go to the town of Greenville, a little village in East Tennessee, and you will see a poor boy entering that village, a stranger, without acquaintance or friends, following a humble mechanical pursuit—in point of fact a tailor—scarcely able to read, unable to write; industrious in his profession (C), honest and faithful in his dealings, and having a mind such as the God in heaven implanted in him."

This said Andrew Johnson. But the counterdram "Who is Andrew Johnson?" was still to be answered. The people of Greenville were by no means green, since "scarcely had he set his foot upon her soil," ere they discovered in the strolling tailor the evidences of future greatness. If in this sequestered hamlet the inhabitants still retain their extraordinary discernment of character and appreciation of genius, it is a good place for young men who feel within them the assurance that they are born to greatness to go to. If they are received as Andrew Johnson was, they will have nothing to complain of. "He was seized and cased with parental fondness, embraced as though he had been a favorite child, and patronized with liberal and unbounded beneficence." This was extraordinary conduct, but it should be remembered that Greenville was an extraordinary town, and that Andrew was an extraordinary boy. That fact is plain from what happened afterward. His good fortune did not turn his head. From alderman to legislator, from legislator to Senator, from Senator to Congressman, from Congressman to Governor, from Governor to United States Senator; these were the steps in the ladder of fame up which he swiftly climbed. Mr. Nelson did not pause to state at what period of this rapid career A. J. learned to write—what he did acquire this accomplishment there is, unhappily, but too much evidence. In old times it used to be said that education should not be given to the poor, since if they did not know how to write they could not be tempted to commit forgery. Had Andrew not acquired this dangerous knowledge, it would have been better for him. He could not have written his veto messages, and better still could not have penned that fatal order for *interim Thomas*, which has brought upon his head his fearful fate, and placed him where, in Mr. Nelson's language, "a perfect storm has been raised around him; all the elements have been agitated—

From undoubted sources we learn that the late murder of Franklin S. Poland was one of the grossest of outrages, and the president first and acquittal of his murderer a lamentable lapse. The beauties of civil law under rebel administration appear to have had a striking illustration in the history of this truly deplorable affair. Sinclair enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most peaceable, unobtrusive, law-abiding men in the community in which he lived. Possessed of a fair education, he devoted his time to the elevation of his race by teaching. Just prior to the election he yielded to the solicitation of some of his friends, against the better judgment of others, to address the colored people of Louisiana, and when near Parish, he was waylaid and basely assassinated. His murder was at once summoned before a justice of the peace, where a mock trial was had. It appears that but one witness was examined, a colored preacher, who was previously informed that if he said a word implicating the accused his own life should pay the penalty. As might have been expected, the witness was silent, before that justice of the peace was elicited from that witness. Payne was

son at the battle of Manassas?" and this riddle was left unanswered, although it was stated that this speech was at that moment heard, not exactly leading a column in the fight, but declaring his purpose to "maintain the Constitution." The maintenance of the Constitution about that time was not of so much importance as the putting down of the rebels—but let that pass, as A. J. himself once remarked upon a memorable occasion. Then came that wholly unanswerable rebuff, "Is Andrew Johnson a man disposed to betray his friends?" and the equally sphinx-like problem, "What has Andrew Johnson done?" For four long hours the Senate was badgered with appeals to solve this riddle, until in despair they asked Mr. Nelson to let them off for that day at least, and allow them to sleep upon it.

It is difficult to say anything serious concerning this absurd performance. But one can read Judge Nelson's speech, we think, without agreeing with us in the opinion that A. J. himself could not have done his case much more harm than Judge Nelson inflicted on it by his redomestication.

TOURNAMENTS.

We notice that a grand tournament is to come off at Lauderdale, Mississippi, on the eighth of next month. Our candid advice relative to these exhibitions of the Southern chivalry is simply "Don't do it."

If there is any resemblance whatever between the chivalric knights of the olden times and the Southern chivalry, and many deluded people seem to think there is, the fabled and doughty knight of La Mancha might well be taken for a fair representation of the latter. In fact change the loozie, the names, and the surroundings, and there could scarcely be a better description of the original free-er and secessionist down to his role as a national reconstructionist, than that furnished by Cervantes.

Chivalry thrive in a bold and brutal age of the world; and some of the most ferocious and truculent characters in history, as Edward I. and Richard I. were knights of high esteem and high priests of this then privileged class. Of all the bests of ancient chivalry the fame of scarcely more than a single knight has descended to our times of whom it could be said that he was *sans peur et sans reproche*.

The literature and the manners of the age of chivalry were thoroughly licentious and indicate the most impure intercourse, of the sexes. What regard for the marriage vow, for law and order, for the sanctities of family life had the bedizened knight errant who wandered over the world in search of Quixotic adventures, when nine-tenths of all the nobles about him were groaning in poverty and wretchedness, and who, in our day would be arrested as a vagrant or looked up as a lunatic?

The fact is your chivalric knight was usually a worthless braggart, and any attempt to reproduce him can only excite laughter and ridicule. You—Jones, Smith, or Brown, the owner of a saw-mill or perhaps the lucky possessor of a coruñd and potato patch, living in a wooden one story house instead of a grand castle—you have no mission of this kind. The thing is simply ridiculous, and we fancy you are ashamed of it; at least you ought to be. And you, Miss Mary Ann, Susan, or Eliza Jane, who are infinitely the superiors of the ladies who once "trained influence and adorned the prize," please don't convert your male friends into tilting knights, and thereby make us all ridiculous. If you feel that you and your friends would be hopelessly degraded by adopting the elegant and beautiful sports of the North, as base ball, cricket, etc., adopt those of England, Germany, or any other country under the sun. All we ask is don't make us the laughing stock of mankind by these ridiculous tournaments or affairs.

AFAIRS IN NORTHERN LOUISIANA.

Accounts from Northern Louisiana, acquired since the election, disclose a most deplorable state of political affairs in that region. The late contest seems to have revived the old spirit of hate in the rebels, who have pursued an organized, systematic plan of intimidation, accompanied in many cases with acts of violence. Not only are the freedmen prevented from voting, but the system of intimidation was extended to the few white men who had the courage and patriotism to vote for the Constitution and the Republican candidates. The military protection contemplated by the reconstruction laws has been entirely wanting. The officers, inspired by the bad example of the President, and the apathy of the late Commanding General, have taken no pains to perform their duty, and the lawless class has grown bold in consequence.

It is stated that unless President Johnson is impeached and deposed, and a change for the better is at once made in the military policy in Louisiana, the outlook and prominent Republicans in such parishes as De Soto, Bienville, Morehouse, Union, and others in the northern part of the State must pack up their effects and leave for a less barbarous locality.

From undoubted sources we learn that the late murder of Franklin S. Poland was one of the grossest of outrages, and the president first and acquittal of his murderer a lamentable lapse. The beauties of civil law under rebel administration appear to have had a striking illustration in the history of this truly deplorable affair. Sinclair enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most peaceable, unobtrusive, law-abiding men in the community in which he lived. Possessed of a fair education, he devoted his time to the elevation of his race by teaching. Just prior to the election he yielded to the solicitation of some of his friends, against the better judgment of others, to address the colored people of Louisiana, and when near Parish, he was waylaid and basely assassinated. His murder was at once summoned before a justice of the peace, where a mock trial was had. It appears that but one witness was examined, a colored preacher, who was previously informed that if he said a word implicating the accused his own life should pay the penalty. As might have been expected, the witness was silent, before that justice of the peace was elicited from that witness. Payne was

therefore, in the language of the Ochsichte Telegraph, "acquitted of blame," the dead man, therefore, in being dead.

There is a "riotous negro," and the spirit of mob violence received new encouragement. Such is "civil law" in Northern Louisiana.

COTTON FACTORS.

We said yesterday that the burden placed upon the cotton interest of Louisiana by the expensive manner in which the crop is handled in New Orleans is too heavy to be borne by any free labor system under heaven. If corn and wheat were handled in New York and Chicago as cotton is here, the Northern farmers would soon cease to produce them.

Under the slave regime, in consequence of the constantly advancing price of cotton and the increased value of slaves from year to year, the planters, at least many of them, prospered in spite of the incidental but burdensome taxes imposed upon the products of their plantations by the city factors who had the selling of the crop. The factors were then in a condition to furnish material aid to the planters in the way of loans, advances, acceptances, etc. The benefits may be said to have been mutual. But this is no longer the case. The factor is not now able to help the planter, and in fact would not loan him money if he could, so thoroughly convinced he is, at last, that the thousand-acre-plantation-negro-driving system of raising cotton, so thoroughly tried and exploded since the war, is a snare for capitalists and a delusion to both planter and freedman.

Now as the city factor can no longer render assistance to the planter, why should he still claim the privilege of selling crops of the latter at the ruinous rate of percentage and commission charged in former times?

Every man who knows anything about this important matter—and it is all important to cotton growers—understands that the business of the cotton factor, as heretofore carried on, must speedily come to an end. The planters will have to take this thing into their own hands just as the farmers, who raise and sell wheat and corn, have done in the North. How this can be done we will endeavor to explain hereafter.

The Michigan Constitutional Election.

A correspondent of the New York *Judge* writes giving the following account of the causes for the defeat of the new Constitution in Michigan at the recent election:

LANSING, April 7, 1868. DEAR SIR—Let me assure you that our Constitution was not defeated by the election of a rival party, but by the fact that we were not in a position to defend it. We were in a position to defend it, but we were not in a position to defend it.

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PIANO FORTES.

SOLE OWNER OF THE PATENT MANUFACTURER OF

OVERSEAS, GRAND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER

BOARDMAN & GRAY'S PATENT IMPROVED INSULATED IRON RIM FRAME PIANO FORTES.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Pianos for Small Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Schools, Etc.

Extract from a letter received from Prof. E. A. Hobbs, Composer and Author "New Method Teaching Pianoforte":

Mr. Wm. McCoombs, Albany, N. Y., March 11, 1888.

Dear Sir—I had intended to have written you some time before this, but I have been so busy with the piano-forte that I have not had time to do so.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

In the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, No. 100.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession

The Steamboat STARLIGHT, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now in the hands of J. H. HERRON, of the District of Louisiana, in obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession

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