

New Orleans Republican.

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THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER.

Go, feel what I have felt; Go, bear what I have borne; Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt; And the cold, proud world's sneer; Thus straight on from year to year; Thy sole relief the soothing tear.

portals to the adjacent sea. Now just as the floods from the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains are poured down through the delta of the Mississippi, just as it is easier and cheaper to float produce down stream than to carry it up hill by rail, so are we justly entitled to the commerce of this great Mississippi valley.

New Orleans has a rightful mortgage not only upon the gold of Colorado, but also upon the wheat of Nebraska and Wisconsin, the corn of Illinois, the iron of Missouri, the coal of Pennsylvania, upon all the grain and other products of the West that seek an outside market. Our sceptered queen should stand ready with one hand to purchase what these fifteen millions of thrifty people inhabiting the Mississippi valley have to sell, and with the other to pay them in the products of other people and other climes.

But to secure all this requires wise legislation at Washington. We need a revision of the commercial treaties with all the countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, with the South American States, and the West Indies. We need a vast system of internal improvements, the main object of which should be to construct railroads so as to control the trade with Texas, and first of all to restrain the floods of the Mississippi, and cause her currents to flow in equal and regular volume. To make our State what Louisiana should be we ought to attract to her within the next two years one hundred thousand thrifty farmers from the North with their capital, their experience, their energy, their love of law and order. During the same time we ought to induce a hundred thousand sturdy immigrants from Europe to settle within our borders.

Now what can contribute so much to these most desirable ends as the presence in Congress of two able Senators from Louisiana? Considering the splendid opportunities in the immediate future, considering what we have at stake, would it not be throwing away our chances, would it not be a sacrifice of the best interests of the people to fill those high places with incompetent men? With men who would fail to appreciate the situation? It seems to us that we need for our United States Senators the very best talent in Louisiana.

Our Senators to Congress should also be men of spotless reputation and of unquestioned loyalty. Their character should be above reproach. Without the possession of good character no man in this country can attain to commanding or to lasting influence over his fellow men. Brilliant intellectual qualities may attract wealth, and often confer a certain degree of strength, but in the end these have to yield to the secret and mighty power of character. Its possession is a moral force which nothing on earth can resist. In the world of ideas character (and by character we mean the powers of human intellect devoted to high and noble purposes) is the same as momentum in the physical world. And nowhere else is it so desirable as to the legislator and statesman. Who does not know that the man who condescends to buy a vote to elect himself to office will, if successful, himself be in the market for sale.

We have entire confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the honorable members of the General Assembly, and we shall expect to see them elect two men to the high office of United States Senators to whom we can refer with honest pride.—New Orleans Advocate.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

Rarely has an officer been met at the threshold of his official career with obstacles and hindrances calculated to test his judgment, temper, courage, honesty, and firmness such as beset Lieutenant Governor Dunn on every side from the moment that he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

And much more rarely in our recollection has any one shown himself so equal in all of these great qualities to every emergency. Lieutenant Governor Dunn has been tried by one of the severest ordeals, and has come out of it as refined gold. He has gloriously vindicated the good judgment of his constituents in their selection of him for his present distinguished position, and has placed his name among the highest on the roll of Louisiana's statesmen.

First came tempting offers of high rewards, such as we are ashamed to say would have turned the heads of many white men, to bribe him to shrink from the discharge of his duty and to betray the men who elected him. These fell from him like the rain drops from the solid rock.

Then he was met by a covert attempt on the part of the military authorities to deprive him of the organization of the Senate.

which he should require of the Senators elect.

This he respectfully but firmly declined to accept.

Proceeding upon the undeniable ground that the new State government and constitution, though perfect in form so far, and in full operation, so far as the solemnly declared will of the people of the State could place it, was yet inchoate and incomplete so far as its relations to the national government were concerned, and yet in a dependant position, subject to the jurisdiction of Congress in every respect, to be approved or disapproved, abolished or maintained; and that its officers as being elected exclusively under and according to the laws of Congress, and subject to its direction as to when, how far, in what manner they should assume the exercise of their functions, were to this extent officers acting under and in obedience to the laws of Congress, and to the same extent officers of the United States as well as of this State, he felt it his duty to qualify himself, and to require all qualifying before him to qualify in obedience to the terms of the act of Congress providing an oath of office for all officers of the United States government in the rebel States. In conceiving and maintaining this position; in refusing to entertain any motion or protests from persons claiming to be members of an unorganized body, Lieutenant Governor Dunn evinced an able and comprehensive judgment of the law of the case and a familiarity with parliamentary usages which admirably qualify him for the position of a presiding officer. We congratulate the people of Louisiana on the courage, ability, and wisdom of the gentleman whom her people have elected to this responsible position.

He held the dearest rights of the people in his hands for two trying days, and bravely has defended them. He has endeared himself to all her loyal citizens.—N. O. Advocate.

The Republican Members of the General Assembly.

Right nobly have this band of patriots, resisting all attempts at bribery or coercion, begun the task of inaugurating civil government in Louisiana.

For the bold and manly manner, and the prudence and wisdom with which they have met all the embarrassments and temptations before them, they have earned the lasting gratitude of their constituents, and will be held by them in enduring remembrance.

In view of the tremendous efforts of our opponents, and the advantage they derived from military counsel and assistance, we were anxious for the result. The event has vindicated the confidence which the people have reposed in their Representatives. The people look to them to protect the sanctity of the ballot-box, which was most shamefully violated in the recent elections. Where peaceable citizens have been driven from the polls, and arrested and imprisoned on the days of election, robbed of their registration papers and refused redress; where commissioners of election have sent instructions to their subordinates to use every means, fair or foul, to defeat the Radical ticket; where election officers have been selected with gross partiality from among ex-rebel officers and parties entirely opposed to reconstruction, and this by a General sent here to aid loyal men; where thugs and assassins have been allowed to wield the authority of Deputy Sheriffs to interfere with the election, and to oppress and outrage voters; where a prominent Democratic candidate for office openly threatened to assassinate one of our most respected citizens for seeking to prevent these outrages; where a prominent judicial officer has tried to extort from men falsely imprisoned a promise not to expose him as a condition of their release; where rebel commissioners of election have stuffed ballot-boxes, received bribes, and falsified the count of votes; where all this fraud has been perpetrated to the extent of thousands of votes, as it was done in this city, we think there is a pretty fair field for legislative investigation. The people demand it. Let a committee be appointed with power to send for persons and papers, and let the whole thing come to light and justice be done, and Congress see how its agents have performed the high duty committed to them.

All these charges are proved by a cloud of witnesses.—N. O. Advocate.

The Hon. J. D. Beares.

This gentleman by his noble stand in the Senate has earned the thanks of his constituents whose interests he has protected, and the State whose reconstruction he has manfully assisted. Mr. Beares has been wrongfully classed with the rebel party by the press of this city. He has refuted this slander by fearlessly keeping step to the music of the Union in the ranks of the loyal party with which he fought in the war. We hail his accession to our numbers, and congratulate the loyal party. We predict for him honor and success in the political career he has so gloriously commenced.

Change of Editors.

We regret to notice the retiring of Dr. M. A. Southworth from the Republican. As a brilliant, terse, and nervous writer, a judicious editor, a wise statesman, a safe counselor, and a bold and able party leader, Dr. Southworth has not his equal in Louisiana. To his prudent and wise management, his untiring industry, and his generous liberality the Republican party owes largely its brilliant triumph in the last campaign. Under his conduct the Republican newspaper rose rapidly in public favor and influence, and decided the success of the campaign. We do not know a single man whom the Republican party can so fully spare from the ranks of its leaders. Our best wishes accompany him, and we hope to see his labors rewarded and his usefulness increased by his promotion to a sphere of still wider influence.

We welcome to the editorial tripod a gentleman so widely and favorably known as his successor General Lee. Under his supervision we believe that the Republican will grow in influence and prosperity.—N. O. Advocate.

Hon. W. L. McMillen.

The merited and sharp reproof which this distinguished gentleman administered to General Buchanan in the House on Monday deserves to be telegraphed throughout the land. It was characteristic of the man—fearless, just, and uncompromising. The presence of such a man in the House is a host in itself to resist the unwarrantable usurpations which General Buchanan has such fatal facility of making.

General Buchanan knows that a little finger laid wrongfully upon the least of the rights defended by W. L. McMillen will be resented as a chivalrous, honorable, high-toned gentleman only knows how to resist, and be hurled back with a blow which will be strengthened by the arm of every loyal man in the whole North. He can not trifle with such a man.—N. O. Advocate.

Baby Talk.

We never read a child's book until we read the "Prudy Series" and "Dotty Dimple." Their author is a genius whose imagination has got within a child and reproduces its thoughts and talk. To us the following "baby talk" which little Prudy and Dotty Dimple have in bed, is very fascinating.

"Suppose we make up some poetry," said Prudy. "Why, you don't know how to make up poetry, do you?" said Dotty. "I love poetry when they read it at school. Don't you know, 'Tremendous torrents! for an instant hush!'"

"Very splendid, indeed," replied Prudy, pinching herself to keep awake. "I think Torrence is such a nice name," pursued Dotty; "don't you tell anybody, but when I'm married and have some boys, I'm going to name some of them Torrence."

"Not more than one, Dotty!" "O no! I couldn't, could I? There mustn't be one of them have the same name. I forgot. 'Tremendous Torrence!' I shall say, and then he'll come in and ask, 'What do you want, mother?'"

"Prudy, who is older, explains that a 'trident' generally means the Niagara Falls."

"Does it?" said Dotty; "who told you so? But I guess I shall call him by it, just the same, though—if his father is willing. I shan't have but two boys, and I shall name the other one for his father," said Dotty, thoughtfully; "I shall have eight girls, for I like girls very much."

The Oldest Relic of Humanity.

The oldest relic of humanity extant is the skeleton of one of the earlier Pharaohs, incased in its original burial robes, and wonderfully perfect considering its age, which was deposited about eighteen or twenty months ago in the British museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archeological treasures. The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharaoh Mykerinus, who succeeded the heir of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before Christ. Only think of it! The mummy whose crumbling bones and leathery integuments are now exhibiting the wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only about eleven centuries or so after Mizraim, the grandson of old father Noah, and the first of the Pharaohs, had been gathered to his fathers! Why, the tide-mark of the deluge would scarcely have been obliterated, or the gorher wood-knee timbers of the ark have rotted on Mount Ararat, when this man of the early world lived, reigned, and had his being! His flesh and blood were cotemporary with the progenitors of the great patriarch! His bones and shrouded skin are cotemporary with the nineteenth century, and the date of the crucifixion is only about midway between his era and ours.

Observations by Josh Billings: If a man wants to get at his actual dimensions, let him visit a grave yard. If any man wants to be an old bachelor, and get sick at a boarding tavern, and have a back room in the fourth story, and a red-haired chambermaid bring his water pail to him in a tin wash-basin, I have always said, and I stick to it yet, he has got to perker right to do it.

When a man loses his health then he first begins to take care of it. This is good judgment. This is!

The Talmud.

To whom is not this world familiar? Yet what the Talmud is, where it was written, what it contains are not very well or generally known. It is the purpose of this paper to state briefly some facts on these points gathered from a recent article in the Quarterly Review, written by Emanuel Deutsch, of the British Museum, a great linguist and scholar.

The Babylonian Talmud, as it now exists, was written some time near the close of the fifth century after Christ, the Jerusalem Talmud having been produced in its present shape about a century earlier. The former is about four times as large as the latter. But the Talmud is much older than the date of its reduction to writing, as its origin is coeval with the return from the Babylonian captivity. It is not the work of any one man or of any one age, but the result of a growth or development, extending from the return from Babylon to the fifth century after Christ.

What then is the Talmud? It is "an encyclopedia of law, civil and penal, ecclesiastical and international, human and divine." The close of the Babylonian captivity is marked in Jewish history by a reawakening of interest in their religious laws and books, which began study and investigation concerning them and their teachings. These expounding and interpretations and commentaries, grew to an expanding science, a kind of unwritten law—and this, in its final form, is found in the Talmud.

But there is another kind of matter in the Talmud strangely intermixed and confused with this legal knowledge, something peculiarly eastern, and to our minds most out of place in connection with the other. This consists of allegories, parables, tales, wise sayings, and poetries, set forth with all the luxuriance of Eastern imaginations and highly poetic language. These two elements are not placed side by side, but blended in the most baffling manner. In the midst of an abstract discussion of a legal or doctrinal point we suddenly lose the thread of discourse; we drift away as it were in aimless reverie; all becomes imaginative, allegorical, poetical. From this strange fairy land, often as weird as the Arabian nights, we come back again as abruptly to the thread of the discussion which was so suddenly broken off. It is the interpretation of the intellect and of the fancy of the brain and of the heart, the prose and the poetry, the law and the romance, the real and the ideal, the prosaic and the poetic, the material and the spiritual, the practical and the ideal, the concrete and the abstract, the real and the ideal, the prosaic and the poetic, the material and the spiritual, the practical and the ideal, the concrete and the abstract, the real and the ideal.

The development of this law was in the hands of the scribes. They had to preserve the sacred text, to explain its precepts, to instruct the people, and to preach in the synagogues and teach in the schools. Besides these were the "Learners," or "master builders" as they were called. They formed schools, and in these the received teachings were handed down from master to pupil with scrupulous care.

In the New Testament the term "master" or "doctor of laws" describes much more than strictly legal acquirements. It includes all departments of investigation, all knowledge of the sciences, and all kinds of importance of all kinds of knowledge in legal practice. At that time the schools were held in the highest estimation. "The world is only saved by the breath of the school children," and "A scholar is more meritorious than a prophet," are the popular sayings of the time. Through the schools and the constituted courts, or Sanhedrims, these Talmudic principles were preserved and developed. The highest dignitaries were the President and Vice-President of the Sanhedrim.

We can not briefly state some of the characteristics of the Talmudic teachings as specified by Dr. Deutsch. While many of them are clear explanations of Scripture teachings, others are mere traditions, connected with Scripture only by forced and special interpretations. Yet they seem all to have been held equally authoritative, and to have been appealed to generally in preference to the Mosaic law. They are extremely practical. They look more to the intention in the fulfillment of a precept than to the fulfillment itself. Certain duties being fruits in this world, but the real reward is in the world to come.

The spirit of the laws is remarkably humane. The first duty of the judge was to be merciful to the poor, and an agreement between the parties. The Talmud says that justice and good will meet when the contending parties agree peacefully. The law of revenge is wholly unknown, as the Talmud says, "Paying measure for measure is in God's hand only." The care taken of human life was very remarkable. Time must elapse between sentence and execution, that whatever could favor the condemned might be found out, and on the way to execution any one knowing ought in the culprit's favor was called upon by the herald to proclaim his name. There was no confiscation of the culprit's goods.

The poetical elements above mentioned—the Hagadah, as it was called—transforms the Scripture into a thousand themes for its variations. Everything was bound up in the Bible, it was said, and therefore everything could be found in it. Hence everything in Scripture had a kind of sacred and symbolic sense—every person and event was allegorical. This the Hagadah interprets, it fills up gaps, finds strange connections between parts, pours in legends, tales, jests, parables, and draws the moral from most common-place matters. Some of the "rabbinical stories" have been translated and being taken as a sample have given a false idea of the Talmud as a whole. This is an illustration of the interpretations; The master refers to the first verse of

SHERIFF'S SALES.

William H. Bushnell vs. H. K. McMillen. Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Sale of the contents of a warehouse, situated on the corner of Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property to wit:—

White, bell Road, Dupre, Venus, and other goods, including a quantity of hardware, tools, and other articles, valued at \$200.00. Also, a quantity of clothing, including a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes, and other articles, valued at \$50.00. Total value, \$250.00. Terms—Cash on the spot.

City of New Orleans vs. George W. Vetter. Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Sale of the contents of a warehouse, situated on the corner of Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property to wit:—

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City of New Orleans vs. John J. C. Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Sale of the contents of a warehouse, situated on the corner of Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property to wit:—

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City of New Orleans vs. Mrs. P. Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Sale of the contents of a warehouse, situated on the corner of Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property to wit:—

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City of New Orleans vs. C. W. Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Sale of the contents of a warehouse, situated on the corner of Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property to wit:—

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City of New Orleans vs. Wm. Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Sale of the contents of a warehouse, situated on the corner of Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property to wit:—