

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 21, 1871.

Thanks to Captain N. C. Felner, master of the steamship Lizzie, from Pensacola, for papers published in that city of the latest date.

The coming man—The barber.—Times. The funny man of the Times seems to be hunting for his wit with a fine-toothed instrument.

A Western editor informs a correspondent that the words "no cards" accompanying a marriage notice signifies that the wedded pair don't play poker.

It is said that while the Chicago water-works were out of order, the milkmen distributed to their customers the richest milk ever enjoyed in that city.

An old lady, being taunted with purchasing a young and poor man for a husband, justified herself by saying that it was not good for a man to be a loan.

Mr. James L. Belden has withdrawn from the proprietorship and editorial department of the Terrebonne Banner, which is now owned and edited by Hon. P. O'Hare.

Mr. Durant de Ponte, our well-known fellow citizen and journalist, has just returned home, after a tour to Europe and a visit to the Eastern cities of the United States.

Muscegoe, Georgia, dances wildly down the middle, and clamors for a blue ribbon on only three hundred and sixty-five and a half bushels of sweet potatoes from one acre of ground.

It is said that the New Bedford merchants, who are rolling in wealth, are greatly amused at the projects suggested for their pecuniary relief in consequence of the whaling disaster.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: L. J. Tansey, notary public for Cameron parish; R. G. Gardner, police judge for Jefferson parish, left bank, vice W. B. Hyman, resigned.

The facetious friends of a young Pennsylvanian united in an attempt to impress him with the idea that his health was bad and his appearance miserable. They succeeded, and the poor fellow committed suicide.

The Banner says the railroad from Terrebonne Station to Houma will be completed in less than ten days, and that hundreds of their citizens will take a trip to the city on this road when it is finished.

A Chicago dispatch of Sunday says: "Dr. D. H. Hess, formerly business manager of Crosby's Opera House, unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide last evening, in a restaurant, by shooting himself. The cause assigned is domestic infelicity."

It is estimated that upward of thirty thousand Southerners have settled in New York city since the downfall of the rebellion. Southern generals, colonels, majors and captains are almost as common in Broadway as they used to be in Richmond.

Thomas Williams, who was tried and convicted before the First District Court of New Orleans for the crime of burglary, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned on the recommendation of the board of control and lessees of the Penitentiary.

Ex-United States Attorney General Stanberry, of Ohio, and Hon. Beverly Johnson, of Baltimore, have been engaged to defend me to be tried under the Ku-Klux act of Congress, at the approaching session of the United States Court, to be held in Columbia, South Carolina.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was one hundred and sixteen, against one hundred and twenty-five the week previous. Fourteen died of consumption, six of diarrhea, four of dysentery, two of yellow fever, three of heart disease, five of pneumonia, one of premature birth, and seventeen stillborn.

George Row, who was tried and convicted before the First District Court of New Orleans for the crime of larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of eighteen months, has been pardoned by Governor Warmoth on the recommendation of the board of control and the lessees of the State Penitentiary.

The President, it is understood, has tendered the office of counselor to the Geneva conference, just declined by Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, to a well known conservative lawyer, upon whose acceptance will depend the publicity of his name. The Genoa man in question is believed to be Charles O'Connor, of New York.

The national food of Japan is fish. There is not an ocean or river creature that the Japanese do not eat. And most of the fish sold are not dead fish, but living, jumping, wriggling fish. So much is thought of fishes that, on a certain festival day, every family that has had a boy born during the year hangs out a great painted fish to boast of it.

The secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee has issued a call to have a meeting at Washington on the eleventh of January, to decide when and where the next Republican Presidential convention shall be held. So far as members of the committee have been heard from, New York city is favored.

The State Auditor notifies delinquent taxpayers that the penalties imposed by law for non-payment of all taxes which became due to the State previous to 1869, were remitted on the condition that such taxes should be paid before the thirty-first of December next. In default of this payment, the penalties will revive and be in force. So delinquents should settle up their old State taxes before December closes.

We had the pleasure yesterday of welcoming that sterling gentleman and eminent actor Mr. Lawrence Barrett, who reached New Orleans Saturday night to assume the responsible duties of manager of the new Varieties Theatre. Of course he is diligently engaged in preparing for the opening of this theatre, which will take place on the fourth of next month. "The Coquette," a new comedy by Albert Ayler, the author of the "Two Roses," will constitute the opening attraction. With the professional education, tact and energy of Mr. Barrett at the head of this fashionable theatre, its patrons and the public may expect a successful and agreeable theatrical season.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S SPEECH.

We give up a large portion of our space this morning to the admirable speech delivered by our gifted young orator, General George A. Sheridan, at Baton Rouge, on Saturday night. We do this not so much on account of the excellence of the speech as a brilliant production of oratory, as for the importance of the subjects he considers and illustrates. We derive from General Sheridan's speech that he is disposed to inquire into the right of certain politicians to call themselves Republicans. In his judgment, the time has evidently gone by when we are to either receive or retain men in our party without an examination. And his incisive examination of certain new recruits shows that he knows how to deal with imposters with the hand of a skillful operator.

Casey is shown to be a man of merely reflective qualities. Without his brother-in-law to hold him up against all reason, he could not keep his place three days. Without men of subtle intellect to administer the duties of the Collector, and perform the work, while he draws the pay, the affairs of the Customhouse would directly be plunged into irretrievable confusion.

He dissects Mr. Carter in the most skillful and scientific manner, and exposes his political frauds to the eyes of those by whom he has been treated only to be deceived. The eloquent orator, standing in what was the ancient capital of the State, proclaims to the people the undeniable fact that the Republican party owe it to themselves to slough off and reject the unworthy camp followers who have joined our victorious legions merely for the spoils of conquest. And in this declaration all true Republicans, all men true to the great principles of the party, will give a hearty affirmative response.

For it is better to be in the right than in the majority; and luckily, we have it in our power to be both the one and the other. It is not for such recent recruits as Carter, Casey and Pitkin to shape the policy of the great party of progress that has brought them out of the ditch and clothed them in decent raiment. So long as they were content to occupy the humble positions their limited talents and total lack of principle naturally entitled them to, they might be tolerated as auxiliaries of the Republican party; but when they bolt outright, and form combinations fatal to the success of the principles of the party, and to the party itself, the law of self-preservation demands their repudiation.

General Sheridan has but sounded the signal note at Baton Rouge which will soon be echoed throughout the whole State, from Caddo to the Florida parishes. The Republican party is undoubtedly strong; it is able to stand a great pressure; but nothing of human invention can stand such men as leaders.

Their power of patronage will soon pass away from them forever. They are now simply hanging by the slender thread of Grant's obstinate adherence to his nepotism. And unless he awakens to the dangers of his own position before the election of 1872, another man will be sent to the White House, who is more attached to the laws of his country, the interests of the people and the good of the party than he is to his incompetent relations. Even a fool ought to have the sense to observe the signs of the times, and if the President is wise he will read Sheridan's speech and be assured that in this State alone seventy-five thousand voters will back up all that is said in this fervid speech. These sentiments are not Sheridan's alone. In the little town of Baton Rouge, seven hundred voters turned out on a cold, wet, stormy night, and crowded into a cheerless, badly lighted room to hear and applaud sentiments universally entertained by the people of this State. There are twenty-five thousand in this city who will read his speech this morning and respond amen to every utterance. And not only here, but throughout the North and West, we shall receive sympathy from the men who have already shown their capability and determination to do so much. These who have abolished slavery, set aside one faithless President and clothed the negro with the franchise, are not likely to hesitate to set aside any President who assumes the right to control the deliberations of political conventions in his own interests, to perpetuate his power and the official existence of his unworthy appointees.

We specially commend to the reader's attention general criticism of the President in connection with his military convention of August 9. These are the sentiments of the people of Louisiana, without regard to party divisions. Democrats and Republicans may differ with each other, and they do so, on many questions; but Sheridan proclaims a truth not to be lost sight of when he intimates to the President that neither party will tolerate the gleam of the bayonet in the conventions of the other. And if Lieutenant Governor Dunn can not be re-elected to his position; if Carter can not be made Governor, nor Casey continued in the position he now fills so awkwardly, with a privilege left for Packard to contend for supremacy with Carter; for Pitkin to try for a reappointment to a place he knows nothing about—in short, if the ambitious, unprincipled ring can not carry out their schemes without the interposition of the President's military, he should discover that they bring him no strength, and, like a wise man, he should drop them at once.

We are glad to notice that Sheridan pays a just and proper tribute to the Louisiana militia. They have been assailed by some of the Customhouse ex-actors. This epithet, though intended as a term of reproach, actually implies that those to whom it is applied are rebels no longer, but are, in every sense of the term, good and loyal citizens. Their name and fame need no vindication from us, though we are pleased to read the fervid utterances of the eloquent Sheridan, in his scorn of their slanderers.

We commend this speech to the careful

attention of every reader. For its sentiments will be sustained by the masses of Louisiana, not only at the next election, but at all future elections wherein freedom, who have not lost their senses, may take a part.

NOTHING OF THE SORT.

Editors who do not understand what they read, are certainly not the proper parties to deliver healthy criticisms upon their undigested literary pabulum. Collector Casey's organ supposes that the Republican has retracted the speech which Governor Warmoth delivered on board the Wilderness, when the true state of the case is that the Republican defended that reasonable utterance not only as truthful, but as useful and timely in its utterance. It was truthful in that it charged the government of the United States with injustice to the South in the matter of necessary appropriations; and it was wholesome and timely because the truths which it contained were told to the representatives of the government, in a matter then under governmental investigation, by a leader of the very party which is in the majority, and which is directly responsible for the injustice about which the complaint was made. Republicans are the very parties who should speak to their own friends about the policy which should be pursued toward the greatest interest that concerns twenty-two States. The Democrats are constantly appealing to the consciences of the Mississippi valley against the neglect of Congress to protect by liberal appropriations the tremendous interests that are affected by the Mississippi river. We need assistance to repair the levees, to remove the obstructions to navigation that are constantly accumulating in the river, and to deepen the outlet of the same to allow of the passage of steamships and vessels of twenty-five feet draught. The Republican majority is charged with the protection of every interest that affects the people, and Republican leaders are the most proper men to discover and insist that these things should be done, else they throw into the hands of their enemies the precise argument which overthrows their claim to be considered as statesmen. If Governor Warmoth can not specify the oversight of his own friends, and call attention to the measure of relief which his constituents are entitled to, then he is no longer a Republican leader, but a mere partisan advocate. His usefulness to the country is to be measured by the good which he can do to the people; and in order to give his efforts their most effective force, it is his duty to keep his eyes open to every public want, and to be ready with act and advice to carry out every measure that proposes to be of service to the public. He can not be blind in the presence of error, nor dumb when mistakes are being committed, because there is no greatness or wisdom in that narrow policy which supposes that watchfulness and admonition are acts of unkindness. It is the duty of every public man to use all his foresight to discover what is best to be done for the State, and especially is it important that he should be prompt to warn his friends and associates against the doing of that which can not be defended before the country.

When Congress sent a committee into the Southern States to examine into and make report concerning the alleged violations of the civil rights bill, it provided that this committee should be paid for all its time and reimbursed for all its expenses; but when the same body dispatched a committee to examine into and report about our levees, it devolved upon the members of the same the burden of defraying their own expenses, which was putting upon private gentlemen the cost of doing that which the government was bound in justice to defray. And since the first committee was charged with an infinitely inferior duty to that of the latter, the Governor of the State of Louisiana was bound in honor to expostulate against the injustice which his own party friends had inflicted upon an entire section. And in doing so he represented the sentiments of white people and colored folks—in fact of every class that lives behind the treacherous and dilapidated levees along the Mississippi river. He did not say that the civil rights committee was wrongly sent, but merely complained that if the country could not support all the committees necessary to the purposes of good government, its duty would have been better attended to if it had paid more attention to the larger interest and not so much to the lesser. It is of far more consequence to the Republicans of Louisiana that they should be protected in a body against the floods than that a few men should be inquired of about their knowledge of the Ku-Klux bands. We are willing to have both committees, but we prefer the one that proposes to do the greatest good if we are to be confined to one body.

THE REPUBLICAN, therefore, has neither retracted nor sought to retract what the Governor said on the Wilderness, nor has it even attempted to soften the force of the remarks which were uttered on that occasion. It would be well, therefore, for Collector Casey to study his author before he becomes a critic hereafter. This idea of half understanding a matter may do in the Customhouse, but it will not pass muster in the printing office.

THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

When the REPUBLICAN, three years ago, advocated the construction of this road, it did so in the face of a most determined opposition offered by the press and influential business men of this city. A good deal of this opposition sprang from prejudice, and a good deal from interest that monopolized the carrying trade between Mobile and New Orleans and New Orleans and Texas. The prejudice existed among our old citizens who had sympathized with the "lost cause" and still cling to their sectional feelings. They viewed with jealousy the advent of new comers, and distrusted every movement

made by them for the improvement of the country. The new comers were sought to be stigmatized as carpet-baggers, and the new State government just organized under the reconstruction laws was styled a carpet-bag government. This was the condition of Louisiana when the first Legislature met under the present constitution. The feeling was decidedly against the State, through its Legislature, pledged to the road. Our property holders and taxpayers are not fairly represented by the gentlemen who put forth their notice "to the public" in regard to business that does not legitimately belong to them; and it is to be regretted that their imprudence and want of wisdom should work injury to the many thousands who are interested in the growth and prosperity of New Orleans. All prejudice and personal interest should cease to have influence in great works of a public nature. When this is the case, there will be fewer delays in public improvements.

ON CARONDELET STREET. Buyers of cotton are becoming sly. Factors gain few converts to their theory that cotton will be higher. Buyers are satisfied the staple can be obtained at lower prices, and hence prefer to wait till orders at a more favorable opportunity. Every change like this should be noted as pointing out the future. Before a conviction becomes universal it is handed about in different sections, and the impression is gradually sinking deeper that the short crop was a bugbear—price shows it. The number of bales sold last week amounted in the aggregate to a greater number than any six days in the commercial year. Yesterday's sales showed the prevalence of the same inquiry and similar partialities.

In stocks the week opened with a good inclination, which, however, required all attention upon which to employ itself. Lately stock had been slightly affected of late, having been sold as low as \$60 a share. Yesterday a firm of bankers surprised the street by offering \$70, but it was not long before the cause of this became apparent in the rumored decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the company, which perpetuates the injunction against the vendors of Havana lottery and all other tickets. The day was also brightened in the cheerful improvement in Mexican gulf stock, for which \$15 were bid—an advance over previous rates. The sales were not in great numbers, and purchases which were made simply to fill orders, and discretion went blind. Levee stock appears to like the road that leads downward better than the upward path. It has shown no improvement since Saturday, when it was offered at \$2 87 1/2, and could have been had of the most reticent at \$3. In the meantime, a rumor is gently stirring among the stockholders, many of whom put faith in it, that the questions as to the rights and privileges of those who should put up their money in the new arrangement proposed, and not yet disposed, are pronounced secure by the opinion of an attorney, to whom the matter was submitted, and that the general opinion was "favorable to the company." There were not a few who said, in reply to this statement, that it needed no ghost to come from the grave to tell us that, while others gave it to take.

We report the following bids, offers and sales upon the street: Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, 200 shares (100) \$13 00; City appropriation certificates, 25 1/2; Louisiana Lottery, 100 shares (50) 10 00; Metropolitan Waterworks, \$97, \$109 50; Louisiana Levee Company, 100 shares (50) 2 75; Crescent City Railroad Company, 10 shares (5) 72 50; State warrants, \$200 (100) 12 50.

We append the list of quotations made at the Board of Brokers last evening: New Orleans Gas Light Company, \$147 00; Crescent City Slaughterhouse, 19 50; Calcasieu Slaughterhouse, 13 00; Louisiana Lottery, 10 00; Louisiana Levee Company, 2 75; Crescent City Railroad Company, 72 50; State warrants, \$200 (100) 12 50.

We have seen nothing to rejoice at or justify any wrathful and denunciatory remarks upon the delays and embarrassment which recently interrupted the progress of the work, seeing that the same have arisen from causes which ought to be obvious to all well-informed persons, over which the company had no control. It gives us no pleasure to refer to the principal of these delays of delay and the embarrassment, which may be found in the following notice, that appeared in the papers of this city in March last:

TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned, property owners and taxpayers of the City of New Orleans, satisfied that the State Legislature has, at its last session, exceeded its power in the loans, indorsements and other obligations and grants authorized on that part of the State, the total amount of which is limited, by the recent amendment of the constitution, to \$25,000,000 (already incurred), as shown by the annexed official statement of the Auditor, take this early opportunity of notifying bankers, brokers and dealers in securities in this country and in Europe that they consider all such loans, indorsements and pledges as null and of no value; that they will sustain the authorities in resisting their issue, and if issued, will, by every legal means, endeavor to prevent their payment, in interest or principal, or of any tax levied for that purpose. They only recognize the State debt proper, amounting to \$25,021,734 40, as shown in the accompanying exhibit of the Auditor, and they class the accruing debt with the illegal legislation previously referred to. We can not agree with the Times' defense of men who, whatever their motives might be, undertook to decide questions that did not properly belong to them. The validity of the "loans, indorsements and pledges" of the Legislature to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad was a question that could only be lawfully determined by the courts, and as the Supreme Court has sustained the action of the Legislature, and declared the bonds granted to the road valid, the premature action of a few property holders and taxpayers, speaking without authority, is inexcusable where a public injury is likely to follow. And all will now admit that a delay in the completion of the road to

Texas is a public injury, and it is but right to place the responsibility where it properly belongs—on the men who endeavored to prevent the granting of a charter, and afterwards questioned and published to the world their judgment against the validity of the aid that the State, through its Legislature, pledged to the road. Our property holders and taxpayers are not fairly represented by the gentlemen who put forth their notice "to the public" in regard to business that does not legitimately belong to them; and it is to be regretted that their imprudence and want of wisdom should work injury to the many thousands who are interested in the growth and prosperity of New Orleans. All prejudice and personal interest should cease to have influence in great works of a public nature. When this is the case, there will be fewer delays in public improvements.

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