

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 5, 1872.

The "best safety match" is said by the New York Express to be "marrying a rich wife."

An English pickle maker does a business of three millions a year, and no one the fatter for it.

Ohio has three hundred and thirty eight deaf, dumb and blind pupils in her State institution.

Full-bearing is a profession in Valence, France, and the full-bearers have struck for higher wages.

The most acceptable Christmas present that a lady could receive is a Grover & Baker sewing machine.

Mr. L. E. Bentley, of the Donaldsonville Chief, has been in town a day or two, but will return home this morning.

Why should potatoes grow better than any other vegetable? Because they have eyes and see what they are doing.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell this day, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

A candid old bachelor says: "After all, a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world; it's a perfect honeysuckle—full of self."

About a year ago a deaf and dumb couple in New Jersey were married. Lately the wife gave birth to a child, and can now both hear and speak.

A young lady being asked by a rich old bachelor, "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" blushed, as she sweetly replied, "Yours, truly."

A well-known author says that nothing battles curiosity, eludes pursuit, and generally mystifies the human intelligence like the plain, simple and unvarnished truth.

A rich London musical amateur gives splendid private parties, at which the best professionals perform, but he invites only men. He says women's petticoats "absorb the sound."

"The Resurrection," a picture painted by Sir Benjamin West a century ago, was among the unclaimed goods at the New York Customhouse, withdrawn by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The young men of Waterville, Maine have organized an anti-coersity society. They pledge themselves to marry no girl whose waist is so tight that it will not yield a little when a strong arm is clasped about it!

A young lady was recently sent by express from California to Maryland. The messenger who had her in charge was so pleased with his freight that he offered to carry it back and forth all the time at his own expense.

A grass widow of Lafayette promised to marry a lover if he would get her a divorce from her lawful and awful husband. He did so, after much feeing and hard swearing, but he swore all the harder when, to his astonishment and disgust, his fair enslaver wedded another man.

Annie Savery says the woman's suffrage party is made up of mothers, wives and daughters, who believe that the marriage bond is to the social what the constitution is to the political union. The other kind consists of a small minority, whose nasty ideas will block the wheels of healthy progress for many years.

During the recent fires in Wisconsin, a little four-year old girl resolved to try the efficacy of prayer, but having a pious mother and a profane father, the result of her early training was manifested in the following highly improper manner: "Oh, good Lord, send us rain. Send us lots of rain right away, Lord; we're having a hell of a time here."

"Gentlemen," said Sydney Smith, as a party were sitting down to dinner, "are we to drink like men or beasts?" "Like men, of course," said the guests. "Well, then," we shall all get drunk, because the beasts never do." The moral ought to be reversed as applicable to New Year's day. The ladies must show their guests that drunkenness is beastly and sobriety manly.

Mr. J. S. Clark, successor of Vandegriff & Clark, grocers, corner of Camp and Tchatche streets, has just received a supply of the famous Galt House sausages. Everybody who has had them on the breakfast table pronounces them excellent. Mr. Clark has also choice table wines and an assortment of liquors and groceries.

The poet Rogers tells this story: "An Englishman and Frenchman had to fight a duel. That they might have the better chance for missing one another, they were to fight in a dark room. The Englishman fired up the chimney, and by Jove! he brought down the Frenchman! When I tell this story in Paris," observed Rogers, "I put the Englishman up the chimney."

At the ordination of Miss Mary H. Graves in Massachusetts, the other day, a gray-haired clergyman said to Celia Burleigh: "When women preach men will listen. The great difficulty heretofore has been to interest men in the work of the church. A man's thoughts on religious topics has less interest for men than a woman's thoughts must have; and I, for one, rejoice that the time is come when men are to have the gospel preached to them."

It is said that, once in a company of literary gentlemen, Mr. Webster was asked if he could comprehend how Jesus Christ could be both God and man. "No, sir," he replied, and added: "I should be ashamed to acknowledge Him as my Saviour if I could comprehend Him. If I could comprehend Him, He could be no greater than myself. Such is my inability to save myself that I feel I need a superhuman Saviour—one so great and glorious that I can not comprehend him."

Upon the trial of a suit for divorce, one of the witnesses was asked whether he had fallen in love with the lady whose trial was concerned. "No, sir," he replied to Mr. pointing to a jurymen with a face as red as a blood beet. "What did you say to him?" "I was asked 'whether' to tell. The attorney insisted upon the answer. 'Well,' said the witness, 'I told him that he had a pretty face to sit on a jury to decide whether a man was a habitual drunkard or not.'"

THE WILDERNESS OUTRAGE.

The interference of the United States Customhouse officials in our domestic politics, by receiving and detaining on board a United States revenue cutter the traitor Senators, has been heretofore regarded and spoken of chiefly from its humorous standpoint. It is, however, but a grim joke, portentious of further encroachments of the same kind; and, as such, can not be too severely rebuked. To be sure, it is quite in keeping with the seizure and appropriation of the Customhouse, last August, by the same faction; but no repetition of wrong conduct can make it right. The people are getting tired of this thing; and if General Grant does not know it, but continues to act as if the government, its public buildings, its army and its navy, are simply machinery to perpetuate his power, and subvert the interests of his family, he will be likely to make the discovery before long. We mention the President, because it seems very unlikely that his representatives would adopt so high-handed a measure as to remove State servants out of the reach of the State authority unless assured of support by those whose creatures they are. The question at issue between the Republican party proper and the Customhouse faction is in fact not the organization of the General Assembly; not the repeal of obnoxious laws, nor the adoption of financial reforms, nor does it relate to anything in which the people of the State are immediately concerned. It looks beyond all these and outside them. Its eye is fixed on the National Nominating Convention, to take place next summer. Its object is to secure the machinery of the State government; to "fix" Louisiana so that she will "go right;" that is, go for the re-nomination of his excellency, General Emory. To accomplish this the dignity of the United States government is lowered by the misappropriation of the Customhouse, and by offering the shield of her flag to a number of traitor Senators, who, without that protection, would be compelled to submit to the laws and do the work for which the State is now waiting, and for the non-doing of which it will have to pay. It can not be denied that the whole affair is surrounded with an atmosphere of absurdity which, to many minds, so overpowers its more serious features as to turn the intended censure springing from their lips into a broad laugh. But this is only with the inconsiderate. No thinking man can contemplate this bastard coup d'etat of the United States officials, except with indignation, mingled with painful forebodings of worse things to come.

A WAY TO PEACE.

If all representatives of the Republican party had preserved their own independence, or if they would recover it from the abuse of parties who are using it to their disadvantage, they would escape the peril which threatens to destroy them and the party together. It is a well understood rule of procedure in all parties founded on principle that its own members are the only persons competent to settle their own differences. This is the rule that prevailed among the Whigs and that still prevails among the Democrats, that when the representatives of these parties disagreed, however bitter their disagreement might be, they consented to enter into a convention and to abide by the will of the majority. And it was always found that in these reunions there was discovered a way in which the differences between the contestants could be and were so arranged that peace resulted and the organization became the stronger and healthier from its rivalry and reconciliation. There have occurred just such disputes in all political parties as that which now prevails to divide and distract the Republicans of Louisiana, and in all of these contests there were to be found selfish men who resisted the suggestions of peace and compromise, just as there are to be found to-day men who declare that they will make no terms with those from whom they are only estranged by personal differences. It is the instant duty of every sincere Republican to discard all such factiousness as these, and it is his further duty, in order to prevent the feeling of distrust from spreading to more dangerous widths, to at once give his adhesion to the assembling of a Republican caucus in order to the restoration of harmony by virtue of the authoritative expression of the majority. This is the rule which the party has adopted heretofore in a hundred different instances; it is the precedent which the Republicans of New York have just set us a pattern to follow after, for although the friends of Senator Conkling and those of Senator Fenton are as wide apart as the friends of Governor Warmoth and those of Speaker Carter, both sides agreed to submit to a caucus of the Republican party rather than to coalesce with the Democrats.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A bold stroke of violence on a small scale was attempted yesterday in the House by the faction headed by Speaker Carter and United States Marshal Packard. The proceedings of the previous day in the House had clearly demonstrated that the Republicans could muster a sufficient vote to overcome the vote of renegade Republicans and Democrats combined. This so startled the Carters, the Casseys and the Packardites that they determined to play a little French game on the American people. These Solons of the Customhouse determined that a coup d'etat was the only thing that could save them in their present dire emergency. They knew that this little game had proved successful in more cases than one in France, and they had the weakness to suppose it could be played successfully on that portion of the American people residing in Louisiana. The Republican majority in the House had to be overcome, and the revolutionists, carrying out the Jesuitical doctrine that "the end justifies the means," perpetrated one of the most damnable outrages on a small scale that was ever attempted in a free country. In order to break the Republican majority in the House, Dr. F. Schumacher, Harry H. Stevens, H. R. Kean and Joseph F. A. Woodley, a United States commissioner, and make an affidavit charging a large number of Republicans—among them the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and many Republican members of the House—with having made an unlawful combination and conspiracy in the State of Louisiana, of a secret character, for the purpose of obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws of this State and of the United States.

A CALL FOR JUSTICE.

The *Bea*, in referring to the bills which Governor Warmoth returned to the Legislature without his signature, is forced to admit that these votes by the Governor evidence a strong desire on his part to protect the people from some very unjust measures. If the *Bea* had gone a little further it might have assisted the effort which the Governor has made more healthily; for if it had said that it was because of these votes that certain members of the Legislature were now pursuing the Governor, it would have reported only what was true, and it might have influenced some honest men to be less violent in their opposition to an officer who was making enemies by standing between speculators and the State treasury. Is it not known to the *Bea* that Representatives are hunting after and cursing Governor Warmoth because he has refused to sign rashly legislative jobs? And is not the *Bea* committing a fraud when it suppresses the truth in this particular? We do not ask it to be friendly to the Governor—we only ask it to be just to him and clear-toned with the people. It has abused Warmoth for things which he never was guilty of, simply upon the suspicion that because

THE PEOPLE INDORSE THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. I. N. Marks is a representative citizen of Louisiana. Foremost in charities and enterprises of all kinds that may conduce to the public welfare, he is almost universally known, and, wherever known, respected. As president it became his duty, a couple of evenings ago, to make an annual report to the Firemen's Charitable Association, and in it he took especial occasion to speak of Governor Warmoth on his merits. His indorsement was most unstinted in its terms, and bore the strongest evidence of having been prompted by a sincere and earnest regard.

HON. THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON.

One of the most prominent Democratic leaders in Louisiana took a bold and manly stand against the attempted revolution yesterday. Hon. Thomas Green Davidson, whose name and familiar designation of "Old Democratic Warmoth" are almost household words throughout the State, and who, for many years, has represented that party in either branch of the Legislature and in the United States Congress, denounced the coalition of Democrats and holding Republicans in the most sarcastic and indignant terms. We call special attention to the report of his speech in the House proceedings in another column.

ALL FOR THE DEAR PEOPLE.

It has been a subject of general remark that the *Times* has surpassed itself in violence and invective against the Governor and Republican party during the progress of the attempted revolution by the Customhouse faction and their allies. There was fire under this dense volume of smoke. The street *quid naves* yesterday evening passed the word around with a chuckle and snicker that betrayed their belief that their discovery was a capital joke.

GENERAL EMORY.

We had occasion to remark, when first the Customhouse organ threatened to coerce, with United States troops, the Republican party into retaining a renegade in the Speakership of the House, that we had personal knowledge that the commander of this department was not only a brave soldier and earnest patriot, but a prudent and law-abiding citizen. We are more than confirmed in our opinion by the course of this veteran when demands were made upon him to support the infamous conspiracy against the State government which culminated yesterday. We have good grounds for assuring the citizens of New Orleans that General Emory will interfere only when requested to do so by the proper authorities, which will only be when the power of the State is exhausted. There will be no clash of authority between the State authority and the Union soldiers.

SOMETHING TO THINK OF.

Will each and every Republican member of the Legislature, no matter what his color or his partialities may be, read the *New Orleans Times*, and take counsel with himself what he had better do? The emergency is full of mischief to men who do not seem to know that they are standing on an edge over which enemies are only waiting to cast them headlong. The fury that has been held in check for four years, even while some men who had suffered from its former violence thought it was dead, is alive to-day and full of devilish intent. There is a disposition to do violence that can not be smothered so that the attentive observer will not see it; and this fearful spirit threatens every Republican in the city of New Orleans. The senseless crowd that takes its cue from the *Times* will not stand upon the order of its proceeding when it sallies forth to hunt for Bismarck and to worry Bingo. There is no discrimination in the hatred which the *Times* launches at the Radical party. It strikes down all; it hunts Birch with as much venom as it searches after Barrett. As a sample, we invite the attention of the Republican members to the following paragraph, which is not more slanderous in its insinuations than it is bloodthirsty in its misdirection. Let them read it to themselves, and then let them read it in a censure after they have determined to settle their differences in a way that will give the men who are working for a riot to understand that the Republican party is still strong enough to settle its own difficulties without accommodating the *Times* with an occasion to make merry over its destruction.

CONSISTENCY DISREGARDED.

The coalition faction yesterday recommended the expulsion of Messrs. La Saliniere and McFarland, on the ground that they were not residents of their parish (St. Martin) at the time of their election. Mr. McFarland was registrar of voters for his parish for sixty days, and resigned three days before the election. Mr. La Saliniere was clerk of registration, and opened the office on the fifth of September. He, also, resigned three days before the election. The constitution requires a residence of ten days in the parish. George W. Carter was, also, sent to Cameron parish as registrar of voters, which position he held for forty days, and until after the election. He did himself the honor to count his own votes, and return himself as duly elected Representative.

THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

United States District Attorney J. R. Beckwith has informed Governor Warmoth that, had he known of the issuance of the writs of arrest yesterday, he would have directed that they be served so as in no way to interfere with the duties or privileges of the executive or members of the Assembly. As the charge concocted amounted to simply a misdemeanor, this apparent concealment of the scheme from the government prosecuting officer proves that political ends, and not those of justice, were sought to be attained.

FRIGHTENED!

Carter's *National Republican* yesterday declares that "the people" (deputy marshals and Democratic hangers, we presume) are determined to take summary vengeance upon those who bribe legislators and other public officials, and winds up its article by a devout prayer that no such violent measures will be resorted to. The people can well appreciate this anxious solicitude on the part of the Customhouse organ. Its editors and the clique it represents are so familiar with

AS AMICUS CURIA.

Who will be the first to appear before Commissioner Woodley and swear out a warrant of arrest against the officers of the cutter Wilderness for obstructing the regular assembling of the Senate of the State of Louisiana by detaining from their seats certain Senators who are wanted in order to make a quorum? If the Governor and twenty Representatives can be arrested for

THE NEW SPEAKER.

A prominent figure, for the sturdy manhood which marked his course, has been Hon. O. H. Brewster, representative of the wealthy and intelligent people of the parish of Ouachita. Elected to the General Assembly in 1868, he was continued in place at the election of 1870, and has been ever a faithful and earnest advocate of the rights and interests of his constituents.

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obstructing the Legislature by simply being in their offices during office hours, certainly the parties who are obstructing the same body by detaining certain Senators from their seats are liable to the same penalty. This is the second of a series of remedies which we have suggested for the release of the absent Senators. Their friends might secure to them their liberty by swearing out a writ of habeas corpus; their enemies can now bring them within the reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate by a proceeding under the Ku-Klux bill. We are not particular as to the remedy, but only appear in the case as amicus curia.

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