

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

Tom Thumb has bought a yacht, a hired a goose pond, and is going to try a pirate's life for a time.

The highest point of the thermometer yesterday afternoon was 52° at Indianapolis. It was at the same time 50° at New Orleans.

Messrs. Williams, Ruperti & Co., agents of the Hamburg steamship Saxonia, have our thanks for Hamburg papers of November 30.

The McHenry "Legislature" are in a pretty fix. Some of the members yesterday wanted to adjourn sine die, but could not do it for want of a quorum.

The Washington Star doesn't blame General Meyer for the weather, but it says that things didn't use to be so until the Weather Bureau was established.

A Lewiston reporter, seeing some boys skating on this ice, went and got all their names and ages, so as to have time when they got drowned.

A man died recently at Pottstown, Penn. sylvia, whose liver, stomach and other internal organs had turned to about eight gallons of liquid.

A boy in Iowa was recently compelled to kill his father because the old man told him to behave himself. The impudence of those fathers is becoming insufferable.

San Francisco has declared the orchestra of the Chinese theatres public nuisances, and "John" has got to sing and dance without accompaniment.

William Wright, Esq., has been appointed by General Longstreet as aid, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of the First Division Louisiana State Militia.

The Baltimore American on the first instant entered upon the hundredth year of its existence as a daily journal, and on the first day of next January it will be one hundred years old.

The first number of the Houston Weekly Chronicle, published by A. J. Hanson, has been received. It is a conservative advocate, which means a Democratic journal, but it is handsomely printed.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M. on the premises, the contents of a drug store situated at the corner of Napoleon avenue and St. Charles street.

If the Greeley sisters have sold their "Greeley" stock, they will be only following the example of young Mr. Raymond, who disposed of his interest in his father's paper soon after that gentleman's death.

The Administrator of Finance notifies the public that sealed proposals for the sale to the city of twenty wharf improvement bonds will be received at his office until eleven o'clock, A. M., the seventeenth instant.

Mr. William Vickers, the gentlemanly and efficient Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for the last four years, was yesterday re-elected to the same position by the unanimous vote of the House for the regular session of 1873.

The St. James Sentinel, after a temporary suspension, appears again, under the editorial management of Mr. M. T. Jackson. Mr. W. B. Ripley, the former editor of the Sentinel, proposes to practice law in that judicial district.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 142, against 133 the week previous. Nineteen died of consumption, 4 of contagious fever, 1 of malarial fever, 2 of typhoid fever, 1 of typhus fever, 13 of pneumonia and 13 of small-pox.

Hon. H. L. Swords, a member of the Sen. from the Assumption district, has returned from a brief visit to Massachusetts, where he was present at a double wedding, one of his brothers and a sister having been married on two successive days.

There were a good many stores closed yesterday, but the most of them were in bed "to let." This is undoubtedly in a great degree owing to the unhealthy political agitation of a few men, comparatively, styling themselves arrogantly "the people."

We observed a promiscuous crowd in front of Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday, about two o'clock, and passing Tivoli circle just after that time, we found quite a large number of orderly and, apparently, well-disciplined men, who were evidently there in the interest of peace.

In 1858 a North Carolina farmer drove some sharp palings into one of his fields to prevent the deer troubling him. One morning he found one of the sticks broken and the point missing. A few days since a fine sick was shot, and in one of his kidneys was found the missing stick.

We learned at the office of the Secretary of State, yesterday, that P. Hickey Morgan, Esq., late United States district attorney for this district, had been appointed, confirmed (on the fourth of the present month) and commissioned as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Hon. Hiram R. Revels, ex-United States Senator, has been appointed by the Governor Secretary of State of Mississippi, in place of the late Hon. James Lynch. Mr. Revels is a native of North Carolina, where, at Fayetteville, Cumberland county, he was born a freeman on the first of September, A. D. 1832.

The last we heard of the gentlemen who were trying to inaugurate a little Legislature on their own hook in Odd Fellows' Hall, they were waiting patiently for a quorum. This is what the Democratic party has been waiting for in vain since 1863. It still fails to obtain the competent number to do business according to the true Republican principles.

Senator A. L. Swords, of Assumption, returned on Sunday from a visit to the North, in excellent health and spirits. He says that as the struggle here goes on, and "all roads reach the North, the people become more and more convinced that Louisiana is a Republican State, and that a stupendous fraud has been attempted upon our party. In consequence, sympathy for the Republicans and opposition to the Democrats increase in even ratio. Senator Swords was of course in his seat at the State House yesterday.

AGITATE! AGITATE! AGITATE!

Such is the advice given this people by their adviser the Ploague. Assuming that the rights of the Southern people have been outraged, as represented by their adviser, are they to be restored by the policy recommended? Allow us, who are as much interested in the peace and prosperity of the State as the Ploague, to inquire. The effect of agitation, or the perpetual reiteration of the alleged wrong, is taught to consist in the intervention of other interests. These interests are to be convinced that the oppression of our State by the federal government will be followed by the oppression of others; that in resisting this abuse in its infancy, the other States of the Union will prevent the maturity of a common oppression. This, we apprehend, will be admitted by the Ploague as a fair statement of its proposition. We will do it further justice. This agitation is to be made with entire respect for and subordination to the laws, State and federal. This is a difficult agitation to conceive, but may be represented as a gentle nudge of the public stomach, to be kept up until it relieves itself in the ordinary way, by throwing up the feculent substance. The safe mean between moderation and violence is as difficult in political as in any other professional practice. It is the line between the inactive and the heroic. Perhaps it is homeopathic. Let us suppose it may be carried out. Will it effect our common object? If so, we, if called into consultation, would assent to it. We deny: First, that peaceful agitation can be carried out; second, we deny its efficacy to redress the assumed wrong of a State if it could be carried out. The idea of peaceable agitation is not new. It has been tried in at least one signal example. Ireland had struggled from time to time to throw off an unjust and oppressive government. She had mustered men in open war. Their blood had mingled with the waters of the Boyne, their bones had blackened at Drogheda. Her people, maddened by an act of union to which they were not parties, by the suppression of her State Legislature and the proscription of her citizens, organized for a secret and sudden resistance. Emmet, one of the purest patriots who has died for human liberty since the days of Russell and Sidney, was seized, tried and executed under circumstances of atrocious cruelty which the same government dare not repeat in this height of modern civilization. Dare not repeat because American Irishmen are intelligent, wealthy, courageous and numerous. The execution of Emmet, Fitzgerald and others, with the exile of thousands who came to plant in free America eternal hostility against the inequality of the British union, extinguished this unavailing resistance. What next? O'Connell, an Irish-Catholic of patriotism and ability, met the English government in its halls of legislation. What did not O'Connell and his brave associates have to encounter and undergo? Libel upon their motives—ridicule of their speech—contempt and scorn from the press and the public. O'Connell met or attempted to meet this unworthy treatment by what? Just what the Ploague advises. By agitation. Agitate! Agitate! Agitate! These were the premises, argument and conclusion of every speech he ever made. This policy did not employ the poor, or enlighten the ignorant, or comfort the miserable. It made the people more discontented, diminished, we may suppose, the value of their land and labor. Immigration from one of the most fertile States of the British union set in, and weakened by the annual loss of thousands of able-bodied men and virtuous women, the resource and revenue upon which a wise statesman would have calculated for the regeneration of his country. Then came poor laws—Catholics had long been proscribed; then the ruin or absenteeism of the landed proprietors; then enforced collections of rents and oppressive taxes, with all the trains of riots, murders and starvation. And the great agitator. What became of him? He continued with great prudence and consistency the policy of William Penn, but whether he could not control his followers, or the British government grew a little sick of this nuisance, he was summarily seized, indicted and escaped with a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, for which he pleaded the Queen's pardon.

This is a summary of the material facts from memory. The object being to show that O'Connell's agitations tended to depopulate and impoverish his country, and, by expatriating those to whom he appealed, to enhance the injustice of which he so justly and eloquently complained. The policy of foreign intervention had been tried for centuries. Irishmen had appealed to the courts of Spain and France. Expeditions had been occasionally sent out by those powers. Gallant Irishmen, despairing of their own country, illustrated the annals of a foreign land. The Dillons, the O'Reillys, the McMahons, and thousands as brave, wasted abroad the service for which there was no employment or demand in their beloved country.

The second proposition, that if peaceful agitation could be carried into successful effect it would be inadequate to restore Southern prosperity, follows from the first. Swift, one of the most practical statesmen of Ireland, recommended to his countrymen to "burn everything that came from England except her coal." He advocated industrial development and inveighed against the injudicious application of labor. Sidney Smith, the savage, in response to Tom Moore's melodious appeals to extirpate harpers and a slumbering sword, said: "Instead of singing Erin go Bragh it would be much better to chant 'Erin go Broad,' 'Erin go Breaches.' This counsel to perpetual discontent, or this appeal to the emotional interposition of outside influence, amounts to less than that proverbial American synonym for insignificance—a row of pins. If Ireland or the Southern States should, by the means invoked be relieved of our grievances they must succumb to another. People grow tired of Polish exiles, Hungarian or any other refugees—all that ever tried that last in our war effort to realize this last insupportability—op-

pressed Greeks are a nuisance. The Southern people are too proud, too brave, too independent to agitate for a living. Neither Bellarius, Marius nor Kossoth are examples to an American freeman however unfortunate.

The true policy of the South is to develop her physical and moral resources, to add to her wealth and population, to control her labor by acquiring its confidence, to appeal to the federal government for a fair share of its appropriations and patronage. The only constitutional basis of power in this government is population. With wealth and numbers New York and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois are entirely at ease about their rights, because they can enforce them by constitutional means. We teach those truths because we sincerely desire the restoration of Southern prosperity. There need be no fear that a power so acquired will be abused. It is the right of all and we advocate it for all. In reply to the slogan of "Agitate! agitate! agitate!" we would say "Educate! educate! educate!" the whole South to the superior wisdom of industrial development, accumulated wealth and popular employment.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

"This community has a peculiar facility for organizing fizzes, but it never got up so complete a one as this." Such was the opinion expressed last night by a prominent Conservative citizen upon the attempt to set up a revolutionary government in Louisiana. Is there a corporal's guard of sensible men in New Orleans who do not coincide in his utterance? We believe not.

Every device was used to stimulate hope of success in the breasts of the dissatisfied, and thus win their active support to the movement. In addition to dragging innocent shopkeepers into closing their stores, and appealing to the cupidity of the idlers and needy by announcing that a large fund had been raised to "carry on the war," all sorts of false reports against Republicans themselves were cunningly and widely circulated. Governor Pinchback was sick unto death, and Warmoth was to take his place; several Senators and more Representatives had joined the revolutionary cabal at their new headquarters, leaving the General Assembly without a quorum; the police were in open revolt and had to be locked up in the police stations and army under guard, while the military not only refused to do anything against "this people," but the cavalry in Tivoli circle had made arrangements with a Democratic club to loan it their horse and carriages, to be used in a contemplated attack upon the State House. But all to no avail. The people could not be driven and would not be coaxed out of their good temper or into the hoped for violent demonstration; consequently the plotters were foiled, and their schemes fizzled. The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse.

The excellent sense and temper displayed by the great mass of the people yesterday, during their enforced holiday, is in the highest degree commendable. They quietly surrounded the line of the busy politicians, but took no part and gave but little moral support. Curiosity seemed to be the ruling motive that drew the majority to Odd Fellows' Hall, and this being speedily satisfied, they left. Comments sarcastic, jocular, and otherwise, were to be heard on all sides, and through all the various displays of feeling manifested, cooped up the conviction that the "great popular uprising" was a farce, and that it was the part of common sense to speedily recognize the legal government, in spirit and act, and then attend to the business interests they have been for several weeks so "devotedly" laboring to destroy.

We are well satisfied with the conduct of the community yesterday, and take it as an augury that we shall never have to chide them again for permitting ambitious demagogues to lead them into a false and harmful position. The Democratic is the best friend and most honest adviser the city has, and now that we see our counsels are heeded we shall redouble our efforts in behalf of his citizens.

AN UNFRUITFUL ALLIANCE.

An alliance with intimacy is infamous. Non est societas, non estis defensoribus suis. This was the language of the honest old man, Judge Hunt, in the Democratic convention last summer. But the convention did not follow his counsel, and in the face of them they made an alliance with Governor Warmoth; and they thought the times demanded such aid and such defenders.

The Governor was audacious and shameless in his boasts of power. He said he controlled the returning board, and that he would count the votes with those "fingers." And so some of his defenders were put upon the ticket, and Colonel McHenry and his friends were to be elected, and a Legislature was to be returned, who were pledged to send the Governor to the Senate of the United States.

And as all the officers of elective were selected out of the number of his defeated, and they resolved to exclude the colored vote in the country parishes. They located their registration offices miles and miles away from where the voters lived, and in obscure corners, and when Republican voters came to register the offices were closed and the registrars gone. They excluded Republican voters at the polls. They sunk some half a dozen ballot boxes in the river because they were loaded full with Republican votes; and they changed many boxes and substituted others stuffed with ballots that had never been cast. Sometimes they made false returns, and sometimes none at all. And these returns they were about to count, when "those fingers" of Governor Warmoth, and Jack Wharton, and Frank Hatch, and Durant DuPont were seized by the courts in the act. The district court decided against them; the Supreme Court decided against them; the United States courts decided against them; the President and his Cabinet decided against them, and they are now left to call indig-

A LOST DAY.

The unemployed portion of our population yesterday responded with alacrity to the orders to "turn out." In any other American city the presence of such a crowd upon the streets and sidewalks, filling the public squares, the coffee-houses, and blocking up the banquettes, would indicate that the industrial interests were neglected. But such an inference could not be derived from the spectacle in New Orleans. Most of those who showed themselves around Lafayette square yesterday are gentlemen of leisure, whose personal presence and supervision are not absolutely essential to the furtherance of any mechanical construction, any work of art, or any interest that may be considered of public utility. They were not neglecting their business, for the simple reason that but very few of them have any business at present that requires their attention. But while this fact may be regarded as unfortunate in one sense, as showing that this city is burdened with the support of an immense idle population, it was fortunate in another sense. For as they had nothing in the shape of private matters weighing upon their minds to make them wish themselves at home, they were naturally calm and good natured, resembling spectators at an exhibition rather than actors in a serious drama. In fact the real actors were extremely few in number and did not have the sympathy of the whole audience by a long way. We are not prepared to say what course the crowd would have taken had there been any imprudence in the conduct of the police or State authorities, of which fortunately there was evidently no danger, neither do we feel called upon to express any opinion about it. We are glad to know there was no collision, nor any occasion for it. And it is an additional cause for satisfaction, perhaps, that though thousands could last night exclaim with the Roman Emperor, "I have lost a day," the pecuniary loss, in most cases, was not great.

NOT VERY ENCOURAGING.

The efforts to obtain a quorum upon the assembling of the revolutionary Legislature yesterday rather chilled the ardor of some of the more ardent disciples of the Democratic faith. A prodigious number of wise men who make newsmongering a vocation, albeit not profit come out of it, had the "best authority" for saying that the members were all in the city and ready to meet. Yet only fourteen showed up in the Senate, and forty-seven in the House. All these together, it will be seen, would be just the number required to make a quorum in one branch of the General Assembly, unless they disregard the constitution, as they already have the election laws. Whatever may be the intent of the same non-attendance on the part of so many, there was an evident realization on the part of those who have here foremost in creating "the people" that their attempted revolution was a failure, that their only chance had not received that response from the populace which they expected, and that they did not feel the least bit encouraged. It is hoped, however, that by keeping up the agitation and filling the streets with idle men every day all winter some little good will be accomplished. But what this little will consist of no one appears to know. There is a reasonable probability that but few people, comparatively, will come out to witness the antics of the pseudo Legislature etc. which General Campbell presides, and who is, at present, by virtue of his bad conduct, the theoretical Governor of Louisiana.

SHARP PRACTICE, BUT UNSUCCESSFUL.

In narrating the events of yesterday morning the escaping mice included the following: A newsboy with a school of forebodingness in his hand can't make change fast enough. The crowd take away his papers (saying him) and tear them to pieces.

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AFTER THE EXCITEMENT, BUSINESS.

While we do not expect anything like a competitive examination of merits between the Legislature and the unauthorized body that met yesterday at Odd Fellows' Hall yet we hope our friends will prove themselves in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the people. There is plenty of important work before them, requiring study and inquiry to enable them to perform properly. The members have nothing whatever to do with the body setting itself up as a rival General Assembly. The duty of looking after that party is in other and appropriate hands, and ample preparations have been made to preserve the peace, which, fortunately, we perceive no serious disposition to break.

There is nothing, therefore, that is likely to interrupt or interfere with the business of the session, and we hope soon to be able to devote more time and attention to matters of general concern, believing that the exciting local events that have for some time claimed so much of our space are about to lose their absorbing interest. A people may be amused for a time, but can not be sustained by excitement. With the reaction that follows, the sober, earnest duties of life again claim attention, and can not be put off. We have now before us the serious task of restoring order out of the confusion that has been created in the late annual attempt to revolutionize the government of this State in the interests of the enemies of Republicanism. Wisdom, industry, moderation and economy should, and we believe will, be the guide of every member of our party. By such a course we shall have nothing to fear for the future.

A FRAUD.

The store closing business yesterday was a downright humbug. A few honest, innocent victims actually shut their doors and suspended business, but only about one in a dozen of those who made a pretense of so doing. The remainder kept their shutters up, but doors open, and the usual spiders were on hand lying in wait for the customary flies.

Of course Republican business men, and many other common sense persons, pursued the even tenor of their way, and bore the misfortune of their shut up neighbors with the highest degree of fortitude. They seem perfectly willing to "fight it out on this line if it takes all winter." We do not think any of our merchants will be so foolishly trapped again.

THE NIGHTS.

New Orleans last night was ablaze with dancing lights and gorgeous illuminations, and her streets were teeming with "fair women and brave men." But, like a host of others, we could not drive out the reflection that but for the selfishness and folly of a few ambitious Democratic politicians, at least twenty thousand strangers would have swelled the throng which witnessed the charming spectacle. In the general distress prevailing, it is sad to contemplate the actual wealth which in this particular alone has thus been driven from our doors.

The crowd of idlers who loitered and insisted Governor Pinchback on Sunday, at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, have, so far as we can learn, failed to receive the plaudits of their masters, the radical candidates for office. The latter have seen enough to know that this fight was not to be won by blackguardism. Governor Pinchback has conducted himself with moderation and discretion since he has occupied the chair of State, and his fair-minded opponents say that they respect him all the more for his faithful adherence to the cause of his political friends, and to what he considers that of his race. Besides, men of sense know that a cause can not be affected by little annoyances practiced upon its leaders and supporters.

Mr. Blanchard, with a keen eye to the main chance, opened business at Odd Fellows' Hall, by demanding that the money raised by the committee of two hundred be at once disbursed among the members of the Odd Fellows' Hall "Legislature," so-called. The funds were not forthcoming, so several of the officers quit in disgust, and will, we expect, be followed by several of the members to-day.

If these gentlemen could be proven to be legal legislators, would not the committee affected be liable to prosecution under the bribery bill? But they need not get alarmed at this suggestion.

Waggaman & Co., without Colonel Carter to furnish brains, prove complete failures in the revolutionary business. George W., without funds or a commissary, did infinitely better last January than they have done with two hundred thousand dollars and the St. Charles Hotel at their backs.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, chartered by the State of Louisiana.

Office of Managers and Agents, 70 and 72 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.

James H. Low, President.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN, 70 and 72 St. Charles Street, 40 and 42 PINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

CELEBRATED STAR SHIRT, MEN'S UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE, NEW KID GLOVES, RUBBER GOODS, FINEST QUALITY GOODS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, ETC.

The Largest Stock of Fine Goods in the City.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN, 70 and 72 St. Charles Street.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 120 Common Street.

INSURE YOUR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE RISKS, And pay their marine losses either in New Orleans or New York, Liverpool, London, Harer, Paris or Regensburg.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL, located by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and contagious diseases.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

New Orleans, January 4, 1873. At the request of a large number of noted Republicans a large meeting took place at No. 256 Canal street, for the purpose of forming an executive committee and to empower its members to raise a certain amount of money to defray the expense of an equestrian portrait of General G. S. Grant, President of the United States, to be delivered to him by that committee as soon as finished. After the meeting had been organized permanently the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the executive committee, with full power to do as they may see fit: