

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

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 15, 1873.

One can always find a sheet of water in the bed of the ocean. Hammond, the revivalist had himself photographed in various attitudes of prayer.

Men talk about the idle wind, but the wind is always busy, and, like a cheerful farmer, whistles at its work. A little boy having broken his rocking horse the day it was bought, his mother began to rebuke him. He silenced her by inquiring, "What is the good of a horse till it is broken?"

An Iowa merchant, who very recently presented him with their fourth pair of twins, has concluded to take an agency in Brazil, where he regrets that it is impossible to remove his family.

A student, undergoing his examination, was asked what was the mode of action of disinfectants. He replied: "They smell so badly that the people open the windows and fresh air gets in."

Many interesting incidents occurred in the Metropolitan camp at New Iberia, but unfortunately we have too little space to detail them just now. Most of them will keep until some future day.

An Edinburgh lady wears a mole-skin mantle, made from the coats of 630 moles captured on her own property. She also has a lovely mole on her nose, but we will let the mantle of charity cover that.

All through the life of a pure-minded, but feebly-bodied man, his path is lined with memory's grave-stones, which mark the spot where noble enterprises perished for lack of physical vigor to embody them in deeds.

A Danbury youth, who could not sing or play, wanting to serenade his girl, whistled for a half hour under her window the other evening, and when he got over the fence found about seventy-five dogs waiting to see what he wanted.

A. J. Bansen, colored Representative of the Charleston (South Carolina) district in Congress, gives notice that the nomination of a cadet to West Point by him will be thrown upon to all the youths of the district in competitive examination.

A Massachusetts man has captured a bittern, and has got somebody to describe it as a marsh fowl, with a patent extended and reversible neck, a voice like a buzz saw, and a habit of standing on one leg and howling in melancholy tones in the dusky hours.

Just as the life insurance canvassers were "beating to get tired, after their winter tramps, and the rustic population hoped for a little peace and quiet, the season of thunder storms sets in, and the rural districts swarm with lightning-rod agents who want take no for an answer.

State warrants, owing to the recent decision of Judge Hawkins, in which he sets aside No. 81 of 1872, yesterday reached forty-nine cents—a rise of twenty per cent in ten days. Metropolitan police warrants are worth ninety-five cents—the best price they have commanded for two years.

The essayist does not usually appear early in the history of a country; he comes naturally after the poet and the chronicler. His habit of mind is leisurely; he does not write from any special stress of passionate impulse; he does not create material so much as he comments upon material already existing.

Worcester, Massachusetts, papers tell of a woman stopping in that city, not yet thirty years old, who is the mother of thirteen children. This is not quite as remarkable as the case of the woman thirteen years old who had thirteen children. If you once hears of such a case they will oblige you by sending the name.

A Western editor who received half a dozen soft-shell crabs the other day, says in the next issue of his paper: "They were, indeed, delicious, but were evidently intended to be eaten when dead, as one of the crabs went shivering up and down our throat two or three times before we could smash him with our new boughten teeth."

A newly married couple found themselves in a railway carriage with only one fellow passenger, who appeared to sleep profoundly. Soon the lady commenced to call her lover all the endearing names that natural history can supply. The traveler roused up, asked the lady to call her partner a "Noah's Ark" and, allow him to sleep quietly.

The Crescent City, a small but lively daily journal, has enlarged its limits, and will appear to-day much improved in every way. There is no ambiguity in the sentiments of its editorial articles, and blows are dealt unsparringly without flinching.

The assaults upon the errors of the times, the confessions of that paper were determined to be independent journalists.

An exchange wants to know why it is that "drowning men catch at a straw." We do not know that they do. We have seen several gentlemen drown, but those of them who had any preference at all seemed to be prejudiced in favor of a plank. We don't remember ever being asked for a straw by a gentleman who was drowning, and it is just as well, perhaps, because we never carry one with us.

A singular coincidence is attached to the Stevens suicide case, at Derby, Connecticut, on Wednesday last week. Walter killed himself by placing the mouth of a loaded gun against his stomach and pulling the trigger with a poker, and the coincidence is that this was the anniversary of his father's death, who, in the same room at the same hour, viz: 5 A. M., and with the same gun and poker, terminated his existence just eight years ago.

There is no end of trouble over the postal cards. First, the paper furnished by the contractors was not up to the required weight. Next, the plates reached Springfield so badly twisted out of shape as to make it seem impossible to use them. Then the workmen engaged proved unskillful and unable to secure good impressions as required. Lastly (for the present), the velvet-iron ink, which the department requires shall be used, is difficult to work, and very liable to thicken.

"SEEKING TO ENTANGLE."

Your reporter is a festive chap. He will learn with delight that a building is in flames, and describe with animation the terror of ladies and children who escape, with additional head-lines and a pile of notes of admiration for fortunately for his pen, they were "last seen in an attitude of prayer, as the flaming floor sinks beneath them."

Your reporter is rarely a lawyer or a logician, and unless his questions for an interview have been written out for him at the office, seldom presents a point of principle distinctly. A reporter from the Pioneeer serves Governor Kellogg with what we will assume from internal and collateral evidence, to be an office copy of questions. We should suppose from the prompt and conclusive reply of Governor Kellogg that his deposition was taken by consent, and that he was not sorry to place before people unaccustomed to read any statement from him, a mainly vindication of himself from many extraordinary misrepresentations which have been published. These are, however, some rather obscure observations attributed to him upon the powers of Congress to order a new election, which would require some elucidation.

The whole tenor of the questions submitted to Governor Kellogg seems to follow the objects persistently pursued by the paper in which they are published. 1. To impress Governor Kellogg with a personal terror of assassination, and teach him that resistance to law will be kept up until he shall abdicate or invoke a new election.

2. That those who "conscientiously" believe a government illegal are absolved from any moral obligations to obey it.

3. That Governor Kellogg is responsible for the collection of taxes he did not impose to pay a debt he had nothing to do with.

4. That he is "odious to the Legislature, and the majority of his party in the State."

5. That the people of the North will make the cause of the malcontents their own, and either install the claimants of office, or overthrow the government of the United States.

The reply takes up the new American doctrine of assassination as a means of gaining office. The declaration of some follower of Garibaldi that he would join in the murder of any obnoxious persons in office, the ridicule of shameful insult and attempted murder of the Governor of a State, were met with the American declaration that "assassins are not determined men, but cowards," and that "the boy" who is said to have fired at Governor Kellogg was "a man who had an interest in taking my (Governor Kellogg's) life."

There are two principal delusions with those who would drive the Governor to abdication by the fear of assassination: 1. That the people of the North will intervene in aid of this design.

2. That the colored people are hostile to the administration, or to the Republican party.

Whatever may have been the sentiment of the Northern people as to the legislative conflict of last winter, it has been merged in detestation of the Colfax massacre, by the riot and robbery, and the base and cowardly attempt to mob and murder men politically obnoxious. We have published sample extracts from more than a hundred Northern and Western papers expressing this sentiment, and it is not to be expected they would wish to leave power in the hands of those who have so grossly abused humanity.

As for Northern politicians, it will always be remembered by the South that the most noisy advocates of State rights entered the Federal service for a commission or a contract. These political braves are allowed to publish what they choose until it embarrasses the public action, when they are compelled to shut up. Such friends disappear after the first sound of small arms and are never heard of afterward. There is no sympathy among the Northern people and no trust to be put in its Democratic politicians. No man who truly loves the South will seek to enroll her ranks upon so insane a dependence.

The Governor gets in a "body blow" when he shows that he found ready made the debt and taxes, and the laws for their collection. That "the unlimited and arbitrary power" complained of was "possessed and exercised by an ambitious and unscrupulous executive, who morally and politically has long since outlived his usefulness to the people of this State, determined only upon political preference and personal aggrandizement," and that "prominent individuals" among his opponents, "while apparently opposing they secretly endorsed the acts and wrongs of my predecessor upon the people of this State, and openly advocated his election to the Senate as an evidence of their appreciation of his services and reward for his integrity."

Yes, more than three hundred of the best citizens in 1871 protested against the excess of public debt above twenty-five millions of dollars, and held this "predecessor" directly responsible. They more-over pledged themselves to recognize and pay the twenty-five millions of dollars and interest. Many of the same men now decline to pay that debt because the present executive, who was at Washington during the past four years, conducts its collection.

2. The colored people are assumed to be dissatisfied with the Republican party. It would have been supposed that the slaughter of three hundred negroes with the knife at their throats, shot, burned and drowned, by an exultant mob, would have convinced the most incredulous that the negroes can not abandon the protection afforded them; that they can not trust those who would reduce the popular vote by massacre, and expel its chosen government by fear of assassination. The resolutions of the colored people who met to deplore the massacre pledged themselves to discard in future all dissensions, and support the administration of Governor Kellogg. To persist in agitation with the help of colored disaffection is incredible. Will not the colored people see that if the

threat of assassination drives from the State a Republican Governor, the threat of massacre may deter from the polls a colored Republican majority?

We turn with shame and regret from these palpable and futile attempts to inaugurate anarchy under the auspices of violence. It is done at a moment when the business interests of the city are involving Federal relief and soliciting the ingress of population and capital. Do not their interests perceive that their direct enemies are those who persist in agitation? Do they not perceive that the attempt to inaugurate a "reign of terror" alarms no one except the customers, capitalists and immigrants whom every business man desires to attract? If they will not see this, they can not complain of consequences which they do not attempt to prevent.

PARTIES OPPOSED TO REPUBLICANISM.

Our city is now divided into four political parties—the Republicans, the Compromisers, the Tax Resisters, and the Assassins. Each has its newspaper organ, and the three last named profess to be natural allies, in the common cause of deposing Republican officials to make room for their hungry adherents. The compromisers would persuade Governor Kellogg to give way to McEnery, Lieutenant Governor Antoine to give up the duties which he has shown a remarkable capacity to discharge to Mr. Penn. Mr. Brown is politely asked to turn over the administration to Mr. Penn. Mr. Brown is a zealous friend and the able and energetic Superintendent, to Mr. Lusher, who is not credited with the first named character, and lacks the latter qualification. Mr. Clinton, whose energetic administration of the financial duties of his office has marked an era in the history of the State, is expected to invite Mr. Graham to return, against the majority of several thousand voters who declared for the existing arrangement. To the "Senators holding over," most of whom have been secured to the Fusion interest, is to be committed the delicate and responsible duty of organizing the Senate, while the House is to be composed of "members returned by both boards," and such contestants as they may admit. In consideration of these concessions on the part of the Republicans, Mr. Desnoes will be graciously permitted to continue in the office of Secretary of State, and possibly Colonel Field would be kept on trial for a while. Perhaps a judge or two might be thrown in by the generous destroyers of the Republican party. But the immediate effect of such a compromise would be a perfectly clean sweep—not a Republican official would be left in place of importance in the city or State. Such is the policy of the compromisers.

GENERAL LONGSTREET.

To be great is to be misunderstood, envied and slandered by the little. Accordingly, the distinguished man whose name heads this article, has become the object of malicious criticism and unwarranted obloquy from persons immeasurably his inferiors, and whose only advantage over him is the command of the columns of certain unscrupulous and prejudiced journals, ever ready to minister to the evil spirit of mischief-breeding hate.

The course of General Longstreet in public matters has been open and consistent from the first. Influenced by the delusive doctrine of State sovereignty as held by many leading politicians throughout the South, and some even in the North, he believed that in a conflict between the federal and State governments his primary allegiance was due to that of his State. He acted upon this opinion, taking up arms in support of this doctrine when it was staked on the arbitrament of war. How brilliant was his military career need not be told to those who followed it with breathless admiration and heartfelt sympathy, nor to those others who cheerfully accord him the honor which brave men never refuse to "femen worthy of their steel." That career is now a part of our national history. In the Confederate army he occupied a position second only to that of General Lee, and it admitted by a Confederate authority, that "no one possessed the confidence of General Lee to a greater extent than did Longstreet."

The result of the war being the complete overthrow of the Confederate cause, General Longstreet accepted that result as frankly as he would have gladly accepted the opposite one. The issue for which he had fought was dead; tried, sentenced and executed by the power to which he had himself appealed. Thus were State governments definitively decided to be not absolutely sovereign. The government of the United States holds that position. He therefore gave his absolute allegiance to that government; nor did it need a struggle to do so. He had always loved it, and had only resisted it from a mistaken sense of duty. The course of common sense and honor was plain; to submit with manly sincerity to the decision he had invoked. The course of patriotism was equally plain; to give a hearty support to the only government which had a claim upon him. There was no conflict here. No private man need have hesitated a moment. But General Longstreet was not a private man. His deeds had made him illustrious. Thousands who had followed him in war, thousands who had followed him with imaginations warmed by love and sympathy from their firesides, were looking toward him now for an example. What would he do? Continue a futile, wordy resistance to a power which had just overcome the valiant military, and in which he had taken so distinguished a part? Retire to sulky solitude, abjuring at once the privileges and the duties of citizenship? The responsibility was great, and nobly did he meet it. Not like the fireside generals, who, when his sword was flashing in the heat of conflict, were coolly criticising him in their comfortable arm-chairs, and telling him how "Longstreet should have acted" at such or such a battle; nor like the self-seeking commissaries whose love of gain was the sole motive that took them to the wars; nor yet like the disappointed politicians whose zeal for the Confederate cause was based upon the numerous fresh, fat offices which its success would bring into the market. All these, with attendant groups of impetuous newspaper men, blindless lawyers and boasting washbucklers, saw, or thought they saw, that the course of profit lay in re-igniting the war in their "parade localities, abusing the "Yankees," cursing the government, fostering a spirit of hate, feeding the smoldering fire of rebellious feelings and fiercely denouncing as traitors and renegades all ex-Confederates of standing who frankly gave their allegiance to the general government. To such men, characterless and unprincipled, the manly, straightforward, patriotic course of General Longstreet since the close of the war is a matter of harsh censure, bitter hostility and malicious misrepresentation. Men of nobler stamp, however, though restrained by prejudice, mistaken views, consistency or false pride, from following his example, yet admit the wisdom of his conduct, and do not question the purity of his motives. If these motives had been more generally appreciated among his former associates, especially in Louisiana, and that example had been more generally followed, we should not at this day be in a condition of semi-revolution, based on distinctions totally forgotten to the spirit of our government. Nay, there would no longer exist any distinctions between those who were "for the South" in the late war and those who were against her; and men like General Longstreet, who had submitted as sincerely as any had fought bravely, would be recognized as the promoters of the best interests of the community in which their lot might be cast. This he is, and as such will be recognized when the prejudice of the moment has passed away, and calm award of impartial history gives to every man his due. Then, the name of General Longstreet, valiant while valor was of any

use, nobly submissive when patriotism, State as well as national, showed submission and patriotism to be identical, shall embazon its pages, while those of his ignoble traducers shall be sunk into merited oblivion.

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A DEAD STATUTE.

The well informed editor of the Pioneeer catches Governor Kellogg in this wise: With the contempt never these laws have produced—"except to twenty thousand voters" why has not been tried to purge our statutes of so foul and villainous an instrumentality of injustice and wrong? Shall we tell him? He wants them himself, to sustain his usurpation by all the traps and snares that they are capable of producing.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

F. P. Ducoque vs. Valin & Livandis (Anthony D. Valin and Edgar B. Livandis) Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to be directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, May 11, 1873, at twelve o'clock P. M., the following described property, to-wit:—

CERTAIN FURNITURE, Oct. 21, 1872. Twelve months or, at the option of the debtor, to be paid to the order of myself at the Southern Bank in this city, in full of the above debt, with interest at the rate of eight per cent annum from maturity until paid. E. B. LIVANDIS.

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