

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

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 1, 1876.

Sharp practice—Knife grinding.

"Julius Caesar" has a long reign, at Booth's Theatre.

The Pope is better, and has been making some bishops.

Dandelion leaves are picked in the North, just for greens.

The sleepy towns in Mississippi and Florida are called Enterprise.

The latest reel danced last night by many young men was the reel home.

Genius may stamp a man, but it need not stamp all of the ambition out of him.

English beef eaters are troubled about the scarcity of live stock in England.

The flower born to rise unseen is the flour which rises in the baking pan during the night.

Dr. Walker's household is so filled with vinegar biters that his wife has applied for a divorce.

Mr. Valentine's recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee will soon be unveiled at Lexington, Virginia.

The Piper most sought for by dancers is Representative Piper, the bachelor millionaire of California.

There is no harder work than the effort to seek enjoyment, and nothing more tiresome than a holiday.

The Prince of Wales killed a tiger at Jeypore, one that had been trained for the purpose, some think.

It is said that Worms, the forger can not be extradited for several months to come. His refuge is beyond vermine.

The capacity of the English language is being better understood every day. Brooklyn skaters are now called "rinkulists."

The makers of yesterday showed various tastes. Some put on the best faces possible; others had exceedingly cheap countenances.

The prohibitionists of Connecticut and Rhode Island have resolved to drink nothing stronger than centennial tea this year.

The desire of the rising generation, in masquerade, to look like negroes, can scarcely be accounted for on principles of taste.

To find how members have spent the hours of legislative sessions you must refer to the minutes. The seconds followed the motions.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says science is something to be taken in small quantities, and stored in upper stories where there is room for it.

A California convict had himself shipped out of prison in a shoe case. The amount of money he had embezzled is not stated by the reporters.

Powdered alum and common salt will cure aching in a hollow tooth. The first sensation of such an application is one of coldness, then the pain gradually subsides.

New York papers report that Edwin Adams has bought Oakley Hall's play of "Cruelty," and will take it to Australia. If it does not draw he will probably leave it there.

Not being able to be a great man himself, John Foster became the friend of great men. He was to Dickens like Nast's card of Great Brown on the presidential coat tail of Horace Greeley.

Philadelphia papers all agree that John McCullough is a very uneven and rough sort of *Nicholson*, acting the part without thoughtfulness, and reading it as badly as Barry Sullivan.

Arrangements are being made to put the centennial railroad fare between New Orleans and Philadelphia at \$30 for the round trip. Many poor young men can save that amount in two months on drinks.

It appears to be not the duty of the Democratic press to retract the slanders published against General Babcock, before his trial. The great political party of defamations knows only how to blacken character.

It is a principle of nature and Paris restaurants that nothing is lost. *Figaro* says the toothsome French punch paddings, served with brandy sauce, are made of table sweepings, crumbs and stale cake of the previous day.

The incessant changes of ministers and other high functionaries in Turkey are explained by the fact that a considerable sum goes into the Sultan's privy purse at each change, the money having to be paid by the incoming officials.

A large number of prominent gentlemen of the city have united in asking Rev. Dr. Fowler to repeat his address on Moses, delivered in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church last Sabbath evening. It is hoped that Dr. Fowler will consent; and if so, probably Thursday night will be the time fixed upon.

The Graphic says: "The Republican administration introduced postal cards. Thereupon the Democratic and independent press denounced and derided the folly as an evidence of vanity and a pitiful effort to beguile the people while they were plundered by a tyrannical government. But the result does not justify the sneer. The first year 50,000,000 postal cards were sold, and last year three times as many. They are thoroughly Democratic, and they are logical companions of fast mails and free schools."

A man who had just been reading Mark Twain's "Literary Nightmare," says the Austin, Nevada *Recycler*, stepped into a main street saloon muttering, "Punch, brothers! punch, with care! punch in the presence of the passer-by" when a retired prize fighter, who was muzzling in the corner, got up, and, accusing the nightmare fellow, demanded, "Whose card are you going to punch, you bloody duff?" The other fellow tried to explain, but the fighter insisted that he (the other fellow) had said "Punch, brothers! punch with care! punch that big fellow up in the ear!" The appearance of the police prevented bloodshed.

THE FAITH OF COUSHATTA.

The history of the murder of Twitchell and others, charged with the crime of having voted the Republican ticket is very well known. The parties charged consented to quit the State upon the promise by their captors of a safe conduct beyond the lines. This compromise was kept very faithfully for several miles, when the party in charge was set upon by a superior force, and the paroled prisoners were seized and shot. It is true these butchers of unarmed men belonged to the same political party with those who had guaranteed the safe conduct.

At a subsequent period a citizen of Feliciana had charged a negro woman with having administered to him a deadly poison. The woman was said to have accused John Gair of having employed her to do so. A process issued for the arrest of John Gair as an accomplice in this imputed crime. He was taken at Baton Rouge, under this process, and conveyed on the road to the prison of the parish in which the alleged crime was said to have been committed. The arresting party was met at a few miles from Baton Rouge; it was overpowered, and the prisoner shot. The woman upon whose alleged confession the guilt of her alleged accomplice rested, was taken from the jail and hanged the same night.

Here were two cases in which, under the rules of lawful war, and of respect for lawful process, prisoners were assured of a safe conveyance, and in each case the pledge of safety was violated.

The same principle of false faith has pervaded the adjustment and its execution. The Republican party held both the executive and representative departments of the government. They had held the position under every species of violence and obloquy. The White Leaguers had openly and with arms attacked and overthrown the organization of the government and dispersed its members.

Why, then, should they have trusted the assurances made them by the opposition? Why should they have consented to invoke the adjudication of a congressional committee for a decision upon rights which they had the assistance of the federal government to maintain? It was for the sake of peace. It was, if the reader chooses, for the sake of personal safety. Can any one say the Republican party has not kept faith in this compromise? They have done so notwithstanding its first fruit was to seat a Democratic majority.

Here, however, the faith of Coushatta demonstrates itself. There was a compromise. The Democracy came under color of law and with assurances of amity. No sooner had the Democracy secured a working power in the Legislature than there came in those who had been no parties to the compromise; who had, in fact, pledged themselves always to oppose the compromise. They overcame the parties to the compromise and proceeded to take the Governor, who had been guaranteed the possession of his office, and to remove him from office on the simple accusation of an offense. With these consistent instances of bad faith, in vain may Mr. Kidd declare:

We tell the colored people that we strike hands with them. There shall be no shoguns, no force; we will reason and argue to prevent a civil war from rain. We ask them to abide with us and redeem the State. There is not in the mind of a true Southern man a single thought to the prejudice of the colored man's rights. We are his own people, from whom he has been led away. It will come with us and stand by us, we will stand by him, love and cherish him, and stay with him forever, and we say that in this, our centennial year.

Mr. Demas states the convictions of the colored people, and Mr. Kidd may as well believe that these are indelible impressions.

He continued by showing the persecutions of colored voters, pursued into swamps, shot and mangled, and cited the case of John Gair. All the Democrats had voted for him once, but he was charged with being accessory to poisoning a man who was to abide with us and who was engaged last night to send a dispatch to the city urging impeachment; taken from the officers who arrested him by a band of seventy-five men, who were concealed in the woods for that purpose, shot to death, and his sister hanged in the courtyard. With that and other instances he could not believe the Democrats respected the rights of the colored people.

Mr. Booth—in what instances have we not? Mr. Demas—in Grant, Coushatta and other deeds. They are indelible. All you want is power. You put your own construction on the constitution, the laws and our rights.

Those who know the nature of these people have tested their fidelity. They were attached to the better classes of the Southern people, but these classes would never protect them from lawless men before the war or since. Giving their labor and their care, toiling to support the whites even when their own freedom was at stake, they might naturally have expected that amnesty from which they have been excluded. They are Republicans, and can never be anything else.

The impassioned declarations forced from one of their representatives show the position of the colored people to have been irrevocably fixed by the persecutions which they have received.

Mr. Luckett to Mr. Demas—Do you purport to abide by the promise of the people? Mr. Demas—Yes, sir. If the people go untrammelled to the ballot box we will beat you two to one. In Rapides there is 800 Republican majority, and yet the Democratic member was elected.

Mr. Stafford—No; I said there was 850 colored majority.

Mr. Demas—I understand that; but they were Republicans by that very fact. You can't make Democrats out of them. They won't go into the fire the second time.

Mr. Kidd—thought they were accused of killing the most of them.

Mr. Demas—Yes, but there are so many you can't kill enough. I knew they were colored, because if they were white they would have been allowed to live there, but you can't get along without the colored men, for you must have them to till your fields.

A WESTERN DEMOCRAT OF STATES RIGHTS.

It would have been impossible that a statesman so long and so intimately connected with party politics and so permanently before the country as a possible candidate for its highest honors as Governor Hendricks, to ignore entirely the sectional question presented in Louisiana at present. In his speech at the State fair he discussed this question with great prudence and with his ear cautiously cocked to that universal eavesdropper, the telegraph.

We believe he belonged to that curious political variety, the "States rights war Democrat." In that capacity he aided the government to suppress the rebellion of his Democratic States rights brethren at the South. How professors of that school can reconcile the avowal of this principle, with their opposition to the only mode in which the rights of a State can be asserted, we have never been able to understand.

The cordial support of States Rights Democrats to the ticket of war Democrats, Seymour, General McClellan and General Blair, can only be explained by some secret and satisfactory adjustment. We really think it requires a good deal of confidence even in this mode of solution to inspire such a generality as the following:

I hope and I believe that the people of this whole land will ere long pronounce a solemn and irrevocable judgment that the constitutional authority of the United States shall everywhere be respected and obeyed, and the rights and prerogatives of the States preserved and maintained in accordance with the constitution and Union.

We had thought that in the constitution as amended and indorsed by all of the States, and in the suppression of all military opposition to the federal government, this "solemn and irrevocable judgment" has been pronounced: The "rights" of the States are to be maintained. How? Does not Mr. Hendricks know that the rights of the States were deliberately and logically asserted by the States which believe in them? Why was not Mr. Hendricks found alongside of those who asserted the only right which could be enforced at the will of the State—the right to withdraw from the Union? Does not Mr. Hendricks know that those men who really periled life upon that right, have accepted the decision to which they appealed? Does he not know that the right of a State is but a right of petition to Congress, and that the right of the State must be passed on by the whole people of the United States? Now, when thousands of these Southern people conscientiously, and under arms, asserted this right, the constituents of Mr. Hendricks sent a hundred thousand men to defeat their doctrines. Others sold their provisions and other supplies to the Union and took evidence of its indebtedness, which the secessionists are now exhorted to make more cotton to redeem. Every Union man rejoiced at the concentration and dispatch of men and provisions from Indianapolis to Donaldson and Chattanooga, and for the march to the sea. Every Southern States rights Democrat knows that the power of the West precipitated upon the Confederacy terminated the war.

When those States rights men who really fought the war of secession have accepted the decision, we ask if it be candid to sow anew in their minds the seeds of a faith which has been once so rudely eradicated. Is it kind to encourage the vague hope that those rights which Mr. Hendricks aided to whip them out of shall be established anew by "the people of the whole land?" We really think this is mixing politics with the other industries in an unwarrantable manner. As for what Mr. Hendricks means by the "prerogatives" of the States, we can not pretend to understand. No constitutional government can have a prerogative. The people concede all the powers necessary to the administration of a republic. What are called the undefined and voluntary powers are reserved under our institutions to the people, or to the States respectively. We apprehend that Mr. Hendricks has never found that royal discretion attributed to a republican State in the works of Mr. Calhoun.

We had fully expected some allusion to the commerce of New Orleans in an address dedicated to the moneyed industries. Mr. Hendricks still continues in a delusion that the commerce of the Mississippi valley is conducted by the river and its tributary waters. It can not be news to him that the great interior West, and especially his own great State, sends the mass of production, of travel, of merchandise and of manufactures direct by rail and canal to New York, Philadelphia, Montreal and Baltimore, and not to New Orleans as formerly. There is a large and a common market for the production of Western provisions and manufactures, and for the supply of tropical production to Indiana and the whole West. It is the commerce of the American continent; it only requires such modifications of our commercial relations with the continent and its islands as has been recommended by the President of the United States. It would require a fair apportionment of the steam postal service, under which New Orleans could become the entrepot of a great commerce, under which Indianapolis might be placed within a hundred hours of Havana. This attribute of mixed industry has had no place in the plan of industrial redemption as proposed by Mr. Hendricks.

We welcome Governor Hendricks to our State, our climate, and to the hospitalities of our people. We thank him for having touched on some of those industrial prejudices which have made us as a people dependent upon other communities for commodities which we might produce at home. We think that so far as his allusions have infringed upon the political questions which have been pending among us, they may be subject to the interpretation we have given them, and we may hope to have suggested some de-

THE VOICE OF HATE AND PREJUDICE.

According to a dispatch in the Democrat, real or pretended, there is one voice, only one, at Bayou Sara, which says, "Impeach! Impeach!" More than eighteen hundred years ago, there was a similar voice heard in Jerusalem, "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!" Pilate could find no law for complying with the "voice of the people," and did the best he could. Like one of the New Orleans newspapers he washed his hands of the whole business and assumed a position of neutrality. Too cowardly to protect the prisoner against the unreasonable demands of the mob, and too good a lawyer not to know he was innocent, the judge for the time being abandoned his post and left the destined victim to the wrath of his pursuers. The Senate of Louisiana, however, does not contain a majority of Pilates, and the man whom the Bayou Sara voice wants crucified was promptly set free.

We shall never know how many gentle voices might have been raised in Jerusalem to plead for justice, nor how many there might have been raised in Bayou Sara against the unreasonable persecution of Governor Kellogg. The Jews would have promptly stoned the friend of the Saviour and compelled him to tote the cross, had such a man shown himself, and we fear that any who had the temerity to talk of justice in Bayou Sara would have fared but little better. The Democratic House obeyed that voice before it was heard here; but the Senate made all even before midnight. We are not so bad as the ancient Jews, after all.

Upon an examination of the minutes of the House published yesterday it is seen, that no resolution to authorize the appointment of managers was passed, or even introduced in the House. The resolution which was adopted directed the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to prepare and present to the House the articles of impeachment. The Speaker, after the House adjourned, appointed the committee under this resolution, and then interpolated the words, "and to act as managers for the House." The Democrats claim that this certificate of the Speaker was sufficient to enable the committee to appear before the bar of the Senate to conduct the prosecution. Perhaps they are

office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and for other purposes.

They had planned to impeach every one who stood in the way of Speaker Estelle. Their strategy was perfect if they had the assent of the enemy. It was the proposal of Bobadil to exterminate the army of the enemy. "I would take," said he, "nine other gentlemen, altogether or nearly as skillful of fence as myself. We would challenge ten of the enemy, kill them; challenge ten others, kill them," and so, by a simple process of figures, it became only a question of time.

The White Leaguers have encountered a difficulty similar to that presented to General Bobadil—the objection of the enemy to consent to this destruction by decimation. Governor Kellogg, distrustful Coushatta, though bearing gifts, laid by an act fixing the succession of the executive. When under this law the Democracy shall have impeached away one Senate President after another they will find themselves obliged to accuse all the Senators, except the nine Democrats, out of office. Then, as the simple objection of the Republicans to "come up and be killed," like the ducks of Mrs. Dill, and the Democracy have not Senators for a quorum, the last Republican President of the Senate pro tem. would be Governor—if he kept out of the way of impeachment by a stray bullet. This "act entitled an act" has proved a serious obstacle to the Democratic programme. We may imagine Mr. Kidd or Mr. Booth dramatically confronted with an act cutting off the Democratic succession. We may fancy the Governor ordering this act to be promulgated. He may say:

Show the eye and grieve the heart: Come like shadow, so depart. And then as the Senate Presidents Anderson, Burch, Stamps and Twitchell, "pass over the stage in order," Mr. Booth may tragically exclaim: Why do you show me this? A fourth, start great! What will the line stretch out to the track of doom? Another yet a seventh! There are no more—And yet the eighth appears who bears a glass—Perhaps of whisky, or some other senatorial beverage.

Democracy may complain with Macbeth: Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown And put a barren sceptre in my gripe. Thence to be wrenched by an ungodly hand—No Democrats succeeding. The game is certainly blocked in this direction, whatever may be devised in some other.

THE RECORD. "William Pitt Kellogg, the usurper! usurper!" has rung over the land from Democratic throats, with gnashing of teeth, wringing of hands, and shedding of tears, until the "unterrified" grew wild, hysterical and idiotic.

And now, in the House of Representatives of Louisiana, a State which the Democracy has declared to be "without a legal Governor and trampled by the iron heel of a lawless usurper," their wisest and best, their chosen leaders, with affected gravity and sincerity, did "impeach William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors."

By a solemn legislative act their most honorable and eminent leaders proclaim to their high-toned and chivalrous constituents, "and the rest of mankind," that for three long, weary years the very foundation of their political capital, their "stock in trade," has been a fraud and a pretense, and that William Pitt Kellogg was and is Governor of Louisiana.

Or would the Democratic members of the House of Representatives prefer that intelligent, sensible people should regard the impeachment of Governor Kellogg as a stupid joke, a silly farce, played by buffoons for the entertainment of a gaping, vulgar rabble?

There are but the two alternatives: for the "legal impeachment" of a "lawless usurper" is the highest of absurdities.

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AN UNEXPECTED OBSTACLE. When a triumphant cavalry troop charges through a bush fence, and finds itself in front of the battery which it masked, prudent men who value their horses, immediately make for shelter themselves. Such was the position of the Coushatta Guards when, having carried everything before them under the waving banner of impeachment, they suddenly pulled up the armament of "an act entitled an act to provide the manner of filling any vacancy that may exist in the

BATTLE ORDERS CAPTURED.

We have heard the assertion that White Leaguery was only moved for regard for the public morals in accusing Governor Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors too numerous to be specified. We could not see how the Democracy could have condoned the alleged misdeeds of Governor Warmoth by accepting his aid without any inquiry into his official conduct. We can not understand how such rigid moralists should have instituted a resolution to overthrow a wicked usurpation, and then admit that the object of their violence had committed no wrong. To assert that this usurper had committed wrong would be to consent that this wrong could be condoned in consideration of political power. It would be to assert that any citizen was estopped by the compromise from the right and duty to memorialize the Legislature for an act of impeachment.

The charge that the Governor deserved impeachment, because when the police who guard our life and property would not serve without pay, was to our mind preposterous. Had he failed to exercise any influence in his power to protect these interests, we should have considered him more deserving of impeachment. When, however, he had compromised and condoned the revolutionary overthrow of his government, it will seem to strangers a little curious that those who overthrow the government should attempt to expel him from office for having taken measures to repair the disorganization of public safety occasioned by the revolutionists themselves.

If, however, we needed any proof that the object of the Democracy was the possession of the executive office, and not the promotion of public morality, it will be found in an inopportune display of their purpose published in the Democrat of yesterday.

The article was obviously written before the publication of the act changing the executive succession, and before the decision of the high court of impeachment. It points out the successive steps to secure a Democratic executive. It is assured:

1. That the executive is suspended from his official position from the moment of his accusation. Governor Kellogg was then to have been suspended from office during such interval as his accusers might deem necessary to prepare and present their specific charges. It is then said:

If Kellogg should be impeached, it is Antoine's duty to assume the executive office and functions. If he fails, it will be evidence, on his part, of an intent to aid and abet Kellogg in his lawlessness. It will be evidence of an intent to obstruct and defeat the due process of the law. It will be a flagrant act of resistance to the effort of the people's representatives to bring a guilty official to justice. If he fails, the House should assert its power by impeaching him also, and all others who stand in the way of full and fair investigation of the matters charged against Kellogg.

If Lieutenant Governor Antoine should not believe that a vacancy exists this fact would justify his accusation and suspension. The Republican Governor and Lieutenant Governor thus removed, the Republican President of the Senate may be accused—of what? the reader will ask. Why, of piracy or of fraud; for any accusation according to this theory will occasion a vacancy.

Here is a specimen of the charges proposed: Kellogg's call of the Senate in extra session is ground for his arraignment. Why did he not call the General Assembly? If Kellogg should be impeached, Antoine should be impeached in extra session. It is here let him be impeached.

What better evidence of ignorance or of disregard of law could be given. First, a call of the Senate is ground of arraignment. Then a failure to call the Assembly together is a cause of arraignment. The State constitution says: "The Governor may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly." Here a discretion is conferred upon the executive, but the plan of campaign, "Antoine"—then Governor Antoine should be required to call the General Assembly in session. Will any one tell us who should require the executive to submit his discretion to their direction? "If he (Antoine) refuses let him be impeached."

It was then determined to impeach all others who stand in the way of an investigation of the matters charged against Kellogg.

How could any President of the Senate stand in the way of the process? What could such an officer have to do with the merits of a charge against the executive? No one can imagine complicity or reason for impeachment except one—the intervening incumbents would be Republicans, and if they be in the way of the Democratic succession through the Speaker of the House, they are to be suspended in office.

If any one can doubt, after this exposure, that it was the intention of the White Leaguers to impeach themselves into power; if any one should doubt that the Democratic Speaker secured by the compromise was to inherit the executive succession through the political bowstring, the bloodless taking off all his Republican predecessors, we could not hope to convince them even by the declaration of the White Leaguers themselves.

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in some sense bound by the position, though the Senate decided against them, and decided the prosecution was in default for want of proper appearance. There is no doubt that the House ought to have elected their managers before it adjourned, and given them specific instructions to look after the case in the court of impeachment. The Democrats should bear in mind that justice requires the plaintiff to come into court prepared for his case, so that there may be no unnecessary delay.

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THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION. The Immigration Convention will meet at two o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1876, at the room of the Chamber of Commerce, over the Louisiana National Bank, Common street, near the corner of Camp.

JOHN H. KENNARD, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, 629 71 1/2 St.

NOTICE. OFFICE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC EDUCATION, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division, No. 29 Burgundy street, February 29, 1876.

At the request of a number of the members, the regular meeting of this board is postponed until WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.

HENRY C. DIBBLE, President, H. A. CORBIN, Secretary.

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