

New Orleans Republican.

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NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 2, 1876.

Our friends claim a fourth of March.

A poor man can not afford to be wicked.

The trade in spring overcoats is remarkably dull.

The Mistick Krewe failed to picture the exodus of Jonah.

There are two choices for a boy. He can be an ass or a rogue.

The Moses of South Carolina is not likely to see the promised land.

That which a Western farmer sows his reaping machine shall reap.

There are 900,000 sheep in Colorado, and there is no sheer nonsense about it.

The old custom of calling members of legislatures "honorable" is still observed.

A child reaches for the moon, and a weak man struggles for fame. No harm is done.

Bates said he heard some talk of picking a man's pocket, but there was nothing in it.

A dry professor can always get up a speech of reason, but the flow of soul comes hard.

For reliable financial articles read the New York papers owned by Wall street brokers.

A good young man has a nice set of acquaintances, and a prize fighter has a nice "net-too."

An accomplished gentleman is one whose society is regarded as equivalent to his board bill.

The spirited De Murska has gone to New Zealand, and will probably get new zeal and money there.

A legislature is a place where members have a good deal to say and get a good price for saying it.

It is thought Tilden is being held back for a surprise; he is never mentioned now as a candidate.

Every man should be allowed to have his own way, provided it does not cross the path of any one else.

The government can not keep adventures from the Black Hills, nor keep them from starving after they get there.

It does not take a shallow man long to make up his mind; but it is a small thing and will not stay made up.

The Washington correspondent whose chief labor has been to report contemplated Cabinet changes will not have his salary raised.

Hon. J. M. Peobles will lecture this evening at Minerva Hall, No. 138 Clu street, on the "Signs, Wonders and Tests of Modern Spiritualism."

Bayard Taylor, the great traveler, has been engaged on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune. He will be able to do the Tribune tower.

On Monday night the sign "Standing room only" was hung out at the Varieties Theatre box office. It has not been used before for years, at night.

One of the altars in the pageant of the Mistick Krewe broke loose from the base and had to be left in the street, but it did not much alter the procession.

No one knows the harm debating societies may do to young men. It gives them confidence in their abilities to such an extent that they aspire to become statesmen.

"Do not crowd until you get out of the woods," has been considered a trite saying. Bates is of opinion that under no circumstances should a man make a rooster of himself.

Go and hear Rev. J. M. Peobles' lecture on the "Signs, Wonders and Tests of Modern Spiritualism," at Minerva Hall, No. 138 Clu street, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The latest message from Mr. L. U. Resvins announces that from uncontrollable circumstances he will be unable to lecture in New Orleans this week, or attend the convention.

Things are very tight in Mobile. The Tribune, apologizing for the non-appearance of a valuable article, says: "The gripe has got some of our compositors and will not let them loose."

The suicide of murderers is becoming frequent. If men capable of doing murder would only kill themselves before they kill anybody else, much trouble and expense would be saved.

Persons interested in the subject of Spiritualism will do well to attend the lecture this evening at Minerva Hall, No. 138 Clu street, by Rev. J. M. Peobles, on the "Signs, Wonders and Tests of Modern Spiritualism."

Hard times are the times in which to get married. When young men and women have less money with which to travel, dress and indulge in extravagance to make others envious, they can marry and enjoy themselves.

A new State House will be erected in Boston from the lumber of the old one; the remaining timber will be sent to different States for the purpose of building historical halls. The chips will be picked up to fire centennial guns.

The Woman's Journal says: "The old elm on Boston Common was blown over by the gale last week." As we understand it, it was the blowing down that ruined it. It had been blown over by every gale that came during the past century.

The Sultan has signed a decree granting amnesty to all insurgents who return to their homes within a month. If he has to fight them five years, and drive them home, he may not be willing to pardon them all and let them control his government.

The Buffalo Express notices that impeachment proceedings are in progress against the Republican Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi by Democratic Houses, and adds: "The efforts of these Southern Democrats for conciliation are positively overpowering."

THE PERSECUTION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The House of Representatives returned to the charge upon the Governor yesterday with renewed activity. Some fifteen articles have been prepared against him, which, it is probable, a committee will attempt to exhibit in the Senate to-day.

We say attempt, since, from the tone of the address signed by twenty-one Senators, and published in another column, it is not by any means certain that the Senate will not adjourn sine die early to-day.

We deem it of no consequence to enter into a detailed repetition of the various strategic movements made by the House and its putative managers in the conduct of the impeachment proceedings on Monday. By neglecting to elect managers, and then adjourning before the pleasure of the Senate was known, the House put itself in a position to be surprised, and it was accordingly very much surprised by the prompt action of the Court of Impeachment.

The Speaker endeavored to cover the retreat by a decided stretch of parliamentary authority in appointing, after adjournment, a board of managers, or at least clothing the committee which had been sent to the Senate merely to notify that body that the House had passed a resolution of impeachment, with authority to manage the prosecution.

By all the precedents, the Speaker is incompetent to appoint managers at all. They are elected by the House by ballot, though perhaps a resolution, specially empowering the Speaker to appoint, would be sufficient authority for him to act.

The contest between the two houses is on the point of suspending the Governor from office. The House can not hope for conviction. There is no case against the Governor, and the only ground the Democrats have to stand upon is the constitutional power of the House to arbitrarily accuse, and the hope that they can effect impeachment and suspension from office as a resulting consequence.

The case once fairly before the Senate, they know that a vote of acquittal would be a work of no more than five minutes. How to produce the suspension and then retire from the contest in such a way that the Senate can not act, is the problem which has vexed the Democratic caucus all through the session.

How to check this plain intent of the enemy is now the chief solicitude of the Republicans. The Senate does not wish to adjourn before the case is definitely disposed of, and the House is using every device to protract the proceedings beyond the session.

If the reindictment which was found yesterday be valid, of which the Senate is the sole judge, it must be presented to the Court of Impeachment to-day to receive any force or effect. In case it be received by the Senate, it will, no doubt, be tried in as summary a manner as it was found.

If not presented, it only remains as an accusation, to be presented at some future time, when the Senate is ready to receive it. When received and entertained by the Court of Impeachment it becomes impeachment and suspension from office, and not before.

The Democratic managers of this persecution may as well make up their minds first as last that neither the Governor nor any other officer of the State can be legally suspended without a vote of the Senate.

No executive power whatever is given to the House in impeachment or any other matter. No judgment can be rendered. It can only accuse and furnish evidence. The Senate may even dismiss proceedings in their initiatory state for any reason satisfactory to itself.

If the Democrats in the House are merely anxious to make up a record to go to the country, they have already succeeded in showing they have done their best to save the army of office-seekers that urges them on. They have subordinated the interests of the State to the ambition of party, and frittered away the whole session without having passed an act that is worth the paper it is written on, if we except the bill to pay their own mileage and per diem.

THE CONSERVATIVE INFLUENCE.

We have addressed certain considerations to the Republican leaders of color. They were to the point that a great contest lies before us, in which the interests of that race are chiefly at stake.

It can not be supposed that we intimated anything else except to establish the qualification line of official choice or representative nominations. To us the inclusion of a representative is of more consequence than his external complexion.

As Governor he will command and lead his militia, should resistance be offered by the conspirators to the enforcement of the law.

Then the House is to declare Mr. Estillette Governor and "the people will enforce his authority." Here we have a revolutionary placard and programme.

Here we have this peaceful city in the midst of its only business season to be thrown into war. Is it supposed Governor Kellogg would surrender the Government to a threat of its enemies?

Would there be no appeal to the federal government to suppress this domestic violence? We have worried around the circle and stand precisely where we did when the first attempts were made to evict Governor Kellogg from office.

The organ of the revolution has sounded its clarion. It has commanded an advance. It proclaims all except Democratic officers unfit for trust, and appoints a Democrat to the supreme executive chair.

We suppose there can be no longer a doubt that the Democratic idea of official crime is the adverse possession of office, and the only means of impeachment is to occasion a Republican vacancy in office, which a Democrat was alone competent to fill.

If the seat of State government were at Shreveport, the extracts from the political records of that ferocious city advise us pretty well what might have been expected here within the past and present sixty days.

A Democratic State government would have been proclaimed, a Democratic army of Coushatta sharpshooters organized, and a Democratic majority of the popular vote secured by the simple process of the shotgun qualification for suffrage.

But Shreveport is not Louisiana, nor do the revolutionary politicians, with the "lawless" men testified to by Hon. Mr. Levy and others, count for as much among the bulwarks and coffers of a large city, whose population must labor to live.

We are aware that this peaceful interest has been under great pressure. Forced loans have been required from them for several years past, and they have recently been threatened that unless they give their streets to be barricaded and their clerks to be shot, Red river will never permit them to advance another dollar for wages or forward another barrel of pork or sack of corn.

The peace which comes of abject, infamous, fatal submission to wrong and to usurpation. And then reminded— This is the peace the sixty signers of the memorial protesting against Kellogg's impeachment have mistaken for a public blessing.

We have some indications that these people, so wanting in chivalry as to object to a street war, will not submit to such dictation or to such language. There are Conservative journals whose patronage consists chiefly in the advertisements of business men. These journals are now speaking out, or speaking as distinctly by not uniting with the revolutionary party in demanding a government of proclamations and barricades.

A COUP D'ETAT ORDERED.

It is said to have been an observation of the warlike Indians that they had rather fight the United States troops than the Texans, because the former "always blow a horn in the morning before they start." This cavalry call is a notice to the enemy to adopt his strategy accordingly.

The organ of the impeachers renders the same service to the Conservative interests of the State. We published its programme of accusing its way to power. It was shown by its condemnation of all allegations against the administration of Warmoth, by its accepting position, on the Returning Board of 1872, that the Democracy has really no sense of political or moral consistency.

1. It treats as "null and void" an act of that Legislature under whose authority the present Legislature was elected; which has imposed taxes and paid the expenses of the government, including the per diem and mileage of the Legislature, and which passed the funding law, and to whose act of compromise the Democracy owes their control of the lower house, and Speaker Estillette owes his chances to be Governor.

2. Having "ignored this spurious so-called law," it is boldly proposed that the Democratic Speaker of the House shall seize upon the State government. Here are the words: Let it present to the Senate its impeachment of Kellogg, of Antoin and Anderson, and let Mr. Estillette take charge of the executive office.

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Such a course will, of course, close the business of the session and put an end to all further proceedings of whatsoever description. Of course, the Senate will meet again to-morrow under the call of the Governor; but the House will be out of existence. Such now threatens to be the inglorious termination of the present session.

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THE SORDID SHOPEKEEPERS.

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The Times has advocated adjustment and reform. The Picayune seems to have seen, or been told, that violent measures are neither good for the commercial nor Conservative interests; while the Bulletin a few days since, this spoke for itself and the sixty-one merchants who protested against impeachment for the sake of office.

We may as well reiterate now what we have often before taken special occasion to state, that the Bulletin is not a party organ in any sense of the term, nor has it the slightest desire to be so considered. It is a neutral and conservative journal, and while it will always strive earnestly to secure good government, while it has never been found wanting whenever the exigencies of the situation demanded action, it believes that the surest and safest guides in every crisis affecting the material interests of the State are the people who have the most to stake, the merchant, the planter and all those who are engaged in industry, in commerce, or in trade.

They are the ones who have to be benefited or injured by the result of action. They are looked to to supply the means of war, and their views are therefore entitled to consideration and weight. The money which they subscribe to effect, if possible, the restoration of good government is not won by robbery or spoliation as was Tweed's, but by honest labor and by pursuing the legitimate avocations of life. Hence, we have always decried to their views whenever we have found an expression of them, and with all due deference to gentlemen who follow the trade of politics, we think the common-sense community of New Orleans is entitled to be charged with being false to the State, false to honor and themselves.

Some of the gentlemen who signed the memorial against impeachment have always been in the fore front of the fight against the usurpation, and have spent their time and given their money freely in the attempt to destroy it. They have their opinion of right now, and that opinion is entitled to respect.

These gentlemen do not choose to be regarded as sordid shopkeepers, and the exposure of the revolution which they are commanded to sustain will not tend to reconcile them either to such intimations or to obey such rabid and intolerant leaders.

Memphis papers come to us with the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, which really does not present a very favorable showing for that city as a cotton mart. Her cotton trade in 1875 amounted to about twenty-five millions of dollars, against thirty-four millions in 1874, showing a decrease in this line of business of more than eight millions of dollars in the past year.

IN MEMORIAM.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, Medical Department, New Orleans, February 28, 1876. At a meeting of the faculty, held in the college building this day, the following resolutions in memory of the late Professor FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., were unanimously adopted:

1. That in the death of Professor Frank Hawthorn the science of medical education has sustained the loss of a zealous and dignified professor, and a teacher unusually gifted and successful.

2. That the profession, to the study and advancement of which he bent all the energies of a remarkably clear and logical mind, has been deprived of one of its most skillful, honorable and conscientious workers.

3. That this faculty deeply deplores the loss of a colleague who performed his duties as a teacher so gracefully and efficiently, that while he secured the complete confidence, affection and attention of his classes, he elicited the admiration of his co-laborers.

4. That our deceased colleague was personally endeared to us by the possession of noble qualities which adorn only the best of our kind. He had a tender and generous heart; a noble love of truth; a high sense of duty, and a self-sacrificing devotion to his performance; a reliance upon self, and a pride of independence admirable and unusual. We mourn his death as a bereavement touching our warmest affections.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, Medical Department, New Orleans, February 29, 1876. At a meeting of the members of the medical class, held on the twenty-fourth instant, the following resolutions expressive of their love and esteem for the late Professor FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., were unanimously adopted:

1. That in the death of Professor Hawthorn, who was not only a faithful teacher, but a generous friend and counselor, we have sustained an irreparable loss, and that the profession has been deprived of one of its noblest members.

2. That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family, and to our fellow students, and that we will endeavor to lend a helping hand to the younger members of the profession, whether in the lecture room, in the wards of the Charity Hospital, or in his common intercourse with men, he always displayed a peculiar gentleness of manner which endeared him to all.

3. That we will endeavor to emulate his noble example, and to strive to be as true, as honest, and as devoted to our profession as he was to his.

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