

THE EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday. Jan. 26, 1874.

The President's Confession and Avoidance.

The President having been summoned to the bar of public opinion, says that the lawyers would call "a plea of confession and avoidance." Without staying to review the faults of composition that baffle this document from the society of English classics, we proceed to the consideration of its material features. Prefacing, however, the remark that whilst the Executive had for his guides the arguments of General Grant, we called the reader's attention to General Grant's exposition of the Constitution and laws as he understands them, without dwelling upon the state of facts as he represents them; or as they really are. But one thing is certain: no states' facts will sustain the principle that Federal soldiers are to be used by a State government in a declared rebellion.

The soldier's message shows by shifting the responsibility of the misgovernment in the South upon Congress, and that body, comprising their devoted support of his errors, with the unmanliness of the subterfuge, may well exclaim with the prophet, "I was wounded in the house of my friend."

Eight years ago General Grant stood first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Gratitude and admiration of the silent soldier blinded the public eye to the faults of the man, and the partiality of the people cloathed him with characteristics that nature had denied to him.

It has now devolved to the first civil power to decide whether he ceases to be commander-in-chief of the armies he ceased to be great.

And our history has never afforded such an illustration of a man so

little

lightness in his uncertain footsteps.

The American people, through their grand jury, have quashed the criminal trials—Schurz, Thun-

man, Bayard, Evans, Bryant and others equally illustrious for their brains and virtues—having indicted General Grant of a crime greater even than open rebellion—the offense of employing, in the name of liberty, the power entrusted to him to subvert the very principles which it was given to him to defend.

In the face of an answer to Mr. Thun-

man's resolution of inquiry, made the following defense:

Reviewing the somewhat paradoxical working of the re-construction acts, he fixes the beginning of his late policy and the late disorders in the court-room of Judge Durell, who, when resignation reluctantly accepted, General Grant admits that some of the orders of this judge, in the case of Kellogg in Warmoth, and the kindred case of Antoine, were illegal, and admits that he caused the army of the United States to be used to enforce the rebellion without authority, or to use his own language, "it was only made known to me that the process of the United States court was resisted;" showing the same recklessness in the use of troops then as he does now, and classifying opposition to an illegal order as among the lawless acts of Louis-

iana.

The next element of his defense is the following statement: "I recog-

nize the administration organ-

ized by Wm. P. Kellogg as gov-

ernor of Louisiana, and as soon as

he was elected is not altogether cer-

tain nor is it any more certain that his

competitor, McEnery, was chosen.

This uncertainty of right and cer-

tainty of wrong would have fur-

nished any other man with means for "amasterly inactivity" between

the contester claimants. While

these statements are true, we give to

the resolution, they are not without

significance. The answer of a man

conscious that his acts were

inspired by honest motives and

what he believed to be the necessi-

ties of the occasion, would have

been confined within the limits of

the inquiry; but General Grant has

traveled back into the past and re-

viewed a remanence of men and

women, which, while intended as a

paliation of his conduct, is counte-

lative of his guilt.

The President next dwells with

evident satisfaction upon a lengthy

detailed of the murders and other

outrages visited upon the negroes at Colfax, including in his vital

statement that remains in

addition to the fifty-nine cases

of justice to the living is a poor

tribute to the memory of the dead,

but we find the President indulg-

ing in expressions which are but

the wild utterances of Sheridan's

military dispatch toned down to

the moderation of a State paper.

"To say that the murder of a me-

re or white citizen was not com-

mitted in Louisiana would be a great

part of the people."

Insulted by the "banditti" of

General Sheridan, how grateful

must that people feel for the "prob-

ably" of General Grant; after hav-

ing been driven into the wilds of

barbarism by one, how sweet it is

to be back within the former limits of civilization again.

After justifying the action of the

returning board on the ground of

his utter ignorance of what they

did and how they did it, the Presi-

dent at last reaches the gist of the

inquiry.

Before considering that part of

the message which refers to the

order of deposit it might be ad-

vised to ask why, if the President was

intimately acquainted with the de-

tails of the disorders, outrages,

murders and rebellions, as set forth

in the first part of his statement,

did he send his "faithful Achates"

on his friendly mission of inqui-

ty?

I did not know that any

such thing as the alleged inter-

ference of the military with the

organization of the legislature on

the 4th was anticipated."

"It is exceedingly unpalatable to

use troops in anticipation of dan-

ger."

Troops had been sent to the

State; they were allowed to remain

there to render the executive such

aid as might become necessary to

enforce the laws of the State and re-

press the continued violence, which seemed inevitable the mo-

ment Federal support should be

withdrewn."

These excerpts, somewhat contra-

dictory, it is true, explain in his

characteristically cloudy manner

why, and what for the soldiers were

in Louisiana. He informs the

Senate that the "military in-

fluence with the organization of a

State legislature is repugnant to

our ideas of government;" ignor-

ing the repugnancy to the written

Constitution and laws, but says it

might be the duty, under certain

circumstances, for the "governor

to forcibly interfere in the organiza-

tion of the legislature, as a measure

of conciliation, to Cromwell, and one

which inspired the "Medal of

merit" of the French monarch.

After having stated Louisiana to

be in a terribly disorganized condition

from the date of the reconstruc-

tion, after having stated on the

other hand that he had no knowl-

edge of anticipated troubles of the

4th instant, he says that General

Sheridan was requested to go to

Louisiana, observe and report the

condition, and, if necessary, assume

command; from this pinnacle of absurd contradictions, His Excel-

lency slides down to the defense of

his favorite trooper, and, by the as-

sertion that the barbarous re-

commendations of General Sheri-

dan were adopted, they would put

an end to the difficulties, regards

what they are liable to the objection

of being illegal.

The country will be grateful for

even this much constitutional con-

sideration at the hands of the

cavalier's patron. Those who

have the inviolability of person,

property and life at heart will be

pleased to learn from the exponent

of his late lance's views that Gen-

eral Sheridan "never expressed a

determination to proceed to the

limits of what the law in the future might

authorize." The either means

nothing, and General Sheri-

dan never expressed a deter-

mination to bring the citizens of

New Orleans to lamp posts unless

he had the President's assurance of

an act of legislation after the

victims were cut down and buried.

While we have these two hundred

spirits together—two who recog-

nize every political complication as

a

Gold

and

Silver

Watch

and

Fine

Jewelry

and

Books

and

Art

and

Antiques

and

Curiosities

and

etc.

and

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