

## Ex-Gov. Paul O. Hebert.

At five minutes past 8 last Sunday night ex-Gov. Paul O. Hebert died at No. 144 Carondelet street, New Orleans, after a long and very painful illness. He reached this city Thursday evening, from Alleghany Springs, Va., being then in a dying condition, and remained unconscious from that time to the hour of his death.

Ex-Gov. Paul O. Hebert was born at Bayou Goula, in the parish of Iberville, in December, 1818, at his father's plantation. After graduating from the Jesuits' College, in the parish of St. James, in the spring of 1836, he entered West Point in September of the same year, graduating in July, 1840, at the head of the celebrated class of which Gens. Hancock, Sherman, Thomas and other distinguished officers were members. In the same month he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers.

He remained at the Military Academy as assistant professor of engineering, August 31, 1841, to July 21, 1842. He was assistant engineer in the construction of the defense of the Western Passes to New Orleans from that date to March 31, 1845, when he resigned to assume the position of Chief Engineer for the State of Louisiana to which he was appointed. This office Gov. Hebert held until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he was reappointed in the United States Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th Infantry, dating from April 9, 1847. Col. Hebert served in the war with Mexico 1847-8, being engaged in the battle of Contreras, August 19, 20, 1847; battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847; storming of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847. He was brevetted Colonel September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, and participated in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico September 13 and 14, 1847. The army disbanded July 25, 1848.

At the close of the Mexican war, Gov. Hebert returned to his plantation at Bayou Goula. In 1851 he was appointed Commissioner to France, and in 1852 served as a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the State. In the same year he was elected Governor of Louisiana as a young Democrat opposed to the Slidell faction, defeating Bordelon, the Whig candidate. He was sworn in as Governor at his residence, Chief Justice Hyams and a joint committee of the House and Senate proceeding from Baton Rouge to his plantation for that purpose, as he was supposed to be at the point of death from typhoid fever. He held the office of Governor from January 1, 1853, to January 28, 1856, one of his chief appointments being that of Gen. W. T. Sherman as President of the Louisiana Military Academy at Alexandria.

In the early part of 1861, the Hon. Jefferson Davis appointed Gov. Hebert one of the five Brigadier Generals of the Provisional army. This was before the Confederate army was organized. The other four were Generals Robt. E. Lee, Beauregard, Albert Sydney Johnston and Magruder. All were subsequently appointed Brigadier Generals in the Confederate army, Gov. Hebert being placed in command of Louisiana, and afterward transferred to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he remained until relieved by Gen. Magruder, Gov. Hebert being ordered to the command of the Department of Texas. Gen. Kirby Smith subsequently relieving Gen. Magruder, the latter assumed command of the Department of Texas, Gov. Hebert being transferred to the command of the defenses of Galveston.

After the surrender of Lee, Gen. Kirby Smith turned over his command of the Trans-Mississippi Department to Gen. Magruder, who transferred the command to Gov. Hebert, Gens. Smith and Magruder intending to leave that night for Mexico. The next day Gov. Hebert surrendered to Gen. Gordon Granger, who desired him to keep his sword, and courteously sent him and his family by special transport to New Orleans.

In July of that year, Gov. Hebert made application to have his disabilities removed under the proclamation of President Johnson. The application was referred to Gen. Sherman, then at St. Louis, indorsed by him, sent to Gen. Thomas's headquarters at Louisville, forwarded to Washington and approved, a few hours after arrival, by the President.

During the Grant and Greeley campaign, Gov. Hebert was the leader in this State in the interest of the latter and was the author of the popular motto: "All roads from Greeley lead to Grant." Notwithstanding that Gov. Hebert was such a persistent opponent, President Grant requested Gov. Kellogg to appoint Gov. Hebert a member of the Board of State Engineers.

In 1873, President Grant appointed Gov. Hebert one of the Commissioners of Engineers for the Mississippi Levee, Gens. Abbott, Warren, and Major Benyaurd comprising the Military, and Gov. Hebert and Col. Sickles of Arkansas, the Civil, Engineers.