New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 17, 1868

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

CLEMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

W. CONWAY.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

FIRST DISTRICT,

J. H. SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

SIMON JONES.

THIRD DISTRICT,

J. P. NEWSHAM.

HON. O. J. DUNN.

A state convention has nominated the O. J. Dunn for the second office, in point of dignity and importance, in the gift of the people of Louisiana. The nomination is an admirable one. Mr. Dunn is a gentleman of ability, of culture, of dignified personal bearing; a man whose record is loyal, whose character is pure, and whose qualifications for the position of presiding officer of the state senate, are equal, if not superior, to those of any other man on the state ticket.

Born in Louisiana and coolly identified from his youth with all her interests, he cannot but be of service to the party from which he has received the nomination and the state in which he has always resided. Having always been regarded as one of the leading men of his class in New Orleans, General Butler, shortly after his arrival in the city, received the offer of his assistance in organizing three regiments of colored troops and immediately accepted it. From that moment until the present time Mr. Dunn has been one of the most zealous supporters of the general government and the principles of the Republican party. He has aided in the organization of "Equal Rights Leagues," "Loyal Leagues," "Freedmen's Aid Associations," "Friends of Universal Suffrage," and almost every other organization in the least calculated to elevate and benefit either his own or other races.

In August of last year, General Sheridan, unsolicited, appointed Mr. Dunn a member of the city council, a position he now fills with great credit to himself and eminent satisfaction to the citizens of New Orleans. Even the opposition papers, prejudiced almost to insanity against his race, have been compelled to admit that in Mr. Dunn the city has one of its most able and faithful public servants.

Mr. Dunn gives great weight to the state ticket. His name is a household word in every cabin in the state, and will cement and strengthen the party the moment it is known that he is one of its standard bearers. What Frederick Douglass is to New York, what J. M. Langston is to Ohio, the Hon. Oscar J. Dunn is to Louisiana. May he receive every vote of his party, and in him may every Republican recognize one of the great living principles for which the great war of the rebellion was fought and won!

Cease Teaching French.

The board of school directors has decided to discontinue teaching the French language in the intermediate schools of the first and fourth districts. In the second and third districts pupils may choose whether to pursue this branch or not, while children from the upper districts have permission to attend schools in the lower districts if they wish to learn French.

A Nuisance on the Levee.

We are compelled to call the attention of the authorities to a nuisance which has sprung up almost under the noses of the officials of the second district. We refer to the tables which are placed along the passage way down to the second district ferry boats, around which are constantly ranged dirty and idle black and white vagabonds, listlessly watching the luck of the adventurers who pay their dime for the privilege of turning a needle balance in the center of the table, and pocketing the article to which the needle points. The path leading down to the ferry boats is narrow that pedestrians can ill afford to have it blocked up with these rickety toys, by means of which men too lazy to work earn a questionable livelihood. We trust the police authorities will examine into this matter, and thereby spare us the trouble of referring to so unpleasant a subject again.

Bonded blanks, lawyers' briefs, and all kinds of legal forms accurately printed at the office of the REPUBLICAN, No. 17 St. Charles street.

MASONIC HALL.—Extensive arrangements have been made for a grand dress ball to be given at Masonic hall on Wednesday, January 29, for the benefit of Quitman Lodge of Masons. We are indebted to the managers for tickets.

PROGRESS.—We learn that the keepers of billiard tables in this city have presented to the common council a protest against the tax levied upon them in the new schedule.

Bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, day remittals, bank checks, and all kinds of commercial printing neatly executed at the REPUBLICAN office, No. 17 St. Charles street.

BUT TWO PARTIES IN THE STATE—BUT TWO PARTIES IN THE COUNTRY.

One is in favor of the restoration of the administration of James Buchanan, the other of the restoration of the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

These two prominent names in the history of American politics still represent opposing principles. Until Andrew Johnson became president of the United States it was supposed the principles of the former had gone down into the history of the past never to be restored again, and that the principles of the latter had become a part of the framework of the government itself. But treachery accomplished what the labor of centuries could not have done. The assassin's bullet re-enthroned the administration of James Buchanan, reinstated Judge Taney, brought out from his musty library Jeremiah Black, crowded the east wing of the White House with pardoned rebels, and made Washington instead of Richmond the capital of the confederate states of America, and Jefferson Davis in spirit, their president. Abraham Lincoln in his vault at Springfield was forgotten and Jefferson Davis in his cell at Fortress Monroe remembered, consulted, and in the end accepted as the law adviser of the government on questions of constitutional law and ethics. The representatives of the people in congress alone remained faithful to the cause won when Gen. Lee surrendered the life and the hopes of the confederate government. And to-day, Abraham Lincoln survives in the congress of the United States and Jefferson Davis survives in the administration of Andrew Johnson. Both are again contending on another field; both are rallying around them powerful parties; both are struggling to obtain ascendency in all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial. There are, there can be but two parties in the country; there are, there can be but two questions before the people. The reconstruction of the Southern states upon the plan proposed by congress is the only one entertained by Abraham Lincoln; the restoration of the Southern states with all the rights of person and property possessed before the war, and with their theory of states sovereignty, is the only one proposed by Jefferson Davis. Shall we adopt the plan of Abraham Lincoln, or shall we adopt that of Jefferson Davis? The question is now before the nation in general and before us in Louisiana in particular. The Republican party in this state has accepted the principles of the Republican party of the nation. It has met in convention to frame an organic law in pursuance of an act of congress; it has met in a nominating convention in pursuance of the same act, to present a state ticket to all legal voters.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, has refrained from meeting in convention under any act of congress, has in fact repudiated all acts of congress pertaining to the restoration of the Southern states, and has thrown itself back upon the cherished principles of the past, and the illogical dogma of state sovereignty. In order, however, that its life may be recognized, it has resolved to protest at the polls with its ballots against the constitution presented to the state, and the ticket put in nomination under the constitution. It believes in its right to undermine and destroy, but not to inspire and create. In name it clings to the word Democracy; in spirit it glares with hellish despotism, and would again put clanking chains on the limbs of the white man as well as the black. In name it professes to educate; in spirit it dwarfs every aspiration of the mind, every impulse of the heart, every emotion of the soul. Its name is a lie, its life is a lie, and its whole end and aim is to stifle and check the spread of everlasting truth. "I AM THE SPIRIT THAT DESTROYS" should be emblazoned on its banners and it should ring to the breeze a pirate's death-head and bones rather than the glorious old stars and stripes.

The people of Louisiana, without distinction of race or color, are now called upon to choose between the two great parties of the country. The Republican party, when it speaks of the PEOPLE, means all men created in the image of God; the Democratic party, when it speaks of the people, means just as few men created in the image of God as possible and as many men in the image of the devil as its money or its offices can buy up or corrupt. The Republican party, when it speaks of education, means education to all, and by all it means just what any lexicographer defines it to mean. The Democratic party, when it speaks of education of all, means the children of all born of white parents, and would exclude the children of a Langston, a Dunn, or a Douglass as quick as it would those of the sires of snakes in the wilds of Africa. The Republican party is not afraid of its analysis or its definition; the Democratic party shrinks from it and shrivels up the moment analysis or definition is mentioned. The Republican party offers all, and keeps its word good by giving all; the Democratic party offers all like Satan on the mount, and gives nothing but scarcity, bloodshed, riots, insurrections, and political chaos generally.

For the first time in the history of Louisiana the Republican party stands up as an organization, prepared to dictate the internal policy of the state. In very existence here is one of the ends gained by the war. It has obtained a foothold which would have been impossible but for the war. Men were hung by the neck six years ago; yes, shot down in the streets but little more than a year ago for avowing themselves Republicans. Something has been gained, but the struggle has been desperate and bitter, and still continues.

The Republican party must be united if it would be successful. The sincerity of its members will be tested by their efforts to promote harmony, and thus their influence will be made manifest by the display of a spirit of insubordination. All men can not hold office; all men can not hold the position of leader; some men must constitute the rank and file; some men must obey. The success of the party, however, will be the success of all the members of the party and the defeat of the party be either a source of humiliation and disgrace. It is an old maxim, but a good and true one, that in union there is strength. Let us act, for heaven's sake, forget it in this our first trial of strength with so desperate and determined enemy.

A WORTHY CHOICE.

The Democratic State committee of Ohio has behaved in a manner entirely characteristic. Representing a party whose very name is a false pretense, it has put forth a platform which is inspired by humbug, and a candidate who bears the same relation to a statesman that a piece of gilt gingerbread bears to a piece of pure gold. Claiming to advocate a government of the people, it denounces impartial suffrage for all the people and condemns the congress which represents the people. Claiming to be a hard-money party, it urges the payment of United States bonds in greenbacks. And to crown all with the august figures of Andrew Jackson and Tom. Benton theoretically cherished among its household gods, it puts forth Pendleton as its candidate for the presidency of the United States. There is something epic and delightful in this choice. The man fits the party as snugly and smoothly as the head of a serpent fits its sinuous body and slippery tail. George H. Pendleton was born to be a leader of a party of false pretenses. He claims to be a "war horse" of Democracy, when he is really nothing but a "parade horse." He is called an orator, while in reality he is a rhetorician whose polished periods resemble oratory in the same way that the dress of a gambler resembles the dress of a gentleman. He professes to be a patriot and a devoted friend of the constitution and the Union, yet it is matter of history that in the darkest hours of the late war, when true patriots and true friends of the constitution and the Union were shedding their blood and contributing their treasure, he was striving, vainly indeed, but with such power as he had, to work the overthrow of the government. The Democrats of Ohio have put him forward as a lion, but he is only a dandy lion, with his paws in kid gloves and his mane in curl papers.

THE JUDICIARY AND OUR NEW CONSTITUTION.

It seems hardly necessary, in our present condition, to urge in regard to the evils of an elective judiciary, and the merits of an appointive system. But the question is being considered in our constitutional convention, and great and grave interests are involved in its decision. It is admitted that if the district judges are made elective, about half of them in the state will be opposed to reconstruction. It is also admitted that it is very doubtful whether the radical Republican party can elect a single district judge, or the judge of the criminal court in the parish of Orleans. If we elect our state ticket and our legislature, and these judges are opposed to us, the condition of our people will be deplorable indeed.

All this can be prevented by making these judges appointed by the governor, and subject to confirmation by the senate. We are morally certain of electing our state ticket, and equally certain that the governor, nor will appoint and the senate confirm only men of ability and integrity, of unquestionable loyalty, and zealous friends of reconstruction.

It is true the convention is making a constitution for the future, but it is equally true that it is also making a constitution for the present, and the former can be secured only by making sound and strong the bulwarks of the latter.

TRUE MODESTY.

A fine old Virginia gentleman, who rejoices in the polysyllabic name of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, has written a reply to an invitation to attend the celebration of the 8th of January, and his letter is going the rounds as a sort of funeral baked meat left over from the banquet to which he was bidden. Says the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart:

Under ordinary circumstances, it would be peculiarly gratifying to me to participate in the festivities of that occasion, and to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" which I doubt not will give rest to our entertainment. But situated as I am—disfranchised as a citizen, denied the political privileges which are accorded to my negro servant; repelled from the hall of the house of representatives to which I was elected almost by acclamation; my native state, the proud old mother of Washington, and Henry, and Jefferson, unrecognized save as military district number one—I must confess I would feel somewhat out of place at your board.

In former days, when I visited Washington as representative of the people, or as the associate of Webster, Crittenden, and Corwin, in the executive councils of the nation, I felt that, in the eye of the law, at least, I was the peer of the loftiest in the land. I was privileged to think freely, and to speak freely on all matters of public concern. Were I to join your circle now, I should feel painfully conscious of the difference between your position and mine.

We think that A. H. H. Stuart might have spared us that quotation in regard to the feast of reason and the flow of soul, for it has become by long prescription the peculiar property of penny-a-liners, and moreover, as applied to a claimer of Democratic office seekers, it has a sound of doleful sarcasm; but passing that, there is a lovely modesty in the letter which we can not too highly applaud. The writer is a great man. People who are curious in the details of ancient history will remember that he was private secretary of President Fillmore. He was once elected to the house of representatives "almost" by acclamation. He also was a negro servant. He is the son of "the proud old mother of Washington," and must, therefore, be the brother or certainly a half-brother of Washington himself, to say nothing of Lost Cause Pollard, and Governor Wise. He has also been an "associate" of Webster, and Crittenden, and Corwin. And yet he feels too humble to approach the smoking board whereat Tom Florence and company are eating and drinking to honor of the battle of New Orleans from the best that the larder of the Metropolitan hotel at Washington could afford. He wears his noble form in the robes of self-abasement, and proclaims that he is not anything in particular, but a mere something that might perhaps be called a military district number one—if his own tremendous modesty has suddenly been changed to simple Smith, he could not have had a deeper sense of nothingness. It is almost too lovely.

Yet looking seriously at the matter, for it has a serious side, who are these junkeers at Washington, and who is A. H. H. Start with his hypocritical twaddle about the memories of former days. The former are men to whom the noble hero of New Orleans would have refused to speak, and the latter is simply a man who, having taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, took part in a war against it. He is disfranchised, and rightly; and his negro servant, who never was a traitor, is rightfully rejoicing in newly acquired privileges. And if Mr. Stuart had gone to the banquet of those who claim to build the tombs of the prophets whose precepts they have trodden under foot, and the venerable shades of Washington, and Jefferson, and Henry, and Jackson, and Webster, could have risen stately among the guests, with what abject terror the party would have slunk away!

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Committee on the Conduct of the Campaign.

The state nominating convention of the Republican party of Louisiana having ordered the appointment of a committee on the conduct of the campaign, President Conway has selected the following gentlemen to compose said committee:

Ascension, Milton Morris.
Assumption, E. G. Pintado.
Avoyelles, Henry W. Fuller.
Bienville, M. H. Twitchel.
Bossier, L. W. Baker.
Caddo, J. H. Ingraham.
Carroll, ——
Catahoula, T. B. Waters.
Concordia, J. S. Harris.
Calcasieu, ——
Caldwell, R. B. Edgeworth.
Claiborne, W. H. Meadows.
DeSoto, G. Snyder.
East Baton Rouge, G. W. Reagan.
East Feliciana, J. P. Newsham.
Franklin, Curtis Pollard.
Iberville, P. G. Deslonde.
Jefferson, S. M. Todd.
Jackson, F. G. W. Ferguson.
Lafayette, Fortune Ricard.
Lafourche, William Murrell.
Livingston, William Butler.
Madison, Henderson Williams.
Morehouse, T. P. Harrison.
Natchitoches, W. H. Hiestand.
Orleans, Bernard Soulé, L. C. Roudanez, S. Straight, L. T. Delassize, W. P. Kellogg, Thomas Isabelle, A. S. Mansfield, Guy Duplantier, Blanc Jubert.
Orleans, right bank, S. B. Packard.
Ouachita, ——
Plaquemines, P. Leonard.
Pointe Coupee, F. Bonnefoi.
Rapides, J. Y. Kelso.
Sabine, J. B. Lewis.
St. Charles, Peter Harper.
St. Helena, M. McCoy.
St. James, J. C. Oliver.
St. John, D. Burrel.
St. Landry, M. Vidal.
St. Martin, J. B. Vandergrig.
St. Mary, B. Evard.
St. Bernard, L. Guichard.
St. Tammany, G. Duparte.
Terrebonne, U. Dupart.
Tensas, H. B. Steele.
Union, ——
Vermilion, ——
Vernon, ——
West Baton Rouge, Theo. Myers.
West Feliciana, Richard Lewis.
Washington, D. D. Riggs.
Winn, John Scott.

This committee will meet in the senate chamber of Mechanics' Institute this Friday evening, January 17, 1868, at six o'clock.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
President of the Convention.

AMUSEMENTS

St. Charles Theatre.

Mr. Forrest appeared as *Richard Third* last night at the St. Charles to a theatre full of attentive and interested people. His interpretation of this great creation is a peculiarity—differing essentially from that of the other great actors who have acquired high fame on the stage. Although he labored under some disability from a cold, his great energy enabled him at all times to show the fires of genius, in which he never loses sight of the correct line of elocution. His *Richard* is above criticism. Barton Hill was, as usual, splendid as *Richmond*. The last scene between him and *Richard* was one of the most effective we have ever witnessed. Miss Lillie as *Lady Anne*, and Mrs. Perrin as *Queen Elizabeth* were all that could be desired. To-night Mr. Forrest appears as *Jack Cade*. He will not play on Saturday or Sunday, but will next week produce another series of characters—*King Lear, Damon, Metamora, Macbeth*, and *Hamlet*. In none of these characters, except the last, has Mr. Forrest any superior, and in some of them no equal.

Varieties Theatre.

The unprecedented interest manifested by the patrons of the Varieties in Mr. Jefferson and his "Rip Van Winkle" is the most positive evidence we could cite of the great merits of the actor and the place. Without being in one part startling, it is full of affecting and emotional interest. Pathos and humor were never more happily blended together in any piece that we have seen on the stage. The play will be repeated to-night. The demand for seats is so great that in order to be at all certain application should be made to Mr. St. Germaine early in the day. It is announced that "Rip Van Winkle" will be withdrawn after this week for our "American Cousin" and "The Rivals."

New Opera House.

The last representation of Meyerbeer's grand opera "The Huguenots" was given last evening to a good house. On Saturday the manager will introduce the grand opera "The Jewess," for the first time this season.

Academy of Music.

Delehanty and Hengler in their clog dance and Sam gambles gambols are a little ahead of anything in the Ethiopian line that we have ever seen. Mlle Leah still dances in the most bewitching manner, and the Maco brothers, in their trapeze and barrel tricks elicit rounds of applause from the audience. Adele St. Clair, a charming vocalist, has been engaged, and appears every night. Ad. Ryman never fails to incorporate something entirely new in his famous clump speech—something no one ever thought of before. The variety company is composed of nearly all stars, and they shine this season with peculiar brilliancy.

Ames' Museum.

The Crescent City museum on St. Charles street, opposite the hotel, is open day and evening, and is supplied with innumerable curiosities worth seeing. Do not fail to drop in and take a look at the museum.

Book and job printing of every description neatly executed at the office of the REPUBLICAN, No. 17 St. Charles street.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15, 1868.

The New Orleans Tribune of yesterday states that Mr. J. Pierce was improperly excluded from the Radical Republican nominating convention.

The fact is that being a member of the constitutional convention, he was at first admitted because his parish was not otherwise represented. Afterward his parish sent duly accredited delegates to the nominating convention, who were of course admitted.

As to the statement about Mr. Ludecke, from Livingston parish, I have only to state that he did not cast a single vote in the nominating convention, as the minutes will show.

As to the statement about Mr. P. Leonard, from Plaquemines parish, I have to say that he was duly elected by a large mass meeting of the citizens of that parish, and the committee on credentials had his credentials to that effect, and he was the only one from that parish with credentials. The committee on credentials did not know or care how these gentlemen would vote, and they were admitted to their seats by a unanimous vote of the convention.

N. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman Committee on Credentials.

Signed: P. A. SNAEK,
JAMES A. LANDERS,
W. H. HIESTAND,
JAMES H. INGRAHAM,

The New Orleans Republican

Is for sale in New Orleans by the following dealers:

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Alley.
A. Simon, No. 85 Baronne street.
Geo. Ellis, Old Levee street, opposite the Postoffice.
Edward Baker, St. Charles Depot, under the St. Charles Hotel.
James Bonis, bookstore, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District.
Geo. N. Raymond, News Depot, Postoffice building.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY,

ADOPTED BY THE

HON. E. H. DURELL,

Judge of the United States District Court,

Together with a list of the United States Judicial Officers of the State, and the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into Congressional Districts, has just been published at the REPUBLICAN Office, and is now ready for delivery.

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POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

POSTOFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, La., November 22, 1867.

Until further notice the MAILS at the New Orleans Postoffice will be closed as follows:

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Augusta, and Atlanta close daily at 3 P. M.

Coast mail for all postoffices as far up the river as Bayou Sara close Mondays at 3 P. M. and Fridays at 8 A. M.

Vicksburg mails close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the river, supplying the Red River parishes.

Mails for Lower Coast close at 3 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.

Mails for Covington close at 8 A. M. every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.

Mails for stations on the Opelousas railroad will close daily at 7 A. M.

Mails for the Lafourche parishes will close on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 A. M.

Mails for Galveston, Brazos Santiago, and Brownsville, Texas, via Opelousas railroad, will close on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

Mails for Havana will be forwarded by every vessel sailing for said port.

All mail matter for the North and East, by the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, closes daily at 6 P. M.

Way mail for all postoffices on Genesa, Miss., the West, and the Northwest, via Jackson railroad, closes daily at 6 A. M.

Mails for the Ouachita parishes forwarded via Vicksburg and Natchez.

OFFICE HOURS—Open at 9 A. M.; closes at 4 P. M. The delivery will be kept open until 7 P. M.

Sundays—Office open at 9 A. M.; and closes at 12 M. to 2 P. M.

B. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE,
Collector's Office,
New Orleans, January 7, 1868.

THE following described goods having been seized for violation of the Revenue Laws, as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims according to law within twenty days from the date hereof the goods will be advertised and sold at public sale, as provided in Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1867:

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