

New Orleans Republican.

H. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 24, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

- FOR GOVERNOR. H. C. WARMOTH. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. OSCAR J. DUNN. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. GEORGE BOYEE. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. SIMONE BELDEN. FOR AUDITOR. GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE. FOR TREASURER. ANTOINE DUBUCLET. SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. W. W. CONWAY.

The subscription price of this paper is \$1.00 per annum in advance, and the same rates for one-half year, payable in advance. The paper can be obtained from the publishers at the usual rates by leaving orders at this office, or by applying to the carriers, and payment can be made in this office or to the carrier.

Letters sent hence for British Honduras should bear a ten-cent postage stamp. Over \$20,000 in small notes was signed yesterday in the controller's office, ready for the treasurer.

The 100th anniversary of the Scotch poet, Robert Burns, will be celebrated in this city to-day.

Recorder Geauhin has information from France that professional beggars, uncommonly expert, had sailed for this port.

We hear it stated, but will not vouch for it, that \$1800 was stolen from the money till of Messrs. Towns & Lehman, Gravier street, very recently.

Committee to Conduct the Campaign. The members of the sub-committee of this committee who are residents of New Orleans are requested to meet at No. 12 Dryades street to-day at twelve o'clock.

Miss Prunella declares that she never will put her feet on that beautiful steamer, Belle Lee, simply because the title is too abdominal, and she blushes at the bare name.

The New Orleans Mechanics' society has elected William McCallister president; John McIntyre vice-president; L. Homes recording secretary; A. W. Cooper treasurer; G. F. Knight corresponding secretary.

Recorder of the Second District. The name of our friend Eugene Slies is before the common council for appointment to this position.

We hope he will be appointed, not only because of his claim to the place, but also because of his personal merit.

His knowledge as a linguist, his acquaintance in the district, his ability, and his staunch Republicanism will make him a most excellent recorder.

Mr. J. P. Newsum. The candidate for congress in the third district is a member of the constitutional convention from East Feliciana, and one of the leaders of that party of young men in that body who insist that our new government shall be founded on the principles of equal justice for all men without distinction of race or color.

He was a gallant soldier during the war and is a talented and popular speaker. We commend him to the radicals of his district.

The Fair, Present, and Future is the title of a new little volume in crimson and gold, published by Adams, Stevenson & Co., Toronto, Canada. The author is H. Clark, senior, who, if not an emancipated slave himself, was born of slave parents. Although he enjoys the advantages to be derived from only one year's schooling, his thoughts are frequently quite vigorous and his diction is easy and fluent. He devotes a portion of his volume to poetry. The book is sent to us by W. B. Cam, 253 Broadway street, New York.

Let's German Grand Opera Troupe. Mr. H. Arriv, agent for the above named troupe, arrived in our city yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for a series of opera nights. He informs us that he has secured the National Theatre for that purpose. Let's German Grand Opera troupe is the only one of the kind in America. It has been traveling for the past nineteen weeks in the South and Southwest, during which time nearly all the large cities have been visited. The company was at Louisville on the 18th and 17th, as appears from the Journal and Courier. The papers all through the West speak in the highest terms of the company as a whole, and the leading artists in particular. From Louisville they were to go to Nashville, and from thence to Memphis. They will arrive here probably on Monday, February 2, and give a performance on Wednesday the 4th. Among the leading artists are Madame Frederick, prima donna; Mlle. Clara Leprun, prima donna; Mlle. Sophie Zlatko, prima donna; Frau Kinross, senior and celebrated dramatic singer; and the manager who is favorably known throughout the United States, as well as in Havana and Mexico, who is also a tenor; Wendell, bass; Schmidt, baritone; and Lehman, who has been with us before, who has been with us before, who has been with us before.

The patient confined in the lunatic asylum who greatly interested the world yesterday, and that the real end of the world which had produced his impulsive was a simple insanity, did not get much attention in the history. He was admitted to the asylum, but his case was not mentioned in the history.

Majority, and declaring him a moonstruck maniac. We have been reminded of this story, for two years past, by the unremitting stream of telegrams from Washington dictated in the interest of Mr. Johnson, and asserting, respectively, that a question of veracity had arisen between that eminent public functionary and somebody else. At one time the question of veracity was with a Western editor, at another with an Eastern statesman; at one time with a member of congress, at another time with a military commander; and so often, week after week and month after month have the wires been thrilled with messages of this kind that if well-chosen adopted the unpleasant conclusion of the palmist and cried out that all men save Mr. Johnson were unmitigated liars. But there may be too much of a good thing; and when the wires again begin to groan with their burden of disputed questions of veracity, when the late disaster which the president has sustained in the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton is sought to be covered up under the story that the president would have come off conqueror and more than conqueror if General Grant had not violated his word, in short that Mr. Johnson is a suffering and the general of the army a mendacious sinner, we think it time to pause.

We do not propose to lay the finger of levity upon the ark of our executive, even though that ark have within it no more sacred contents than the humble individual who has filled all imaginable offices from postmaster up to president. We are willing to agree that Mr. Johnson's truthfulness is of such crystalline perfection that, in comparison with it, the virtue of Washington in the matter of the cherry tree is dim and cheap. The life of a crossroad's politician in Tennessee is well known to be productive of veracity to an extent that impresses one with a certain awe. And it is for this very reason that we begin to be alarmed by the telegrams of Mr. Johnson's friends. If they go on at this rate they will soon have raised a question of veracity between the president and all the other men in the United States, and (horrible thought!) he will be exactly in the condition of the lunatic whose interesting case we cited above. The lunatic was sure he was sane and everybody else was crazy. The president is a man of truth, and everybody else is a liar. We trust therefore that we have seen the last of these questions of veracity, for it would be dreadful indeed if we should finally be driven to suspect that in these numerous contents the advantage has not always been on the side of our chief magistrate.

OUR STATE TICKET. Information received to-day from the parish of St. Martin, and many other parts of the state, giving account of the satisfaction of the Radical Republicans with our state ticket. Judge Warmoth, Judge Dunn, the Honorable Mr. Wickliffe, the Honorable Mr. Belden, and the other gentlemen nominated, are well and most favorably known throughout the state. In the city the ward clubs, at their meetings, are unanimously and enthusiastically ratifying the nominations. The state central executive committee, at an unusually full meeting last night, passed the following resolutions with but one dissenting voice: Resolved, That we cordially endorse, and earnestly support the candidates nominated by the Radical Republican state convention. Resolved, That we condemn and denounce any effort to get up another ticket as an attempt to divide our party, and defend our construction and the success of our principles. Letters have been received from Senator Wilson, and many others at Washington congratulating the Republican party on the nomination of Judge Warmoth. Senator Wilson says: "I am glad to hear of the nomination of Judge Warmoth for governor, and trust also to hear of his election." Mr. Duran writes that Judge Warmoth is in a position where "his influence, talent, and integrity can be of immense service to the cause of freedom and of our country." A letter received from a friend intimate with Chief Justice Chase contains the following: "I had a long talk to-day with Mr. Chase in relation to Louisiana matters. He said he regarded Judge Warmoth as one of the ablest men in the country, and had yet to meet a young man who impressed him so favorably. I have also talked with several senators and representatives, and they are all much pleased with the nomination of Judge Warmoth." Our whole ticket will be triumphantly elected, beyond a doubt.

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WILL THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS STAND?

The New York World, under the above head, with its usual ability discusses the legality of the reconstruction laws, and during the discussion falls back upon the old methods of reasoning, and revives with a new dress the old constitutional arguments we have all been familiar with from our youth up. It still insists that political questions must be settled by the courts, and not by the people. Civil wars may take place every decade, but the constitution remains intact, and the constitutional party, beaten in its appeals to arms, rallies with all its strength to the courts, and if the decisions are in its favor, throws down the throats of the people the odious principles of the dark ages.

Human minds can not make constitutions permanent. Like every creation, divine or human, constitutions are born, grow old, decay, and die, and the memory of them becomes a part of the history of the nation in which they had an existence. Civil commotions always change constitutions, and there is not an instance in the history of the civilized world where a civil war of four years desolated the territory of a nation and impoverished the people without at the same time changing the structure of the government. But in defiance of all the teachings of history, the defeated party in the late war now insist upon the same interpretation of the constitution that resulted in armed collision and the overthrow of slavery. And judges, if they are wise and sagacious, always recognize this principle of growth in written as well as unwritten constitutions, and in their decisions are careful to keep abreast with the people and the sentiment and civilization of the times. Whenever they have clung too tenaciously to old interpretations and old precedents a return to a state of civil war has been the result, and blood has flowed in streams that might have been stayed by recognizing a principle which, as it is by the momentum of fate, will force itself into acceptance, through peace or through war.

If the Southern people or the Democratic party at the North think the nation will be satisfied with any decision of the supreme court that ignores the late war and what it conquered, they will learn as they did in 1860 that the North can conquer another peace if she has to do it through fifty Shilohs and fifty Gettysburgs. And in the event of another war one million of free colored men will have to be taken into the account, rising up in all parts of the South, with the desperation of men who, having tasted freedom, love it, and will die to maintain it for all time to come. The World, and we regret to say, the Times and the Evening Post, the first in the spirit of genuine copperheadism, the latter in the spirit of Republican conservatism, say it is inconceivable that a great body of the Southern whites and a large proportion of the Northern people believe the reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional. From the World we could expect no other opinion, but to be wounded in the house of our friends is bitter indeed. What right have Southern whites to plead the constitution? Nine-tenths of them were rebels who fought four years to destroy the country, and are, as then, rebels in heart to-day. Are they a people qualified to give correct opinions of constitutional law? With all their strength the Southern whites tried to overthrow the constitution, and when they were defeated, surrendered, as General Longstreet famously stated, to the constitution of the United States according to the Republican party. The army of the United States, and the administration of Abraham Lincoln lifted the constitution up into higher regions of interpretation, and brought to bear upon it higher principles of justice and of law than it lived in under the reign of James Buchanan. The Republican party would still keep it in that high and pure atmosphere, but the Democratic party, standing on its dismantled fortresses, its ruined towers, its graves of millions of doped Southern whites, throws up its grappling iron, and with the might of despair tries to drag it down again to the perdition of its own natural existence.

Let the decision of the supreme court come, and let it come quickly. We reverence the voice of the people, and not the voice of courts. Five old men upon the verge of the grave, whose brains are diseased, whose limbs are palsied, whose notions of law are as antiquated as the worm-eaten parchments in the pyramids, whose whole moral nature is in the grip of perjury ethics, are daily looked to by rebels to pronounce a decision that will result in the acquittal of Jefferson Davis the moment he is brought to trial, his restoration to the seat of the United States from Mississippi, and the complete success of the rebel party at the polls next November.

Those old men saw not the horrors of war, and know not what it cost to carry the stars and stripes to the Goli of Mexico. They saw during all that awful fight, and see now only the decision of a few old men like themselves, and can not be brought to read the constitutional law carried at the point of the bayonet into every battle from Bull Run to Five Forks.

We reverence the decisions of the supreme court, but we reverence more the decisions of the soldiers of the Grand Army written in the fire and blood of an hundred battles as the law pages of a great nation's heart.

We work and struggle within the constitution, and while we work and struggle the constitution of the nation, like the constitution of our physical bodies, grows with advancing time, and develops all the strength necessary to preserve its own existence until to those to die and disappear has come.

MR. JOHNSON AND QUESTIONERS OF VERACITY. The patient confined in the lunatic asylum who greatly interested the world yesterday, and that the real end of the world which had produced his impulsive was a simple insanity, did not get much attention in the history. He was admitted to the asylum, but his case was not mentioned in the history.

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tered the work of reconstruction—a work that will, as we hope, prove a blessing to generations of people to come after us. The signs of the times are certainly very cheering.

RUMORED MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. The President's recent message to Congress, commending the recent course of General Grant in subordinating the military power of the commander-in-chief to the civil power of congress, is a most interesting and important document. It is a message that will be read with interest and admiration by all who are true to the principles of the American Republic. It is a message that will be read with interest and admiration by all who are true to the principles of the American Republic.

When a great soldier voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of the law-making power. When he surrendered his commission to congress, the president of that body spoke his highest praise of him, saying that he had "always regarded the rights of the civil authorities, through all dangers and disasters." Wherever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put the same power to the test, and by his unflinching adherence to the law, he has left a name which has no rival in the history of the world.

I am far from saying that General Grant is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless, thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the only officer in high command at the capital who has carried these noble sentiments into practical effect by setting an example of deference and obedience to the legislative power.

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WE would also call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in every branch of the business.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

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