# New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 26, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: $16 a year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

| Squares. | 1 mo. | 2 mos. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. | 12 mos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $12 net | $22 net | $30 net | $50 net | $ 75 net |
| Two | 22 | 38 | 50 | 80 | 125 |
| Three | 30 | 53 | 70 | 110 | 175 |
| Four | 38 | 67 | 90 | 140 | 225 |
| Five | 45 | 80 | 105 | 170 | 275 |
| Six | 54 | 93 | 120 | 200 | 325 |
| Seven | 60 | 105 | 135 | 230 | 375 |
| Eight | 65 | 115 | 150 | 260 | 425 |
| Nine | 70 | 125 | 165 | 290 | 460 |
| Ten | 75 | 135 | 180 | 320 | 500 |
| Eleven | 80 | 145 | 195 | 350 | 540 |
| Twelve | 85 | 155 | 210 | 380 | 580 |
| Thirteen | 90 | 165 | 220 | 410 | 620 |
| Fourteen | 95 | 175 | 230 | 440 | 660 |
| Fifteen | 100 | 185 | 240 | 465 | 700 |
| Thirty | 175 | 330 | 450 | 750 | 1200 |

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second page monthly advertisements, each square $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1.50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as now each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $3 per annum, in advance; half yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies ten cents.


## NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

# ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

# EDWARD H. DURELL

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is $16 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance. The paper can be obtained from the carriers at the usual rates by leaving name and address at this office, or by applying to the carriers, and payment can be made at this office or to the carrier.

The Weekly REPUBLICAN is five dollars a year, payable in advance. The Sunday REPUBLICAN, delivered by carriers, is also five dollars a year, payable in advance.

We are indebted to N. F. Hyer, Esq., chairman of the Board of Registrs, for favors.

The late candidates on the Parish and Municipal Radical Republican ticket are requested to meet this morning at 9 o'clock, for the transaction of business of vital importance, at No. 12 Dryades street.

LAST DISCOURSE HERE.—REV. Dr. Newman will, this morning at 11 o'clock, in his church, preach his last discourse prior to his departure for the general conference at Chicago, which meets on the first of May.

The Houston *Democrat* says a movement is now on foot among prominent citizens of that place to rid themselves and the country of an extortionate monopoly by constructing a telegraphic line from New Orleans to Houston.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Mr. Warmoth, well known in this State, (Missouri) has been quite active in the political contests of Louisiana, and is a man of more judgment and ability than his opponents give him credit for."

The New Haven *Register* lauds the Democracy of Chester, because every voter cast his ballot in the recent election. But in the third and fifth wards of New Haven they did better than that; there were very many more votes than there were names on the registry lists.

We call the attention of the Republican clubs in this parish to the resolution of the Central Executive Committee calling on the Republicans in each ward to meet at the headquarters of the mother clubs on Wednesday evening next, to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention which meets in this city on the first of May.

Hon. B. F. Rice, one of the newly elected Senators from Arkansas, entered the service as a captain in the third Minnesota infantry, and held his commission for about three years. He resigned while the regiment was in Arkansas, and took up his residence at Little Rock for the purpose of practicing law. He was born in Kentucky.

The impeachment managers submitted a list of various officers in the United States, with their salaries, who would be affected, they said, by the claim of the President of right to remove at pleasure and make ad interim appointments, prepared with as much care as possible. Aggregate number under the different departments was 47,000, with salaries aggregating $21,000,000.

CHOICE SUNDAY READING.—There is not a better place in New Orleans than 85 Baronne street to obtain the very best Sunday evening reading. Mr. Simon receives all the literary, scientific, and political magazines and newspapers. From out of his stock of more than one hundred and sixty publications it would be strange if any one could not make a selection.

A Washington letter says of Judge Curtis' address: "I found it easier to hear it all than to stay away from it. It was a study of a conservative mind, a trained mind, a past school of elocution, and reverences nearly obsolete. His pronunciation was perfect, after the method of Walker; he read Latin a few times, with the elegance of a judge, in the time of James I, and his phraseology was compact as a page of Locke or Coke. The effect of the speech upon myself was to make me say: 'That old antediluvian is a pyramid!' At the same time I doubt that, as a practical speech, Mr. Curtis made a success of his effort. I do not believe this he changed a vote. He made no personal allusion of any sort to Mr. Johnson, no eulogy of his administration, and gave no circumstantial food to any of the Johnson messages or utterances. The speech was simply a tribute to Mr. Curtis as a solid person and not to Mr. Johnson as a person."

## FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A very remarkable and significant event occurred at Paris, in February, which possesses additional interest when it is taken in connection with the fact that it makes manifest a state of feeling among the Roman Catholic clergy of France, which has its exact parallel among their brethren in the United States. France is the eldest daughter of the church and the head of Latin christianity, and the action or utterance of her prelates is never without its influence upon the mind of the Catholic priesthood in America. The Archbishop of Paris has for some time been resting under the shadow of the displeasure of the court of Rome. By all the rules of precedence, and the long established customs of the church, this prelate was entitled to become one of the newly created cardinals. So clear was his title to this promotion that when Prince Lucien Bonaparte was notified of his own promotion to the cardinalship, he ventured to say that he would decline the honor unless the Archbishop shared it with him. The scruples of the Prince was overpowered, however, and he became a cardinal in order, perhaps, that he might next become the Pope; and soon afterward the event occurred to which we have alluded, and which throws no little light upon the causes of the coldness with which the Pope and his advisers regard the primate of the church in France, and which leads them to refuse to him the honors to which his rank and service have entitled him.

The clergy of Paris have a quarterly meeting, at which the Archbishop presides. At these conferences, among other things, cases of conscience are discussed and decided, with a view to the guidance of the priests in the confessional. Sometimes these conferences are held with closed doors; on other occasions they are open to the public, and when this is the case the discussions that take place are reported with great minuteness in the French journals, both religious and secular. Our readers will no doubt remember the famous encyclical letter and syllabus of 1864 in regard to the liberty of the press and of worship. In this proclamation Pio Nino unequivocally and with all the authority vested in him as the Vicar of God upon earth condemned these inestimable privileges, and commanded the faithful everywhere to abjure them and to refrain from communion with those lost or endangered souls who sought to exercise them. At the February meeting of the Paris priests it was determined to take the practical application of these injunctions as the subject of discussion; the conference was held in public, and the archbishop presided. If the reader will now pause to remember what an infringement even this resolution to discuss an edict of the head of the church is upon the doctrine of implicit obedience, which has been the distinguishing characteristic of the Catholic priesthood for centuries past, he will see in it a token of progress none the less significant because it was covered with the veil of a professed anxiety to obey. It is as if the officers of an army should meet to discuss an order of their commanding general, instead of preparing to execute it without troubling their heads about its propriety or justice. The particular point that the conference resolved to discuss was whether a confessor is bound to require the acceptance of this latest Papal utterance as a condition of absolution; in other words, whether the new and startling doctrine propounded to the faithful four years ago are to be made a test of church membership. This really raises the question of the authority of the Pope to promulgate dogmas, and to declare what is necessary to be believed or disbelieved in order to attain salvation. To refuse absolution to a Catholic is virtually to excommunicate him, and it has long been held by Cisalpine Catholics that no differences of opinion short of positive heresy can justify a confessor in refusing absolution to a penitent. But it is evident that if every utterance of the Pope in encyclical letters proclamations, or bulls is to be elevated to the position of a dogma, to be accepted by the faithful everywhere as a condition of their absolution, the whole body of liberal Catholics—and by this term may be understood no small portion of the Catholic church in France and America—would be brought to the dilemma of choosing between the abandonment of their conscientiously entertained liberal opinion, political and social, or excommunication from the church. The late encyclical letter has not failed to produce an effect among the American Catholics which has found expression in the "reform" of which Father Hecker is the leader; and it is likely that this revolt would have assumed still greater proportions than it has yet attained had the acceptance of these new doctrines concerning personal freedom been pressed by the American priests upon the conscience of their flocks. In France it has never been accepted. When the encyclical first appeared the Bishop of Orleans, who had vainly sought to dissuade the Pope from promulgating it, published a pastoral in which all the resources of the most subtle of European languages were expended in the task of explaining it away. But the Paris Conference did not content itself with this negative opposition. With the perfect approbation of the Archbishop it went so far that the result may be said to be a reduction of this latest utterance of Papal authority to a virtual dead letter.

The three most prominent points of the encyclical letter were selected by which to try it. The conference was asked to decide whether absolution must be refused to a penitent who maintained the principle of religious liberty, freedom of the press, and the intervention of the State in affairs in which religion and politics are intermingled. These are vital points, and it is not strange that the decision upon them was waited for with great anxiety by the liberal Catholics of Paris. The debate was opened by an abbe who laid down the broad principle that it is the right and duty of every one to follow that opinion which his conscience, enlightened and guided by moderate reasoning, shall have formed as the result of his own mental labor. He can not, therefore, be required to sacrifice his conviction in favor of the liberty of religion, or of the press." And the abbe supported his position, liberal and Catholic in the noblest sense of that word as it was, by excellent ecclesiastical authority as well as by arguments. The ultra montane side of the question, in its turn, was advocated by a priest, who maintained that a penitent holding the opinions proscribed by the encyclical "must be treated as a sick man, because he is not of sound mind, and can not be allowed to adhere to his temerarious propositions. If he abstains from following my advice, I will abstain from giving him absolution." The temper of the conference can be judged of by the fact that this view of the case was received with laughter. The Archbishop asked the priest whether he thought a confessor had the right of ordering his penitent to leave a hundred thousand francs to the poor. The priest rather evaded a reply, but the Archbishop added, "The temerity is the confessor's, who wants to lay his hand on temporal matters by taxing what he has no right to tax."

Finally the decision was pronounced, in the shape of four propositions—and it will be well for those who watch the progress made by liberal ideas in the Roman church, to examine these carefully. The first proposition is that the confessor may require his penitent to submit to "the decisions of the church," even though against his own opinion. The decisions of the church are the doctrines of the church—for instance, the doctrine of transubstantiation: and if a Catholic expressed his disbelief in that dogma he would be refused absolution. But is the encyclical letter to be counted among these decisions? The second proposition, which asserts the confessor's right to insist on a condemnation of "the absolute and unlimited liberty of the press and of religions," might to a careless observer seem to sustain the encyclical—but a moment's examination shows the contrary. None of us are in favor of "the absolute and unlimited liberty of the press," since that would involve an unrestricted license of blasphemous, obscene, and libellous productions; and none of us are willing to declare for unlimited liberty of religions, since that would involve the toleration of Mormonism, thuggism, widow-burning, and all the abominations of modern free-loveism. The third proposition lays down the rule that it is a religious and social duty to repress evil; and we all recognize the truth of this in our laws against profanity, labor on Sunday, and anti-liquor enactments. But even here the Paris conference puts in a saving clause to the effect that "it evil cannot be opposed without grave inconvenience it must be tolerated, but not favored." The most ardent advocate of "expediency" could not ask greater liberalism than this. The fourth proposition is that the limits of this repression and tolerance of evil "depend on a concurrence of circumstances which do not belong to theology and that the confessor must leave his penitent to judge of them for himself." If any Catholic has been troubled in his conscience by the encyclical, this last decision must remove all apprehension from his mind. If, upon all matters that he and other Catholics do not regard as essential to salvation, he is to be left "to judge for himself," he can smile at the fervid exhortations of the Pope and continue to read Radical newspapers and to advocate freedom of religious thought without fear of excommunication, or even of a reprimand from his spiritual director.

## FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION.

Never in the history of electioneering frauds has there been anything to equal the deeds of the rebel Democratic party in our recent election. The worst days of Democratic ballot-box stuffing and Know Nothing intimidation were far outstripped by the sleight of hand practiced by the Democratic Commissioners in this city, and by the threats of the Ku Klux Klan in some of the country parishes. To withdraw attention from their own misdeeds the Democratic leaders and the Conservative press are making fooish accusations against the Republicans, but their attempts in that line are too shallow to deceive any one.

With regard to the gigantic and shameless frauds perpetrated in this city, the evidence now being collected will, when made public, cover the perpetrators with confusion and disgrace, and may perhaps lead to a still further investigation from a still higher authority. The responsibility for these frauds must rest on those who had the entire management of the election—the boards of registration appointed by General Hancock at the recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee, and the commissioners of election selected by those registrars on the same recommendation. Some of these Commissioners by their flagitious tampering with the ballots have made it appear that the Democrats have carried the city and parish, when in point of fact the Republican candidates are actually elected by more than two thousand majority.

In some of the country parishes matters were still worse. In addition to perversions of the ballot they there resorted to the most high-handed intimidation. In the parish of Rapides and others the Ku Klux Klan paraded the streets, masked, visiting the houses of well known Republicans, white and black, and affixed to their doors threatening placards, breathing blood and murder, and bearing such significant emblems as pistols, bowie-knives, death's heads, coffins, etc. These atrocious proceedings are only the outward manifestation of that malignant spirit which has pervaded the ex-rebel element of our population ever since the disappointment of their false and absurd hopes (inspired by Andrew Johnson) that the downfall of the rebellion would leave no political disabilities behind it. This spirit is not confined to Louisiana, as appears from the following extracts from rebel papers published in various parts of the Southern country:

It is now very evident that this "Ku Klux Klan" is not a meaningless Merry Andrew organization, but that under its cover and behind its disguise its members, [illegible] are hunting down the Union men, [illegible] and [illegible] the Radicals.

We have a right to appeal to the *ultima ratio regum*. From the valleys should go up the defying shouts of an outraged people! From the hill tops should blaze forth the fiery cross of vengeance, and the soil of Alabama, from the rivers to the gulf, should thrill once more beneath the feet of freemen! By the memory of Alabama's sons, who died in glory on the plains of Chalmette, at the victory of Horse Shoe, on Malvern Hills, at Chicamauga, at Shiloh, and at Manassas, we would say strike!

"Strike for your altars and your fires!
Strike for the green graves of your sires:
God and your native land!"

*Montgomery Mail.*

Can not some of those Eutaw boys, who expelled Parson Hill, be paid to come this way and work upon a "dozen more such?" We will pay their board, liquor bills, etc. There's nothing like keeping your hands in. Here is material enough for you to work on for a few nights. Every exchange comes full of accounts, from every quarter of the South, of the singularly beneficial operations of nightly visitors in disguise. Most of the newspapers either encourage openly preservation and extension of the organizations, or recommend by plain inuendoes. Some few mawkishly moral sheets of the Conservative stripe oppose the institution (Ku Klux Klan), while, of course, all the miserable Radical organs are loud in their howlings against it, for it only works to the detriment of villains, with which term loyal leagues are synonymous. — *Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

We predict that Montgomery will soon be free from rascals, both black and white.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

We warn those who have been prominent in assisting in humiliating and insulting Southern whites to be careful in future, and remember the fate of the tiger ROBESPIERRE. *Newnan (Ga.) Herald.*

Sentiments not unlike the above have been recently expressed by some of the rebel press of this city; and if our military government remains unchanged we may expect soon to see this new organization boldly parading our streets, and committing such outrages as have already made them infamous.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana has by a unanimous decision of its judges defined the qualifications of jurors in this sate to be the same as those of voters. The case came before the court on the appeal of Morgan and Wilson, who had been indicted by a pretended grand jury, tried by a petit jury, and convicted and sentenced. The panel for both the grand and petit juries was taken from the registry lit of 1865, which was prepared under the law of 1855, which admitted white men only to the privilege of voting. The reconstruction laws of Congress, however, declare that no distinction shall be made on account of color, but that the franchise shall be extendt to all male citizens, with certain excepions. The same law also directed a complete registration to be made. This list was completed before the case in point was brought into court, and was in existence at the time the Sheriff drew the jury pane. But under orders from the then commanding general, the registration made in pruance of the law of Congress was ignored, and that of 1865 substituted. It is needles to say that there was a great dissimilarity between the two lists. Upon one were the names of hundreds of people who had been disfranchised for participating in the rebellion, but there was not the name of a single man who had even a sligt degree of African blood in his veins. At least such was the theory. Upon the lt of 1867, however, about one half the nmes were those of colored men. And it waso deprive these same colored men of their right to sit on the jury, and, to that extit impair their citizenship, that the military order was issued. The order was very peremptory in its terms, and operated upon the District Court with the force of a law. The alleged reason for the order, wa the vindication of civil law, while the result has proved that it was the subversion of law enacted by the highest authority in the land. Whe this was the pretended reason, thereal ause was a desire on the part of the commanding general to pander to rebel pejudits and win faint praise from those who really hated and despised the officer, the tiform he wore and the government he recesented, while they did not scruple to flaw the man."

But he and hileeds have passed away. His fiat has beset aside by the highest judicial authorit of the State. The last bar of distinction etween the colored man and perfect citizship has been removed, not only in this arish but in every other parish in the Ste. And the rights of Union citizens a colored men may be vindicated hereae by juries of the same race. The decisi is as gratifying as it is just and logical. It is an augury of better times to come, wn lawless violence can no longer be praiced against the patient, all enduring coled race with impunity. Already Mr. Attney General Lynch has moved for the scharge of the present grand jury, whichwas empaneled in the same manner, sucas given notice that he will in like maan to-morrow move for the discharge of the sit jury. A new panel will be drawn fr the legal registry list, and justice will be administered to all alike.

## TE CITY.

The absorbing topic of interest during the past week h been the result of the election. In cosquence of an unprecedentedly heavy vo, numerous candidates, and the vigilan necessary to guard against errors and frauds, the duties of the commissioners of ections were very onerous. It was not tll Tuesday or Wednesday that we were able to strike a balance between the contesting parties in this city and parish with view to declaring the winners. At first as usual in close contests, each side claied the victory on the parish ticket; but brkd the close of the week the returns plainly indicated that the Republicans ad lst by a few hundred votes. They are carrie the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Wards by decided majorities, and have shown an equal number of votes in the Fourth Ward. Their majority in Algiers is large. But the party has triumphed in the State at large by the decisive majority of lost twenty thousand, thus securing the ffication of the Constitution and the choice of State officers, and a majority of the legislature and parish officers beyond a dou. There are well founded reports of frds from various quarters. These allegatis will form a subject for future investigtion by the Legislature.

The complete of the election, and the organization of the attendant excitement, bring us to another stage of the work of reconstruction—another stage of waiting—during which people can only find vent for their anxiety in asking each other "what next?" This is a prelude to the scene of activity that will ensue upon the installation of State officers, and the meeting of the Legislature. We must wait for the official returns to reach headquarters before the names of the elected candidates can be declared. Probably ten days will be required to accomplish this fully. In the meantime, there is little to do but wait.

The public mind seems to have generally accepted the belief that the impeachment trial before the Senate will result in the conviction and removal of President Johnson. Such an issue of the trial will be received will unqualified approval by a majority of the people of this State.

Business continues to decline in volume as the season advances. The recent advance in cotton brought some little animation to dealers in supplies for the country, but coming as it did after the bulk of the crop had gone forward, it afforded but little relief to the country at large. Rents are constantly declining, and leases are every day revised at lower rates than originally agreed upon. Nothing but the direst necessity can prevail upon property owners to consent to such reductions, but as its existence is palpable, many of them have reluctantly consented to materially lower their demands.

Many of those who can afford to leave here during the summer months are preparing for the usual exodus for the North. In a week or two the ascending steamboats and the northern bound steamships and railroad trains will be crowded with the accustomed summer travelers. Many go for comfort and pleasure; but few find either. The dust and the smoke of the road, the crowding of hotels, and the inconvenience of "living in one's trunks," usually outweigh the pleasure of the excitement of a change of scene and the novelties of strange places. Yet the northward tide pours out year after year with undiminished volume.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE CITY.

Municipal affairs have not attracted their usual share of public attention pending the recent election, but they are far from being satisfactory for all that. The plan of selling the market stalls for a term of ten years, failing to realize the hoped for results, has been entirely abandoned, and now another is proposed looking to the lease of all the markets to one man, Mr. Patrick Irwin, for ten years. Two million two hundred thousand dollars is named as the price to be paid. As a further measure of relief for the treasury Mayor Heath recommends the repeal of the ordinance suspending the collection of taxes for the four years immediately subsequent to the breaking out of the rebellion.

Judgments for some large amounts have been obtained in favor of the city against delinquent tax payers, and their property is advertised for sale by the Sheriff. These sales are set for the 24th of May. It is probable that many of these judgments will be satisfied in time to prevent the sales.

In the meantime the city is without means for current expenses. Policemen, contractors, school teachers, city officers, and creditors of all kinds are unable to get their pay unless they are willing to draw city bills and sacrifice them for seventy or seventy-five cents on the dollar. Many are compelled to do this, but others prefer to let their claims rest, and live as best they may without their money. This unfortunate condition of affairs is the legitimate result of the unwise system of issuing city notes as money, adopted by the Council in 1861, when half a million was emitted under the pretense of fortifying the city against the "enemy," i. e., the Union troops. This miserable principle once established, has been enlarged and improved upon by every succeeding city administration until the accession of the present one. Since the first of last September several hundred thousand dollars of the debt has been canceled, and notes to that amount burnt. But had a prompt resort to decisive measures been adopted last fall, such as the enforcement of tax collections and the sale of the wharves, in addition to the efforts that were made, we should have avoided the worst of the difficulties that have overtaken us.

## THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

On Friday next, the first day of May, this Convention will assemble in this city for the transaction of such business as may properly be brought before it.

One important duty which it will be called upon to discharge is the election of fourteen delegates to the National Republican Convention which meets at Chicago on the twentieth of next month. It is probable that Louisiana will not have been recognized by Congress as reconstructed by that time, and it is therefore not improbable that our delegates may not be admitted into the National Convention; but nevertheless they should be elected to provide against any contingency.

The Republicans in the country parishes should see to it that they are duly represented next Friday.

## THE CROPS AND THE LABORERS.

Accounts from the country indicate that agricultural interests were not neglected in the excitement of the election. In very many cases, it is reported, the men employed on large plantations went in a body at a given hour to the polls, and after having voted, returned at once to their work, and kept at it till the close of the day. What a commentary is thus afforded upon the slanders of the rebel press against the character of the colored people of this State!


DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. W. L. DAVIS,

Aurel Surgeon and Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, has removed to 121 Canal street, between Bath and Franklin.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office.

Hours of consultation on Deafness and kindred affections, 10 to 2. mh31ed 4

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 relative to Commissioners of Deeds, and the Act relative to Notaries Public and Notaries Ex Officio of Notaries, and Justices of the Peace, and Ex Officio Justices of the Peace, and Ex Officio Justices of the Peace, and Ex Officio