New Orleans Republican.

E. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

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is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same ratios. 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.

One of our exchanges says: "In New Orleans a Democratic mayor is chosen to Congress from the first district."

Southern papers announce with great satisfaction that General Butler as chief manager of the impeachment trial is called "Sergeant Buzfuz." Have they forgotten that Sergeant B. won his case?

At the election in Quincy, Illinois, last week, the Democratic majority for aldermen was reduced to fifty-one. Last year Quincy gave from five to seven hundred Democratic majority.

The Chicago *Evening Post* says so near is Johnson to his home in Tennessee that we imagine him nightly singing with unwonted vigor—

"I nightly pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer home."

The son of Robert Morr is, the colored lawyer of Boston, will graduate this summer at the college of St. Sulpice, Montpelier, France. The parents will be present, and the entire family will then make an extended tour on the Continent.

The "Judge" Nelson employed by Andrew Johnson to assist such lawyers as Stanbery, Curtis, and Evarts, is the notorious T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, whose loose style of oratory has been the laughing stock of backwoodsmen for fifteen or twenty years. He is generally called "Tax" Nelson.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.—The secretaries of the various ward and German clubs in the parish of Orleans will confer a favor by sending us the names of the delegates elected by their respective wards to the State Convention, which meets on Friday next. Delegates from the country parishes will also please furnish us with their names.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.—We have received a copy of a circular signed by a number of the Republicans of Montgomery, Alabama, urging unity of action on the part of the Republican party of the State for the purpose of urging the passage of the provisional government bill now pending before Congress. The address says the failure of that bill will present to the people the alternative of a continuance of the present government or the establishment of one entirely military.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

An examination of the books of the Treasurer of the State Campaign Committee of the Republican party will show that about nine thousand dollars have been expended by that committee.

Of this sum only one *thousand* dollars have been received from the Congressional Committee at Washington, the remainder having been all contributed in this city and State.

The same amount of canvassing and party organization and work has rarely if ever been done with the same means and under equally disadvantageous circumstances. Throughout the whole State we have entered into the canvass with an energy and whole-heartedness never surpassed, and the result in the State may well be a source of great congratulation to the Republicans of Louisiana and the whole country. All honor to the noble patriots who have done the noble work.

THE REPUBLICAN PIONEER.

Captain Marchant F. Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Pioneer*, has done gallant service during the campaign. Although in the hot bed of rebellion, his paper has not swerved from the straight path of duty, but has gallantly carried the Republican flag through the thickest of the fray.

If I a good paper, and no better investment can be made than to subscribe for it, and pay in advance. [illegible]

THE EXPATRIATION BILL.

The bill for the protection of American citizens in foreign countries which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 20th of this month by the remarkably unanimous vote of ninety-nine to five is a measure of very great interest and importance not only to Americans of foreign birth but to those born upon this soil. For the first time within the history of the republic the great doctrine of the right of expatriation is vindicated by a legislative enactment, and the world is informed that wherever an American citizen goes, to whatever distant corner of the earth he may wander, and in whatever land he may sojourn, the strong arm of his government will be stretched out to protect him, and injury to him will be promptly avenged. What is this doctrine of the right of expatriation? It is the assertion of the right of a man to leave the country of his birth and seek his fortune in other lands, and to divest himself of allegiance to a government which no longer protects him. It is the very opposite to the old-world doctrine of feudal allegiance. The foundation of this claim in Europe was the idea that the people belonged to the soil instead of the soil belonging to the people, and that they owed fealty to whoever owned the soil. In old times when an estate was sold the laborers upon it were sold with it, and they could not depart from the place of their birth save by the consent of the lord of the domain. This claim is no longer made, but its principle still lives in the doctrine of "perpetual allegiance." The individual owners of the great estates in Europe and Great Britain no longer claim to own the laborers who till them; but the sovereigns of these countries hold that every man born upon the soil of their kingdom owes to them an allegiance that he can not shake off. If he emigrates to a foreign country he still is the subject of his king; and he and his children to the remotest generation owe faith and allegiance to this sovereign, while to fight against him or his country would be in them high treason. Great Britain has maintained this claim for 600 years, and the laws of that kingdom to-day claim every Irishman, Scotsman, Welshman, and Englishman in the United States, and their descendants, as citizens of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. True, the very absurdity of this claim prevents any attempt being made to enforce it so long as these so-called British subjects but really American citizens remain in the United States. But when business or pleasure takes them back to visit their native land, then it is enforced if occasion arises for it. An Irishman may live here for twenty-five years, become an American citizen, and rise to stations of honor here; but if he happens to go back to Dublin, and with the freedom to which he has here been accustomed speaks his mind too plainly concerning the wrongs of Ireland, he may be seized, imprisoned, tried, and convicted of treason to the British crown. An American-German visiting fatherland is subject to be arrested and conscripted into the army of his native country to perform the military service exacted there of every citizen. For eighty years the Government of the United States has sought to persuade the European Powers to recognize the right of expatriation, and to consent to look upon naturalized Americans as having no longer any duty to perform to their native country. Persuasion has failed; and now the United States proposes to compel the recognition of this truth.

This is the purpose of the bill which has passed the House of Representatives with but five dissenting voices. Hitherto it has been supposed to be impossible that the United States could "legislate for other countries." We can confer citizenship on foreigners, and give to them equal rights with ourselves, it was said, so long as they remain here; but how can we force England to respect our laws, and to change her own? The bill in question furnishes a solution of this difficulty. It is a very remarkable bill. It first affirms certain principles, to which it invites the attention of all other countries, and then it informs them what they may expect to happen if these principles are not recognized by them. It will be said that it is a bold thing for America thus to dictate to the world. It is bold. But the time has come when America need no longer hesitate to be bold.

The bill proclaims certain principles or facts:

1. That the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all men, indispensable to the happiness of mankind, for the protection of which this government was established.

2. That in the recognition of this principle we have received emigrants from all countries, and invested them with the right of citizenship.

3. That the claim that these American citizens with their descendants are subjects of foreign States must be disavowed.

And for the maintenance of these principles the bill then enacts:

1. That any action on the part of another nation denying, restricting, or questioning the right of expatriation is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

2. That naturalized citizens shall receive the same protection as that awarded to natives.

3. That the President, whenever any American citizen is seized in a foreign country on the plea that he is a subject thereof, or if any citizen shall be detained by a foreign country after a demand for his release has been made, shall suspend commercial relations with the country so offending, and shall arrest and detain in custody any subject of that country who may be found in the United States.

This is the penalty of the law. It is in this way that we can compel the other nations of the earth to respect our laws. But it is said this will certainly bring on a war. Great Britain to-day has a number of American citizens shut up in her jails on the charge of treason to the Queen. Their release has been asked for—not very earnestly, but still it has been asked and refused. If we now seize an equal number of Englishmen sojourning here and shut them up in our jails for retaliation, will not Great Britain demand their release, or at once declare war upon us? Perhaps so; and perhaps not. But all the probabilities are that she would hesitate long before she embarked in such a struggle. On the contrary, she would then consent, as she now ought to do, to enter into a treaty with the United States by which she would abandon her claim of perpetual allegiance. It is said in Washington that the British minister there came to the United States with instructions to negotiate such a treaty as this. It makes very little difference whether the object sought to be attained is secured by a treaty or by a law like the one just passed. It must be secured in some way, and unless it can be done by a treaty, and that, too, right speedily, the Senate will do a very good thing if it will pass the bill just as it came from the House, and not attempt to amend it for fear that John Bull will growl about it.

ONE OF THE BURDENS OF KING COTTON.

The "Old Man of the Sea" on the shoulders of poor King Cotton was one named Factor, a well-known character on Carondelet street. Not but that other causes connected with labor have contributed even more largely to the bankruptcy of the cotton interest and the transfer of the supremacy of cotton from the valley of the Mississippi to the far-off banks of the Nile and the Ganges. To these we will refer hereafter.

From the moment when in the time of slavery the planter came down to New Orleans to borrow money in order to buy more mules and negroes, or since the war to pay the freedmen, the connection of the factor with cotton raising has been a burden that no free labor system under heaven can endure. The factor charged the planter a heavy interest on his loans, advances, and acceptances. He charged a large commission on all purchases. When the crop was shipped to the factor at the end of the season all the drayage, weighing, and sampling were charged to the planter, although the cotton presses in the brisk competition for business generally paid all these minor charges. The insurance was charged to the planter, who however was rarely credited with the return scrip. The factor had a handful of cotton from every bale as a sample, and in case he received fifty thousand bales these samples amounted to a handsome perquisite. The factor charged a commission of two and a half per cent on the sale of the cotton, while his connection with the sale consisted usually in his spreading the samples on his table and receiving the money. An additional brokerage was paid to the go-between who hunted up a purchaser. Frequently a large lot of cotton of various grades and from many different plantations was sold to a single speculator or spinner at a given figure.

In making up account of sales for each of the planters "a general average" had to be struck, and this, unless the factor was a conscienious man, was apt to be in his favor. We have heard of cotton factors in New Orleans who boasted of making ten thousand dollars per year on their "general average" account. What would be thought of a farmer North who should attempt to raise wheat and corn under such a system. Unless the cotton factorage business can be modified and greatly economized it is useless to think or talk about the revival of the cotton interest in Louisiana. Here is a rare chance for shrewd business men.

HINC ILLAE LACHRYMAE!

Some of the most mournfully sad reading we remember ever to have seen in New Orleans journals has recently appeared in the editorial columns of the *Times*, *Picayune*, and *Bulletin*, relative to the temporary suspension of the *Tribune*. Why these veteran editors should "take on so" may seem strange to the uninitiated.

The *Tribune* announced that its suspension would be only temporary; its new friends, in their excessive anguish, rush, it seems to us with indecent haste, to announce its death and "hurry up" the funeral-baked meats. Their lamentations forcibly remind us of funerals in the East, where hired mourners in the shape of old ladies perambulate the streets, tearing their hair (apparently), rending their garments (metaphorically), and making the very air hideous with their wails and shrieks. So intense, indeed, seems the grief of the above journals, that we have expected to meet in Camp street a procession of these veteran editors enacting the part of hired chief mourners, tearing their hair and rending their garments, followed by the gossipy "On 'Change" ringing mournful variations upon his four or five ideas, and all marching to the tune of a new funeral dirge composed by that sadly-sweet and precious bard, "Town Talk." We would suggest that a few banners inscribed with some of the choice epithets of disgust, scorn, and contempt heaped by these journals upon the poor *Tribune* down almost to the day of its suspension would be a fit accompaniment to such a procession, and in addition be very suggestive to the thoughtful. What a pity that one can not select his chief mourners! Grief, however, is sometimes so intense that its very expression suggests the opposite emotion. *We* greatly regret the suspension of the *Tribune*, notwithstanding its lamentable wanderings, and hope it will soon be revived under circumstances which will insure its permanent prosperity.

JOHN MULLALY.

A vulgar newspaper published in New York and edited by this gentleman in one article tells almost twenty falsehoods concerning the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, and without one single truth.

We are left to infer that this is done because we published certain part of a speech which Mr. Mullaly made in the St. Charles theatre a few weeks since. Probably Mr. Mullaly does not desire the Northern Democracy to know what a freaky he made of himself when here, but he need not be nervous, for "Northern Democrats" usually do the same thing when they come to Louisiana.

WEST FELICIANA.

We are glad to state on good authority that the election in this parish was conducted with much fairness and impartiality. Captain R. B. Walton was chairman of the Board of Registration, and acted with commendable zeal.

On the morning of the seventeenth he removed the Sheriff for misconduct, and De Kauffman, the Coroner, acted as Sheriff during the election to a manner which gave general satisfaction to all parties.

THE SHIP ISLAND MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

It was Rochefoucault, we think, who said that there is something not altogether displeasing to even the best of us in the misfortunes of our nearest friends. However that may be, by common consent of mankind, the most despicable of human beings is he who openly and wantonly rejoices in and parades either the frailties or misfortunes of his fellow men. As innocence is typified by the dove, as nobleness is represented by the eagle, so the defamer of character—the bearer of evil tidings that should never be known—is fitly likened to that filthy bird whose eye, from its lofty flight, can see nothing beautiful on the sweet green earth, but quickens at the sight of a speck of carrion, and hastens to plunge its beak and talons into the loathsome mass.

These thoughts are suggested by an article copied, with editorial comments, in the *Bulletin* of this morning, headed "The Ship Island Mystery," an article based upon falsehood, conceived in the very spirit of hatred and malice, and written for the sole purpose of sensation and fomenting, were it possible, revolution and bloodshed in our already sufficiently distracted community.

What are the facts of the case? More than two weeks ago we were aware that a colored soldier had attempted to take liberties with a daughter of General Mower at Ship Island. This little girl, but nine years of age, was sleeping in the same bed with a younger sister and in the same room, with open doors and windows, with her small brother.

Whatever the purpose of the miscreant, he completely failed. The indignant officers and soldiers of General Mower's command were about to inflict summary punishment upon the soldier, when the General himself interfered, and, as the attempt had failed, and no harm had been done, magnanimously permitted the culprit to leave Ship Island without injury to a hair of his head. These facts have been confirmed by Col. P. B. Perkins, cousin to the General, who has just returned from Ship Island. They were well known along the coast, and could easily have been obtained by the contemptible Handsboro (Mississippi) sheet which originated the outrageous story that the child in question was a young lady of sixteen; that a sentence to death by hanging was suspended by the interference of General Mower; that according to the report the negro was killed inside the fort, put into a sack, and thrown into the gulf, and that bloody knives and other weapons were seen on the island, with indications that they had been used in his massacre.

Mark the following extract from this Handsboro *Democrat*, and republished in the *Bulletin*:

While we look with horror upon transactions of this kind, and believe that the brute who would attempt the chastity of a white lady could not be visited with too severe a punishment, or one that could be considered cruel, under any circumstances, yet we might be excused for thus thinking, for we have deemed the negro as property and our fathers before us, and we fought to the best of our poor ability to keep them as property—the place that God and nature designed them to keep, but General Mower *et id omne genus* sought their freedom, and by might of numbers succeeded, and taught Sambo that he was as good as any body and a little better. He made councilmen and watchmen and policemen and other civil officers of them, and thereby inculcated the idea that the negro was socially the equal of the white man, and now General Mower, after doing more than perhaps any one officer of his class to instill this idea into the negro's head, has with a vengeance felt the application of his doctrine.

His lovely daughter, just blooming into womanhood, clad in the white, loose, tasty habliments of night, with her hair loosed to the winds of the gulf, reclines upon the couch, and there in that position is desecrated as to her person by the embrace, clawing, and feeling of a disgusting negro. No wonder he complains. No wonder the negro is missing. But had it been some Southern born lady who had lost a princely fortune by the craft, legislation, and social teaching of General Mower and his fellows, it would have all been well. And had the negro been troubled as in this instance, the party or parties, or persons even suspected of breaking the law would be held to strict account, and so we want to hold General Mower. We again ask, where is the negro that committed the outrage upon the daughter of Mower?

What excuse has the *Bulletin* for republishing as facts this foul trade, which could result only in tarnishing the fame of a brave and magnanimous soldier, and the still more precious reputation of his family? Why, in its editorial comments, connect this incident, which is liable to occur anywhere, and most liable to occur at a military post like Ship Island, with the question of social equality, the acts of Congress, with Jefferson and Randolph, with Virginia and Appius Claudius, with allusions to possible insurrection and revolution? This is not the time for such sentiments, and we believe that our neighbor will promptly make reparation, so far as possible, for the great wrong done to General Mower and his family by this hasty and unseemly publicity.

From Morehouse Parish.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday from the northern part of this State that Morehouse parish gave a majority of a little more than 300 votes for the Constitution, and about 200 majority for Kennedy, independent Republican, for Congress.

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 Offices of the State, and the new Congressional Districts dividing the State into Congressional Districts, has just been published at the REPUBLICAN Office, and is now ready for delivery.

Price, 50c. tlp12p

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Aural Surgeon and Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, has removed to 21 Canal street, between Bank and Franklin.

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Hours of consultation or Deafness and kindred affections, 10 to 2. m4th eod

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All of my Pianos have four round corners. The Wood Rims have no superior in quality of touch or tone. They have the overbridge on the treble, which gives to the upper notes a purity of tone unequalled in any other Piano. The prices of my Wood Rims, with the improvement, are $50 more than named o the circular of the Iron Rims.

I refer to the testimonials below.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract from a letter received from Prof. E. A. Robbins, Composer and Author "New Method Teaching Pianoforte:"

WRENTHAM, Mass., March 11th, 1867.

Mr. WM. McCAMMON:

Dear Sir—I had intended to have written you some days before this, with reference to the New Wooden Rim Pianoforte I purchased of you; but this is th first opportunity since setting it up. You know how well pleased I was with the instrument in all respects by my almost instantly deciding upon it. My wife, however, was so wrapped up in the Piano we previously bought of you, that she would not admit the possibility of anything short of a Grand exceeding its charming qualities, until the new one was permitted to sing its own praise. This did it do for a whole evening, taking all captive who were permitted the pleasure of listening to its delightful voice, for such it is, no piano tone, but a true voice tone.

In truth, the instruments are, in all those respects which make a perfect pianoforte pre-eminently superior to any one we have ever before possessed or known, and, this you may consider as a compliment, when I add that our business has been such for years as to demand the choicest instruments we could select from the best makers. Mrs. R. joins me in expressions of gratitude that you have produced so fine a Pianoforte.

We shall ever think of you when at the instrument

Truly yours, etc., EDGAR A. ROBBINS.

URSULINE CONVENT,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Jan. 21, 1867.

Mr. WM. McCAMMON, Albany, N. Y:

Kind Sir—With sentiments of respect and gratitude, I address you a few lines to announce the safe arrival of the Pianos, and also my great satisfaction I am much pleased with the sweet tones of the Pianos as well as with the workmanship, and feel myself greatly obliged to you for your charitable and generous offering. I present you my sincere thanks for the great reduction you have made in the price of the Pianos. Permit me to give you a place among the number of our kind benefactors, for whom our daily prayers ascend, to obtain all necessaries, spiritual and temporal.

YOURS, very respectfully,
SISTER ST. E. DE CHANTAL,
Superioress.

The following, out of numerous flattering testimonials that have been received by the manufacturers, Boardman & Gray's Piano Fortes.

Jenny Lind, that "Queen of Song," writes as follows:

Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to speak in favor of your Piano Fortes, which have been used by me at different times during my stay in this country. I have every reason to be satisfied with their quality and excellence of tone, and hope they will continue to receive the patronage of the public they so well deserve. I remain, gentlemen, yours, truly obliged,

New York. JENNY LIND.

THALBERG'S CONCERT IN ALBANY.—Thalberg used on this occasion, and also the next evening at Troy, one of the new Grand Pianos of Boardman Gray & Co., and repeatedly expressed himself as delighted with it, both in tone and touch. At the close of each concert, he found the instrument in complete tune without even an imperfect unison.—New York Musical Review.

Rev. J. B. Hague, Principal of the Hudson Female Academy and author of the beautiful Cantata, "The Return of Spring," so favorably noticed in the New York Musical World, writes:

HUDSON.

I have had in daily use, for several years, in the Hudson Female Academy, the Piano Fortes of Boardman, Gray & Co. With the most abundant opportunities for thoroughly testing them in every respect, I can speak with unqualified approbation in their praise. For durability, strength, standing in tune, and for those qualities generally so desirable in Piano Fortes subjected to severe and constant usage, I consider them unexcelled by any which have been brought to my notice. I most cordially recommend them to all, and particularly to those who may be interested in procuring, for schools and academies instruments of a superior character.

April 27 tf JOHN B. HAGUE.

THALBERG IN ALBANY.—The New York Musical World speaks as follows:

The Piano used on this occasion was a Grand, from the warerooms of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co., of that city. Mr. Thalberg secured the instrument also for his concert in Troy, the following evening. It was the same one so highly praised by Gottschalk and Strakosch, when they gave their concerts in Albany.

Graham's Illustrated Magazine in an article on the "Origin, history and manufacture of the Piano Forte," pays the following compliment:

A most gratifying proof of the superiority of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co.'s Piano Fortes is found in the fact that both their elegant Squares and magnificent Grands have been sought for and purchased, not only by the best of American pianists, but also by nearly all the great artists who have visited this country. Thalberg, Gottschalk, William Mason, Strakosch, Jaell, Julien, Maurice Strakosch, and many others, have public testimony to their great and acknowledged merit in the most flattering terms.

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63 ..... Hawarden Herald 63
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All the Northern and Western DAILIES.

The Medical Periodicals, among which are the American Medical Times, the Journal of Medicine, the Medical Gazette, the Medical Times, the Medical Record, the Medical Journal